

Wednesday, August 17, 2011
Sravana 26, 1933 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Eighth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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CONTENTS

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No. 12, Wednesday, August 17, 2011/Sravana 26, 1933 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER	
Arrest and indefinite fast of Shri Anna Hazare in connection with the Lokpal Bill	1—5
Dr. Manmohan Singh	7—11
OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER	
Procedure regarding allegation against any person during discussion.....	7—11
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	11—65
*Starred Question Nos. 221 to 240	11—65
Unstarred Question Nos. 2531 to 2760.....	65—585
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	586—592
COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES	
Statement	592
COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN	
9th and 10th Reports.....	592
STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY	
(i) 17th to 19th Reports.....	593
(ii) Statements	593—594
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS	
(i) 10th and 11th Reports.....	594
(ii) Statement	594
STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES	
(i) 7th and 8th Reports.....	594
(ii) Statement	595
STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL	
13th to 15th Reports.....	595

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

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT, TOURISM AND CULTURE	
171st and 172nd Reports	596
STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2154 DATED 9.3.2011 REGARDING: "UTILISATION OF SPECTRUM" ALONG WITH REASONS FOR DELAY	
Shri Milind Deora	596—601
DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193	601
Statement made by the Prime Minister regarding setting up of Lokpal and certain events that took place on 16.08.2011 in New Delhi	601—713
Shrimati Sushma Swaraj	601—608
Shri Sanjay Nirupam	608—619, 630—633
Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav	633—637
Shri Dara Singh Chauhan	637—638
Shri Sharad Yadav	638—645
Shri T.K.S. Elangovan	645—647
Shri Basu Deb Acharia	647—651
Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab	651—655
Dr. M. Thambidurai	655—657
Shri Gurudas Dasgupta	657—662
Shri Lalu Prasad	662—668
Shri Sanjay Singh Chauhan	668—670
Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal	670—673
Yogi Adityanath	673—676
Kumari Meenakshi Natarajan	676—680
Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar	680—681
Shri Hansraj G. Ahir	681—683
Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia	683—684
Shri Narahari Mahato	684—685
Dr. Tarun Mandal	685—687
Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal	687
Shri Kapil Sibal	687—694
Shrimati Poonam Veljibhai Jat	694
Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki	694—695

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
Shri N. Kristappa	695—696
Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan	696—698
Shri Satpal Maharaj	698—699
Shri Virender Kashyap	699—700
Shri Ram Singh Kaswan	701—702
Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	702—703
Shri P. Chidambaram	705—713
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377	620—630
(i) Need to start border trade with Bangladesh through Murshidabad in West Bengal	
Shri Adhir Chowdhury	620
(ii) Need to announce a Central Health Package for eradication of waterborne and vector borne diseases in Kerala particularly in Alappuzha district	
Shri Kodikunnil Suresh	620—621
(iii) Need to expedite lifting of rice from camp stores of rice sellers by FCI in Punjab particularly in Hoshiarpur district	
Shrimati Santosh Chowdhary	621
(iv) Need to provide accommodation to Chairman and members of Vamsadhara Water Disputes Tribunal from General Pool Residential Accommodation to facilitate the functioning of the Tribunal	
Dr. Kruparani Killi	622
(v) Need to convert railway line between Nathdwara to Marawar in Rajasthan into broad-gauge	
Shri Gopal Singh Shekhawat	622—623
(vi) Need to upgrade the Madan Mohan Malviya Engineering College in Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh at par with Indian Institute of Technology	
Yogi Adityanath	623
(vii) Need to develop Jalgaon in Maharashtra as a tourist place of national importance	
Shri A.T. Nana Patil	623—624
(viii) Need to construct a bye-pass on National Highway passing through Dhanbad, Jharkhand	
Shri Pashupati Nath Singh	624
(ix) Need to take measures to stop the water and gas eruptions occurring in human habitations in Surat Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat	
Shrimati Darshana Jardosh	624—625
(x) Need to release funds for Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana in Uttar Pradesh particularly in Etawah Parliamentary Constituency	
Shri Premdas	625—626

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
(xi) Need to provide compensation and irrigation facilities to betel leaf growers in Mahoba Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh	626
(xii) Need for dredging of river Panchane in Nalanda Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	626—627
(xiii) Need to provide forest land for construction of a new road from Adilmalaikadu to Kemmampatty in Salem District, Tamil Nadu Shri R. Thamaraiselvan	627
(xiv) Need to provide adequate infrastructure facilities and security to pilgrims of Amarnath Shrine in Jammu and Kashmir Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao Dudhgaonkar	627—628
(xv) Need to set up a Real Estate Regulatory Authority to protect the interests of home buyers Shri Jayant Chaudhary	628—629
(xvi) Need to increase the frequency of passenger trains with AC coaches from Cuttack and Bhubaneswar to Paradip in Odisha Shri Bibhu Prasad Tarai	629
(xvii) Need to include Vembanad Lake of Kerala in the list of Lakes identified under the National Lake Conservation Programme Shri Jose K. Mani	629—630
ANNEXURE-I	
Member-wise Index to Starred Questions	729
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	730—738
ANNEXURE-II	
Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions	739—740
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	739—740

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 17, 2011/Sravana 26, 1933 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER

Arrest and indefinite fast of Shri Anna Hazare in connection with the Lokpal bill

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Prime Minister.

...*Interruptions*

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Hon. Madam, Speaker, it is my painful duty to report to this august House certain events that took place yesterday in New Delhi.

Hon. Members are aware that after extensive consultations and discussions including deliberations in a Joint Drafting Committee and a meeting of all political parties represented in Parliament, the Government has introduced a Bill in the Lok Sabha on the setting up of the Lok Pal. The Bill has been referred to the Standing Committee concerned.

Madam, notwithstanding the introduction of the Bill, Shri Anna Hazare and his supporters have persisted with their demand that the Jan Lok Pal Bill drafted by Shri Anna Hazare should be introduced in Parliament and that the Jan Lok Pal Bill should be the Bill that must be passed by Parliament. In support of this demand, Shri Anna Hazare had announced some time ago that he would undertake an indefinite fast beginning 16th August, 2011.

On 2nd August, 2011, an application was made to the Delhi Police by an organization called India Against Corruption for permission to hold a month-long fast beginning August 16, 2011 at New Delhi. Delhi Police held discussions with the applicants in order to identify a suitable place and to formulate the conditions under which

permission could be granted for holding a fast at that place. Eventually, on August 13, 2011, Delhi Police informed the applicants that permission would be granted for the protest at Jai Prakash Narayan Park, near Ferozshah Kotla, subject permission being granted by the land owning agency and subject to certain conditions.

Delhi Police also informed the applicants that they would have to give an undertaking to abide by the conditions.

However, on August 15, 2011, the organizers refused to accept six of the conditions, including the condition that the protest fast would be limited to three days. Hence, Delhi Police informed the applicants that, since they had declined to accept some of the conditions and refused to give the undertaking to abide by all the conditions, permission would not be granted to hold the protest fast at Jai Prakash Narayan Park. Prohibitory orders under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code were also imposed on August 15, 2011 in and around Jai Prakash Narayan Park and some other areas.

On the evening of August 15, 2011, Shri Anna Hazare, through public statements, made it clear that he and his supporters would converge at Jai Prakash Narayan Park and defy the prohibitory orders under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Yesterday morning, the Delhi Police reviewed the situation. The Delhi Police came to the conclusion that it was clear that Shri Anna Hazare and his supporters would commit a cognizable offence and there was a likelihood of a breach of peace. ...*(Interruptions)* Hence, Shri Anna Hazare and six others were arrested, as a preventive measure, under section 151/107 of the Criminal Procedure Code. They were taken to the Delhi Police Officers' Mess at Alipur Road and, subsequently, produced before a Magistrate. The Delhi Police did not seek the police remand of the arrested persons. ...*(Interruptions)* The Magistrate offered to release the arrested persons on their personal bonds subject to the condition that they would undertake not to violate the prohibitory orders. However, Shri Anna Hazare and others refused to give such an undertaking or furnish personal bonds. Hence, the Magistrate remanded the arrested persons to seven days' judicial custody.

Meanwhile, during the course of yesterday, 2,603 persons were detained in Delhi when they were proceeding to or were in areas where prohibitory orders under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code were in force. ...*(Interruptions)* All of them were released later

in the evening yesterday. Late yesterday evening, the Delhi Police received information that Shri Anna Hazare intended to move the Supreme Court challenging the orders of the Delhi Police. The Delhi Police also received information that the petition was likely to be mentioned before the Supreme Court on Wednesday, *i.e.* today, for urgent hearing. Since there were reasonable grounds to believe that Shri Anna Hazare had opted to seek legal remedies, the Delhi Police did not apprehend any imminent breach of peace or imminent disturbance to tranquility if the arrested persons were released. *...(Interruptions)* Let me finish. *...(Interruptions)* Hence, the Delhi Police moved the Magistrate concerned to review his earlier order and the Magistrate was pleased to release Shri Anna Hazare and the other arrested persons at about seven p.m. yesterday. The jail authorities informed Shri Anna Hazare and others that orders for their release had been received. However, Shri Anna Hazare and others (except one) declined to leave the jail premises unless the Government gave an undertaking that they would be permitted to hold their protest fast at Jai Prakash Narayan Park without any condition. *...(Interruptions)*

Madam, our Government acknowledges the right of citizens to hold peaceful protests. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, let him complete.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: In fact, the Delhi Police have allowed several such protests, but in each case appropriate conditions have always been imposed and the organizers were always required to give an undertaking to abide by all the conditions. *...(Interruptions)* Shri Anna Hazare and his supporters would have been allowed to hold their protest fast if they had accepted the conditions under which the permission was granted and had undertaken to abide by those conditions. *...(Interruptions)* Since they declined to do so, Delhi Police was obliged to refuse permission to hold the protest fast. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazariabagh): Who is running the Government? Are you running it or the Delhi Police is running it? *...(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go in record.

*(Interruptions)...**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam, I will request the hon. Leaders to allow the hon. Prime Minister to complete his statement. *...(Interruptions)* Let the hon. Prime Minister complete his statement and after that they can speak. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Please sit down. Let the hon. Prime Minister complete the statement.

...(Interruptions)

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: Madam, the Government wishes to stress that the issue before the nation is not whether a Lok Pal Bill is necessary or desirable. All of us in this House are agreed that a Lok Pal Bill must be passed as early as possible. The question is, who drafts the law and who makes the law? I submit that the time-honoured practice is that the Executive drafts a Bill and places it before Parliament and that Parliament debates and adopts the Bill with amendments if necessary. *...(Interruptions)* In the process of adoption of the Bill, there will be opportunities for Shri Anna Hazare and others to present their views to the Standing Committee to which this Bill has been referred by the hon. Speaker. The Standing Committee as well as Parliament can modify the Bill if they so desire. However, I am not aware of any constitutional philosophy or principle that allows any one to question the sole prerogative of Parliament to make a law. *...(Interruptions)* In making a law on Lok Pal, the Government has faithfully adhered to the well-settled principles. As far as I am able to gather, Shri Anna Hazare questions these principles and claims a right to impose his Jan Lok Pal Bill upon Parliament. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please allow the statement to be completed.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what the hon. Prime Minister is saying.

*(Interruptions)...**

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: Madam, I acknowledge that Shri Anna Hazare may be inspired by high ideals in his

*Not recorded.

campaign to set up a strong and effective Lok Pal. However, the path that he has chosen to impose his draft of a Bill upon Parliament is totally misconceived and fraught with grave consequences for our parliamentary democracy. ...*(Interruptions)*

Our Government does not seek any confrontation with any section of the society. But when some sections of society deliberately challenge the authority of the Government and the prerogative of Parliament, it is the bounden duty of the Government to maintain peace and tranquility. Delhi Police, as the authority charged with the responsibility, took the minimum steps necessary to maintain peace and tranquillity in the Capital City. ...*(Interruptions)* Inevitably, though unfortunately, it led to the arrest and subsequent release of Shri Anna Hazare and some of his supporters. I sincerely hope that the incidents of yesterday will not be repeated today or in the future. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, I should also make it clear that the issue between the Government and Shri Anna Hazare is not one of different attitudes to fighting corruption. In my Independence Day Address, I spoke at length about the need to deal effectively with corruption. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to assure the House that we are determined to provide a Government that is transparent, accountable and responsive at all times and determined to fight corruption. But as I said on 15th August at the Red Fort, there is no magic wand by which, in one stroke, we will get rid of the menace of corruption. ...*(Interruptions)* We have to work simultaneously on several fronts. In my 15th August Address, I have outlined some of the measures we intend to put in place to strengthen our fight against corruption. ...*(Interruptions)* I invite all sections of this House to join hands with us to deal with the cancer of corruption. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, with respect to the events of yesterday, I will only say that a functional and functioning democracy must allow multiple voices to be heard. But difference of opinion must be resolved through dialogue and consensus. ...*(Interruptions)* Those who believe that their voice and their voice alone represents the will of 1.2 billion people should reflect deeply on that position. They must allow the elected representatives of the people in Parliament to do the job that they were elected for. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, India is an emerging economy. We are now emerging as one of the important players on the world stage. There are many forces that would not like to see India realize its true place in the Comity of Nations. We

must not play into their hands. We must not create an environment in which our economic progress is hijacked by internal dissension. We must keep our mind focussed on the need to push ahead with economic progress for the upliftment of the 'aam aadmi'. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, I appeal to all sections of this august House to ensure that the Government and its processes, and the Parliament and its processes function smoothly and effectively. There is no substitute for that. If some people do not agree with our policy, there will be a time when they will have an opportunity to present their points of view to the people of India. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, I request all the political parties to ensure that Parliament functions smoothly. There are very important legislative measures that are required to be passed. If we do not pass them, we will do great injustice to the people of India and, in turn, hurt the 'aam aadmi'. We are willing to debate every issue in Parliament, and we have demonstrated that we are cooperating with the Opposition in every possible way to ensure that Parliament functions smoothly.

We, as elected representatives of our people, should do nothing to weaken our people's faith in the capacity of our democracy, our institutions and our social ideals and values to overcome all difficulties. We should have faith that we can build a promising future for ourselves. Let us unite in that faith.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we start with the Question Hour.

Q. No. 221, Shri Hansraj G. Ahir.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be quiet.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Hon. Prime Minister has expressed his views. Let me express mine. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I have also given a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please wait for a minute.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam, we will have a structured discussion later on ...(Interruptions). Now everybody should get an opportunity to speak and we will have a structured discussion later on ...(Interruptions).

MADAM SPEAKER: I will give opportunity to all for expressing their views.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

11.21 hrs.

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

Procedure regarding allegation against any person during discussion

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Let the Leader of the Opposition initiate the discussion. We can have structured debate on the statement of the PM. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): You can start immediately. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I am making a point. Please take you seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as you know, there is no rule for allowing discussion immediately after the statement. If the sense of the House is to have a discussion, a structured discussion, as a special case, I will allow it under Rule 193.

Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I want to make an observation before your start.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): What is your observation?

MADAM SPEAKER: Before I call Shrimati Sushma Swaraj to initiate the discussion, I would like to inform the House that the Constitution guarantees freedom of speech to the Members on the floor of the House. At the same time, we have our own self-imposed restrictions on this freedom of speech. Accordingly, we have Rule 353 which prescribes the procedure regarding making of allegations against any person. I would, therefore, request the hon. Members not to make any allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature against any person during the debate on the statement.

Now, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, I don't know the necessity of this observation? We know the rules of procedure of this House and never biolate these rules of procedures during discussions. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I did not say this about any particular person.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I would like to say that we will have a structured discussion on the statement of Leader of the House later on, but please give 5 minutes time to all the leaders to speak. They will give their reaction on it. If the Hon. Prime Minister is leaving the House, then why should I put forth my views. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. He is going to Rajya Sabha for making statement.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, the Prime Minister has to make the statement in the Rajya Sabha also. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Hon. Speaker, I am expressing my views on the statement of Prime Minister, hence, the demand of propriety is that the Prime Minister

should be present here. If Prime Minister has to go to Rajya Sabha for making statement, then, please adjourn the House for 10 to 15 minutes, but I will put forth my views only when the Prime Minister is present in the House. This is the statement of Prime Minister and he is leaving the House without listening to our points. If he has to make a statement in the Rajya Sabha, I request you that please adjourn the House for 10 minutes. After the arrival of Prime Minister in the House, I will put forth my views. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, such points were never raised by the Opposition earlier which is being raised today. We never heard that Prime Minister cannot go to the Rajya Sabha. Does he have to come back immediately from Rajya Sabha? ...(*Interruptions*) Madam, we never have heard such thing which the Leader of Opposition is saying today. We never have heard like that in the House, what the Leader of Opposition is saying today. She is saying that the Prime Minister should not go to the Rajya Sabha and be available here all time ...(*Interruptions*). When she demand a statement at the same time her party Members also demanded a statement in the Rajya Sabha. Accordingly, we decided that he will make statement here at 11.00 a.m. and in the Rajya Sabha at 11.30 a.m. and, today, after the statement of the Prime Minister now they want the House to be adjourned. They want to adjourn the House. ...(*Interruptions*) They set the conventions for us and themselves have objections on it.

If you quote even a single rule even, they have objections to that also. The thing is that Parliament will not function. Parliament has its relevance and they are bent upon doing away with it. The Leader of Opposition is engaged in ending the relevance of the Parliament today. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Prime Minister will come just now.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: You may adjourn the House, till then. The person whose statement I am replying should atleast be present here ...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, such precedent has never been seen before ...(*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, I have told you that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is misleading. I have never said that he should not attend Rajya Sabha. He may go to Rajya Sabha, but, till then, you should adjourn the House. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Is Advaniji speaking?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Madam Speaker, I had made a submission to you yesterday that yesterday's incident has created a great concern in our mind and reminded us of 1975 ...(*Interruptions*). Yesterday, you gave a decision and allowed the Leader of Opposition to speak but the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs opposed you and did not allow her to speak. For the first time ever, I came to your room and told you that you should be worried about this right now. We continue to feel that the Government is suppressing the voice of the Opposition. They silenced the voice of Anna Hazare and his supporters outside, but, Madam Speaker, with the exception of Emergency, no Government has ever tried to suppress the voice of the Opposition. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Hon. Advaniji, you are misleading ...(*Interruptions*). What I had said yesterday is on record ...(*Interruptions*). I had requested to you to see that after their turn, perhaps, they themselves might not let the House run ...(*Interruptions*). And, today, he is bent on doing that exactly ...(*Interruptions*). Madam, it is a conspiracy ...(*Interruptions*). He wants to ensure that the others are not able to speak? ...(*Interruptions*). They are creating such circumstances ...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Do not forget what had happened after the Emergency. They will face the same consequences again ...(*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, these are ...*(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: It is my request.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Madam, he should withdraw his words. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)...*

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, expunge from record anything that is objectionable.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: It has been taken out of the record.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: I will expunge anything that is objectionable.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: It's done. Now, take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You also take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You have spoken, please take your seat now.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You have already spoken. Please, be seated.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, be seated.

...(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

E-auction of Coal

*221. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the objectives laid down for e-auction of coal have been realized;

(b) whether small consumers and industries have been hit hard due to the short supply of coal on account of dominance of large consumers/ industries in e-auction;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any meeting of the coal linkage committee has been held for a rational and equitable allocation of coal between the small and large consumers;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure supply/allocation of sufficient quantity of coal to the small industries?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) E-auction of coal is being operationalised in all coal companies as provided in the New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP) of October, 2007, with a view to provide access to coal for such consumers who are otherwise not able to source coal through the available institutional mechanisms for reasons like the seasonality of coal requirement, limited requirement of coal not warranting long-term linkage etc. Around 10% of annual production of Coal India Limited is offered under e-auction. The large number of participation by consumers in e-auction of coal indicates that the objectives for which this scheme was introduced and is being continued, have been achieved to a large extent.

(b) and (c) Under the e-auction scheme, small consumers have an equal opportunity to participate along with other bidders.

(d) and (e) The Standing Linkage Committees (Long Term) for Power, Cement and Sponge Iron have been constituted for grant of long term coal allocation to these sectors. These Committees recommend Letter of Assurance/linkage in the light of the comments of the nodal administrative Ministries, coal availability etc. without making a distinction between the small and large consumers. While the meetings of the Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) for Power have been held in 2008 and 2010, the meetings of the Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) for Cement and Sponge Iron have not been held since December 2007 owing to limited availability of coal for the purpose in the coal companies.

(f) As per the New Coal Distribution Policy, the coal requirement of small and medium industries are met through the following channels:-

- (i) through Fuel Supply Agreements where the consumers are having valid linkages with the concerned coal companies;
- (ii) through State Government nominated agencies which are allocated 8 million tonnes of coal per annum for distribution to small and medium consumers whose annual requirement is less than 4200 tonnes per annum; and
- (iii) through participation of such industries in Spot e-auction and Forward e-auction.

[English]

Basic Postal Services

*222. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

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

(a) the details of the special counters/franchise postal outlets opened in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, circle-wise;

(b) whether any assessment has been done by the Government about the performance of these outlets;

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

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to set up special counters in areas that do not have access to basic services; and

(e) if so, the time by which these special counters will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Circle-wise details of franchise postal outlets opened in the country during each of the last three years are given in the Statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The performance of franchise outlet scheme was assessed in 2007-08 and it was found that scheme was meeting its intended objectives.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The Franchise scheme provides for opening of franchise outlets in such urban areas where there is justification for opening of post office but it is not possible to open it due to some reasons. Opening of Franchise outlets is an ongoing activity.

Statement

Circle-wise number of Franchise Outlets (FOs) opened during the last 3 years

Sl. No.	Name of the Circles	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	136	38	8
2.	Assam	3	15	10
3.	Bihar	32	15	13
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	0	0
5.	Delhi	14	15	10
6.	Gujarat	18	14	19
7.	Haryana	14	15	20
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	5	5
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	5	0
10.	Jharkhand	0	10	0
11.	Karnataka	4	6	3
12.	Kerala	0	0	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	43	13	10
14.	Maharashtra	31	20	26
15.	North East	11	7	2
16.	Odisha	31	12	10
17.	Punjab	10	10	10
18.	Rajasthan	50	26	21
19.	Tamil Nadu	63	25	20
20.	Uttarakhand	28	4	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	90	31	34
22.	West Bengal	0	0	0
	Total	581	286	224

Role of ISI in Mumbai Attacks

*223. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other investigating agencies of the United States have confirmed the role of Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) in fermenting, planning and executing 26/11 Mumbai attacks;

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

(c) whether the Government has raised/proposes to raise this issue at international fora; and

(d) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) In April 2011, the United States Government charged Tahawwur Rana and six other individuals in a District Court in Chicago for their role in the terrorist attack in Mumbai in November 2008. The accused include those the Government believes are associated with Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI). The testimonies during the Tahawwur Rana trial in May-June 2011 further established ISI's complicity in the Mumbai terrorist attack.

(c) and (d) The Government has consistently drawn the attention of the international community to ISI's role in the 2008 Mumbai terrorist attack and, more broadly, to the links between Pakistan's security establishment and the terrorist groups operating out of Pakistan.

Saakshar Bharat Mission

*224. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

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

(a) the details of the districts selected for Saakshar Bharat Mission in the country including Uttar Pradesh since the inception of the Mission;

(b) the criteria followed for selection of a district thereunder;

(c) the funds allocated and utilized under the Saakshar Bharat Mission since it was launched in 2009, State-wise;

(d) whether some of the States were unable to utilize the allocated funds under this programme;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) A district, including a new district carved out of an erstwhile district that had adult female literacy rate of 50 percent or below, as per 2001 census, is eligible for coverage under the Saakshar Bharat programme. In addition, all left wing extremism affected districts, irrespective of their literacy rate, are also eligible for coverage under the programme. The eligible districts are covered under the programme in a phased manner. A statement listing the total number of eligible districts and the districts already covered under the programme since its inception is at Statement-I enclosed.

(c) A State-wise statement indicating funds released towards the central share and utilized under Saakshar Bharat programme since its launch in September 2009 is at Statement-II enclosed.

(d) and (e) The pace of expenditure in States like Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra and Rajasthan is particularly low. The prime reason for low utilisation of funds is that programme management structures are being revived as Saakshar Bharat was launched in 2009 after a considerable period of dormancy of the National Literacy Mission, its first version. Further, some of the State Governments have not accorded the programme adequately high priority. Litigation, low capacity of the sub-State implementing agencies, namely, Panchayati Raj Institutions and the voluntary nature of the programme are the other factors impacting the pace of implementation.

(f) To accelerate the pace of implementation of the programme, the Government has been rigorously reviewing the programme with State Governments at various levels and addressing teething problems. Capacities of the State Literacy Mission Authorities as well as Panchayati Raj Institutions are being developed through regular orientation and training. Performing States are also being encouraged through conferment of awards.

Statement I

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Total eligible districts	Districts covered till date
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19	19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	12
3.	Assam	15	12
4.	Bihar	38	37
5.	Chhattisgarh	16	14
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1
7.	Gujarat	13	13
8.	Haryana	12	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	01	1
10.	Jharkhand	24	19
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	20	13*
12.	Karnataka	20	17
13.	Madhya Pradesh	42	10
14.	Maharashtra	10	10
15.	Meghalaya	2	2
16.	Manipur	4	4
17.	Nagaland	4	2
18.	Odisha	19	3
19.	Punjab	7	6
20.	Rajasthan	32	31
21.	Sikkim	2	2
22.	Tamil Nadu	9	7
23.	Tripura	1	1
24.	Uttar Pradesh	68	26
25.	Uttarakhand	6	6
26.	West Bengal	10	9
Total		410	282

*Central grants are yet to be released.

Statement II

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	Funds released under Saakshar Bharat programme as central share	Funds utilized under Saakshar Bharat programme (out of Central & State Share)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21821.15	5139.77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	890.71	247.21
3.	Assam	2305.67	17.69
4.	Bihar	8968.34	483.35
5.	Chhattisgarh	3864.31	2086.56
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.95	0.00
7.	Gujarat	2399.11	725.44
8.	Haryana	847.67	154.15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	146.34	0.66
10.	Jharkhand	3122.76	289.81
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0,00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	6407.33	2556.31
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2070.01	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	2261.82	6.87
15.	Manipur	262.25	276.05
16.	Meghalaya	362.02	0.00
17.	Nagaland	196.26	51.45
18.	Odisha	349.89	128.52
19.	Punjab	1561.33	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	4410.59	223.49
21.	Sikkim	62.63	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	2075.95	1943.23
23.	Tripura	82.68	0,00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6488.37	1898.49
25.	Uttarakhand	985.04	367.86
26.	West Bengal	1415.69	494.43
Total		73375.87	17091.34

*[Translation]***Vocational Education**

*225. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of vocational education in improving employability of the masses/unemployed youth;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether deficiencies in the implementation of vocational education schemes have been reported in certain States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective action taken by the Government thereon for proper implementation and popularization of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) The impact of the vocational education programmes at senior secondary levels and technical institutions has not been assessed in recent years in terms of employability. However vocational education schemes have been generally evaluated from time to time and have revealed some weaknesses including shortage of trained vocational teachers, weak linkages with industry, lack of horizontal and vertical mobility, rigid curriculum, low end skills, absence of a management and monitoring structure as well as non integration of programmes being conducted by different Ministries.

(e) In consultation with State Governments, the Ministry of Human Resource Development has developed the working document of the National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF). This Framework addresses the weaknesses in the present vocational education system through a nationally recognized qualification system, covering secondary schools, vocational education institutes and institutes of higher education. It has been framed in conjunction with the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) in order to strengthen education-industry linkages. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Vocationalisation of Secondary Education" is also under revision.

*[English]***Review of DGCA**

*226. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Aviation Company of India Ltd. (NACIL) and the private airlines have taken adequate steps to meet the challenges posed by the increase in air travellers, both domestic and international;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) lacks statutory backing and its financial and administrative powers are limited;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to revamp/restructure DGCA to improve its working by arming it with more statutory powers and increasing its financial and administrative powers; and

(f) if so, the steps taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Operations in domestic air sector have been deregulated and flights are being operated by concerned airlines on the basis of commercial viability subject to adherence of Route Dispersal Guidelines. At present, commercial flights are being operated from 82 aerodromes/airports in the country.

At present India has Air Services Agreements with 108 countries which provide the basic legal framework to provide international connectivity. The number of services being operated internationally by Indian Carriers is 1014 services per week, out of which 517 services per week are being operated by Air India/Air India Express. Indian carriers are free to mount international operations from any point in India as per bilateral agreements.

(c) and (d) The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has the statutory powers as defined in the Aircraft Act, 1934 and Aircraft Rules, 1937, DGCA is an attached office of Ministry of Civil Aviation and the DGCA has been vested with certain limited financial powers as defined for a Head of Department in the Delegation of Financial Power Rules, 1978 and also limited administrative power as Head of Department.

(e) and (f) Government is in the process of formulating a legislative proposal for setting up of Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) of India in place of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA). The proposed CAA will have more statutory functions in certain new areas, more powers and autonomy in its sphere of working, particularly financial and administrative powers to enable it to discharge effective safety oversight, environment protection, consumer protection etc.

Air Connectivity in NE Region

*227. SHRI C.L. RUALA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of air connectivity in the North-Eastern (NE) region, both within and outside the region;

(b) whether unlike the national carrier, the private airlines are hesitant to operate intra/inter NE region flights;

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

(d) the details of the airports in the NE region, equipped with Instrument Landing System (ILS); and

(e) the time by which the remaining airports, including Lengpui Airport in Mizoram are proposed to be provided with ILS?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) At present a total of 370 scheduled flights per week are available to/from different airports in the North-Eastern Region as per the details given at enclosed Statement. In addition, North-East Shuttle, a non-scheduled operator is also operating air services in North-Eastern Region based on demand.

Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. has resumed the services in North-East Region and already started services in the State of Sikkim, Tripura.

(b) and (c) The following national carriers and the private airlines are operating flights in the North-Eastern Region:

Air India	60 flights/week
Alliance Air	71 flights/week
Jet Airways	48 flights/week
JetLite	38 flights/week
Kingfisher Airlines	45 flights/week
Spicejet	42 flights/week
Go Air	07 flights/week
IndiGo	59 flights/week

Operations in domestic sector have been deregulated and flights are being operated by concerned airlines on the basis of commercial viability subject to adherence to Route Dispersal Guidelines. Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieving better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country including North-East Region. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability while complying with Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG).

Under the RDG, the operator has to deploy on routes in category-II (which includes North-Eastern Region, Jammu & Kashmir, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep) at least 10% of the capacity it deploys on routes in category-I routes, at least 10% would be deployed on services or segment thereof operated exclusively within the cat-II region.

(d) Agartala, Dibrugarh, Dimapur, Guwahati, Imphal, Lengpui and Silchar airports in the North East are having the facility of Instrument Landing System (ILS).

(e) Lengpui airport has ILS facility. At present, Airports Authority of India (AAI) does not have any proposal to install ILS facility at Lilabari and Barapani airport.

Statement

Current Operations of Scheduled Airlines in North-East Region (SS 11)

Airline	Sector	Aircraft	Flights/Week
1	2	3	4
Air India	Kolkata-Agartala-Kolkata	A320	7
	Kolkata-Aizwal-Imphal-Kolkata	A319	3

1	2	3	4
	Kolkata-Imphalr-Aizwal-Kolkata	A319	4
	Kolkata-Guwahati-Kolkata	A320	7
	Kolkata-Dibrugarh-Dimapur-Kolkata	A319	3
	Kolkata-Dimapur-Dibrugarh-Kolkata	A319	2
	Kolkata-Silchar-Kolkata	A320	2
	Kolkata-Silchar-Kolkata	A319	2
	Delhi-Guwahati-Imphal & VV	A320	7
	Kolkata-Imphal-Kolkata	A320	7
	Kolkata-Imphal-Kolkata (Army Charter)	A320	6
	Kolkata-Aizwal-Kolkata (Army Charter)	A320	1
	Kolkata-Silchar-Kolkata (Army Charter)	A320	1
	Kolkata-Agartala-Kolkata (Army Charter)	A319	7
	Kolkata-Guwahati-Kolkata (RBI Charter)	A320	1
		Total	60
Alliance Air	Guwahati-Agartala-Guwahati	ART42	7
	Guwahati-Aizwal-Guwahati	ART42	7
	Guwahati-Silchar-Guwahati	ART42	4
	Guwahati-Dimapur-Imphal & VV	ART42	3
	Guwahati-Silchar-Agartala & VV	ART42	3
	Guwahati-Jorhat-Tezpur-Guwahati	ART42	2
	Guwahati-Lilabari-Tezpur-Guwahati	ART42	1
	Kolkata-Agartala-Kolkata	ART42	7
	Kolkata-Dimapur-Kolkata	ART42	4
	Kolkata-Guwahati-Kolkata	ART42	4
	Kolkata-Guwahati-Lilabari & VV	ART42	5
	Kolkata-Silchar-Kolkata	ART42	4
	Kolkata-Tezpur-Silchar-Kolkata	ART42	3
	Kolkata-Shillong-Jorhat-Kolkata	ART42	3
	Kolkata-Shillong-Kolkata	ART42	3
	Silchar-Imphal-Silchar	ART42	4
	Delhi-Guwahati-Delhi	CRJ 700	7
		Total	71

1	2	3	4
Jet Airways	Delhi-Guwahati-Agartala-Delhi	B737	7
	Delhi-Guwahati-Delhi	B737	7
	Kolkata-Guwahati-Kolkata	B737	13
	Kolkata-Aizwal-Guwahati & VV	ATR72	7
	Kolkata-Silchar-Guwahati & VV	ATR72	7
	Guwahati-Imphal-Guwahati	ATR72	2
	Guwahati-Jorhat-Guwahati	ATR72	5
		Total	48
JetLite	Delhi-Guwahati-Dibrugarh & VV	B737	7
	Kolkata-Guwahati-Kolkata	B737	7
	Kolkata-Guwahati-Imphal & VV	B737	5
	Kolkata-Guwahati-Jorhat & VV	B737	2
	Kolkata-Jorhat-Kolkata	B737	3
	Kolkata-Agartalar-Kolkata	B737	7
	Kolkata-Agartala-Guwahati & VV	B737	4
	Kolkata-Agartala-Kolkata	B737	3
		Total	38
Kingfisher Airlines	Delhi-Bagdogra-Guwahati-Delhi	A320	4
	Delhi-Guwahati-Bagdogra-Delhi	A320	3
	Delhi-Guwahati-Imphal & VV	A320	7
	Mumbai-Guwahati-Mumbai	A320	3
	Kolkata-Aizwal-Kolkata	ATR72	7
	Kolkata-Silchar-Imphal-Kolkata	ATR72	4
	Kolkata-Imphal-Silchar-Kolkata	ATR72	3
	Kolkata-Agartala-Kolkata	ATR72	7
	Kolkata-Guwahati-Kolkata	ATR72	7
		Total	45
Spicejet	Delhi-Guwahati-Bagdogra-Delhi	B737	7
	Delhi-Bagdogra-Guwahati-Delhi	B737	7
	Kolkata-Guwahati-Kolkata	B737	14
	Kolkata-Agartala-Kolkata	B737	7
	Agartala-Guwahati-Agartala	B737	7
		Total	42

1	2	3	4
IndiGo	Delhi-Guwahati-Imphal & VV	A320	10
	Kolkata-Guwahati-Kolkata	A320	21
	Kolkata-Agartala-Imphal-Kolkata	A320	3
	Kolkata-Imphal-Agartala-Kolkata	A320	4
	Kolkata-Agartala-Kolkata	A320	14
	Kolkata-Dibrugarh-Kolkata	A320	7
		Total	59
Go Air	Delhi-Guwahati-Bagdogra-Delhi	A320	4
	Delhi-Bagdogra-Guwahati-Delhi	A320	3
		Total	7
		Grand Total	370

[Translation]

Gross Enrolment Ratio

*228. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

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

(a) whether the gross enrolment ratio at the primary, upper primary and secondary level schools in the country is still below the world average;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the reasons therefor *vis-à-vis* the world average;

(c) whether the Government proposes to review/expand the entire education system so as to bring the country's gross enrolment ratio at par with the global average; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Gross Enrolment Ratios (GER) at the Primary, Upper Primary and Secondary levels for the year 2007-08 in the country and the world average are given below:

Level	India 2007-08	World Average (2008)
Primary	113.97	107
Upper	78.06	79
Secondary	58.15	55 (includes Senior Secondary)

State-wise details of GER are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Government has been making consistent progress to meet the goals of Universal Elementary Education through implementation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009, which became operational with effect from 1st April 2010, provides that every child in the 6 to 14 age-group shall have a right to free and compulsory education till completion of elementary education. The SSA Framework of Implementation has been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act 2009 and the SSA programme is being implemented in accordance with the norms and standards of the RTE Act. Mid Day Meal Scheme is being implemented with a view to enhance enrolment and retention of children in school. Further, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has been launched for universal access to secondary education. These efforts will enable states to universalize elementary and secondary education and improve the Gross Enrolment Ratio.

Statement*Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)—2007-08*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Primary Classes I-V			Upper Primary Classes VI-VIII			Secondary Classes IX-X		
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	95.32	95.69	95.50	77.94	76.55	77.26	62.34	60.03	61.21
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	149.05	136.62	142.97	100.88	87.69	94.36	65.40	60.64	63.11
3.	Assam	106.04	106.15	106.09	92.04	90.47	91.27	46.29	41.86	44.14
4.	Bihar	114.51	93.61	104.39	53.07	38.77	46.22	34.24	21.21	28.08
5.	Chhattisgarh	128.77	122.18	125.52	95.16	84.36	89.83	50.94	40.29	45.71
6.	Goa	131.12	127.92	129.57	92.07	85.13	88.74	76.83	74.36	75.60
7.	Gujarat	130.34	114.58	122.98	85.26	70.23	78.22	64.48	49.89	57.64
8.	Haryana	87.61	93.78	90.40	75.36	76.08	75.69	60.27	59.72	60.02
9.	Himachal Pradesh	111.74	111.69	111.72	115.40	113.12	114.31	98.40	96.49	97.48
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	105.69	100.56	103.22	73.04	60.19	66.82	48.41	39.41	44.06
11.	Jharkhand	153.64	154.22	153.92	72.60	51.30	62.20	34.06	25.14	29.75
12.	Karnataka	107.20	104.95	106.10	91.45	88.99	90.25	69.14	66.99	68.09
13.	Kerala	91.64	93.00	92.30	101.64	98.45	100.08	91.98	93.11	92.54
14.	Madhya Pradesh	154.49	152.31	153.44	104.17	94.45	99.98	70.57	47.51	59.61
15.	Maharashtra	103.47	100.04	101.83	88.46	85.03	86.82	71.29	67.33	69.41
16.	Manipur	175.95	170.30	173.18	107.57	100.92	104.31	77.02	77.43	77.22
17.	Meghalaya	193.47	189.54	191.53	99.71	107.00	103.32	49.14	53.72	51.39
18.	Mizoram	176.07	165.66	170.95	86.30	84.97	85.65	67.07	70.27	68.63
19.	Nagaland	92.50	92.52	92.51	58.93	61.34	60.08	27.24	30.05	28.57
20.	Odisha	116.94	117.11	117.02	82.83	77.34	80.15	56.85	50.56	53.77
21.	Punjab	93.51	91.96	92.78	70.35	67.62	69.09	45.54	48.65	46.95
22.	Rajasthan	121.37	114.85	118.28	92.84	68.65	81.36	66.68	39.87	54.04
23.	Sikkim	149.31	146.71	148.02	67.63	81.91	74.62	44.36	45.13	44.75
24.	Tamil Nadu	116.36	115.90	116.14	114.31	111.00	112.70	90.87	90.71	90.79
25.	Tripura	149.37	146.15	147.79	88.01	87.60	87.81	59.94	59.78	59.86
26.	Uttar Pradesh	110.99	116.64	113.68	71.13	64.16	67.82	70.53	57.17	64.27
27.	Uttarakhand	114.40	125.18	119.40	91.15	94.60	92.78	92.34	75.01	83.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
28.	West Bengal	113.30	112.55	112.93	70.24	72.29	71.24	51.29	44.34	47.91
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	99.01	104.86	101.77	106.99	97.08	102.04	86.03	89.90	87.83
30.	Chandigarh	102.37	89.45	96.14	82.68	80.14	81.52	69.63	69.81	69.71
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	173.21	174.49	173.82	108.74	87.63	98.89	73.00	49.10	61.05
32.	Daman and Diu	146.05	125.83	135.94	114.50	96.00	105.25	79.13	119.60	95.32
33.	Delhi	108.25	110.08	109.09	97.52	102.36	99.72	66.22	68.68	67.34
34.	Lakshadweep	62.28	58.45	60.37	56.88	52.08	54.48	43.77	58.90	49.82
35.	Puducherry	154.74	134.80	144.38	120.61	103.87	111.97	104.53	107.08	105.77
	India	115.26	112.58	113.97	81.48	74.36	78.06	62.62	53.23	58.15

Madrasa Modernisation Scheme

*229. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals relating to the modernisation of Madrasas from the State Governments including Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government on such proposals, State-wise; and

(d) the funds provided/proposed to be provided under the Madrasa modernisation scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) Yes Madam. The Scheme for Providing of Quality Education in Madrasa (SPQEM) was reformulated in 2008-09 to provide financial assistance and encourage traditional institutions like Madrasas and Makhtabs to introduce modern subjects like Science, Mathematics, Social Studies, Hindi and English in their curriculum so that children studying in these institutions gain academic proficiency for classes I-XII. The process of modernisation is voluntary. The budget outlay for SPQEM was Rs. 50 crore in 2009-10, Rs. 104 crore in 2010-11, and is Rs. 150 crore for 2011-12. Financial support of Rs. 46.25 crore was extended to 1979 Madrasas in 2009-10, and Rs. 101.47 crore to 5045 Madrasas in 2010-11, as per State-wise details, including for Uttar Pradesh, given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of Madarasas		Amount released (in crore)	
		2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	40	0	2.60
2.	Assam	0	486	0	10.39
3.	Chandigarh (UT)	1	0	0.03	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	439	0	8.11

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Haryana	0	6	0	0.37
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	372	0	3.47
7.	Karnataka	0	160	0	4.90
8.	Kerala	0	724	0	14.90
9.	Tripura (NER)	129	0	3.74	0
10.	Rajasthan	0	220	0	5.47
11.	Jharkhand	164	0	4.97	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	329	764	5.61	13.43
13.	Maharashtra	0	11	0	0.36
14.	Uttarakhand	0	65	0	1.88
15.	Uttar Pradesh	1356	1758	31.90	35.54
Total		1979	5045	46.25	101.47

[English]

Private Educational Institutions

*230. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the regional imbalance in the establishment of private educational institutions like Engineering Colleges, Deemed Universities and Technical Institutes;

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

(c) the number of private institutes in the country and the number of such institutes who were given permission during the last three years State-wise;

(d) whether most of these institutions lack quality education and infrastructure facilities;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) As per the information given by University Grants Commission (UGC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), State-wise list of Universities, including private Universities and AICTE approved institutions including unaided private institutions, is given at Statements-I & II respectively. There are 94 private Universities and 10129 technical institutions, including 8633 unaided private institutions in the country approved by AICTE.

(c) During the last three years, 56 Private Universities were established by the State Governments. State-wise details are given at Statement-III. Apart from this 3 institutions (Self-financing) of higher education have been declared as Deemed to be Universities under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956. The state-wise details of private technical institutions approved by AICTE during last three years is given at Statement-IV.

(d) and (e) Private Universities are regulated by UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003 and Institutions Deemed to be Universities are regulated by UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010.

The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has framed various norms and standards to regulate the technical institutions in the country for maintaining quality

in technical education in the country. The approvals for establishing new institutions and for granting extension, new courses, additional intake etc. are granted based on suitability of the application in terms of prescribed norms for infrastructure facilities and faculty etc. These norms and standards are uniformly applicable to all the technical colleges.

(f) In order to correct regional imbalances in Higher Education, the following major initiatives have been taken during the 11th Five Year Plan:

- (i) To ensure better access with equity, Central Universities, IITs, IIMs, IIITs, NITs, SPAs, have been set-up in the uncovered areas.
- (ii) Sub-mission on Polytechnics has been launched and 300 Polytechnics have been sanctioned in the un-served and underserved districts. Out of 300 districts to be provided financial assistance of Rs. 12.30 crores, 275 districts have been provided partial financial assistance till 31.07.2011.

- (iii) A scheme of setting up of 374 Model Degree Colleges, all over the country one each in such district which has Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) below the national average, has been launched.
- (iv) AICTE has relaxed the norms for the institutions proposed to be set-up by Minority Institutions, Women Institutions and Institutions to be set-up in the Hilly Areas of North-Eastern Region.
- (v) AICTE has incorporated provision for setting up of technical institutions through PPP mode in the districts, where there is no AICTE approved technical institutions.

Apart from the action taken by the regulator, the Government has itself intervened to ensure that Deemed Universities adhere to stringent standards of quality.

Further, to ensure adherence to standards and quality assurance Bills for Prevention of Unfair Practice and for mandatory accreditation have been framed.

Statement I

State-wise list of Universities in the Country as on 12.08.2011

State	Central University	State University	Deemed Universities	Private Universities	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	3	30	7	—	40
Arunachal Pradesh	1	—	1	—	2
Assam	2	4	—	1	7
Bihar	1	14	2	—	17
Chhattisgarh	1	10	—	3	14
Goa	—	1	—	—	1
Gujarat	1	18	2	9	30
Haryana	1	10	5	5	21
Himachal Pradesh	1	4	—	11	16
Jammu and Kashmir	2	6	—	—	8
Jharkhand	1	7	2	1	11
Karnataka	1	20	15	2	38
Kerala	1	10	2	—	13

1	2	3	4	5	6
Madhya Pradesh	2	15	3	3	23
Maharashtra	1	19	21	—	41
Manipur	2	—	—	—	2
Meghalaya	1	—	—	7	8
Mizoram	1	—	—	1	2
Nagaland	1	—	—	2	3
Odisha	1	12	2	1	16
Punjab	1	7	2	3	13
Rajasthan	1	14	8	18	41
Sikkim	1	—	—	4	5
Tamil Nadu	2	24	29	—	55
Tripura	1	—	—	1	2
Uttar Pradesh	4	23	10	16	53
Uttarakhand	1	5	4	6	16
West Bengal	1	20	1	—	22
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	0
Chandigarh	—	1	1	—	2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	0
Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	0
Delhi	5	5	12	—	22
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	0
Puducherry	1	—	1	—	2
India	43	279	130	94	546

Statement II*No. of Institutions approved by AICTE upto 2010-11*

Sl.No	State	Government	Government aided	Unaided Private	University managed	Total Nos.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	138	7	1733	3	1881
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	1	0	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	17	0	8	5	30
4.	Bihar	23	4	25	9	61
5.	Chhattisgarh	27	2	78	6	113
6.	Delhi	21	3	53	2	79
7.	Goa	7	2	7	0	16
8.	Gujarat	44	18	325	18	405
9.	Haryana	38	7	422	9	476
10.	Himachal Pradesh	16	0	59	, 1	76
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	2	23	7	40
12.	Jharkhand	12	5	27	1	45
13.	Karnataka	120	50	488	8	666
14.	Kerala	78	18	185	16	297
15.	Madhya Pradesh	58	10	449	18	535
16.	Maharashtra	61	48	1328	18	1455
17.	Manipur	3	0	0	0	3
18.	Meghalaya	3	0	2	0	5
19.	Mizoram	1	0	0	0	1
20.	Odisha	24	5	250	3	282
21.	Punjab	29	10	345	5	389
22.	Rajasthan	55	10	433	14	512
23.	Sikkim	0	2	1	1	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	48	59	1186	8	1301
25.	Tripura	2	0	0	0	2
26.	Uttar Pradesh	62	25	928	18	1033
27.	Uttarakhand	38	7	109	2	156
28.	West Bengal	57	6	148	8	219
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	1
30.	Chandigarh	7	1	1	3	12
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	2	0	3
32.	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0	1
33.	Puducherry	10	0	17	0	27
Grand Total		1012	301	8633	183	10129

Statement III*Private Universities established during Last 3 Years***2008**

Sl.No.	State	No. of Private University
1.	Punjab	1
2.	Rajasthan	10
3.	Jharkhand	1
4.	Sikkim	1
5.	Uttar Pradesh	2
6.	Meghalaya	2
Total		17

2009

Sl.No.	State	No. of Private University
1	2	3
1.	Himachal Pradesh	6
2.	Rajasthan	2
3.	Assam	1

1	2	3
4.	Uttar Pradesh	1
5.	Gujarat	4
6.	Meghalaya	3
7.	Nagaland	1
Total		18

2010

Sl.No.	State	No. of Private University
1.	Himachal Pradesh	2
2.	Rajasthan	4
3.	Haryana	3
4.	Madhya Pradesh	2
5.	Odisha	1
6.	Karnataka	2
7.	Uttar Pradesh	6
8.	Punjab	1
Total		21

Statement IV*List of the Private Technical Institutions approved by AICTE during last three years*

Region	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
NRO	Uttar Pradesh	170	183	105
	Uttarakhand	17	19	6
	Bihar	5	8	3
Central	Chhattisgarh	26	17	7
	Gujarat	37	64	42
	Madhya Pradesh	66	81	27
SWRO	Karnataka	128	140	159
	Kerala	53	75	90

1	2	3	4	5
SCRO	Andhra Pradesh	201	205	104
Eastern	Assam	1	4	2
	Jharkhand	1	1	5
	Meghalaya	0	1	0
	Odisha	26	40	18
	West Bengal	18	14	14
NWRO	Chandigarh	1	1	0
	Delhi	0	1	5
	Haryana	52	23	26
	Himachal Pradesh	9	11	4
	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1	1
	Panjab	43	11	22
	Rajasthan	38	58	37
SCRO	Tamil Nadu	149	176	107
	Puducherry	4	2	3
WRO	Maharashtra	123	95	53
	Goa	4	4	4
Total		1172	1235	844

Safety inspections by AERB

*231. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private clinics using MRI, Ultrasound, X-ray machines etc. are, required to be registered with the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the agencies, institutions, etc. registered with the AERB and the benefits enjoyed by them;

(d) whether such agencies/institutions are subjected to any review/inspections to ascertain adherence of the prescribed safety and other rules of AERB;

(e) if so, the details of inspections carried out during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(f) the details of the agencies/institutions found to be violating the prescribed rules and safety norms and the action taken/proposed to be taken against 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) The medical X-ray equipment, being ionizing radiation generating units, of private clinics are also required to be Licensed/Registered with Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). MRI and Ultrasound units are not emitting ionizing radiation, so these units are not required to be registered with AERB.

(b) Licence/Registration of medical diagnostic X-ray equipment is issued by AERB after verifying compliance

requirements such as availability of Site and Layout Approval, Qualified Personnel, Type Approval of X-ray equipment and other safety specific requirement as per AERB Safety Code for Medical Diagnostic X-ray Equipment and Installations.

(c) The total number of equipment (Computer Tomography and Interventional Radiology) for which Licenses have been issued are 258 and the other X-Ray equipment Registered with AERB to date are 4479 AERB Licenses/registers equipment that conform to the safety requirements as prescribed by AERB. Since all parameters of radiation safety are assured, the patients, doctors, the radiation workers and all concerned with that diagnostic

equipment are expected to be safe with respect to radiation exposure. Also, the AERB registration/licence of X-ray equipment is mandatory for National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Healthcare (NABH), providers of accreditation.

(d) Medical X-Ray installations are subjected to regulatory review/inspection by personnel authorized under Rules 30 and 31 of Atomic Energy (Radiation Protection) Rules, 2004. In view of the low hazard potential, such institutions are inspected on a random basis.

(e) The inspections carried out in the last three years are as follows:

State	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	Year 2011
Tamil Nadu	–	–	–	10
Karnataka	–	12	–	21
Goa	–	–	2	1
Maharashtra	8	3	4	–
Delhi	5	–	5	4
Rajasthan	–	6	–	5
Uttar Pradesh	1	–	4	–
Assam	–	–	–	4
West Bengal	–	–	–	1
Andhra Pradesh	–	–	–	15
Chandigarh	1	1	–	–
Meghalaya	–	–	–	3
Tripura	–	–	–	1
Madhya Pradesh	–	10	–	–
Haryana	–	–	1	–
Kerala (DRS)	7	9	22	59

(f) The licence(s)/registration(s) are issued to X-ray installations by the Competent Authority only after confirming that prescribed safety requirements are duly, complied with by the institutions. The overall safety of X-ray installations depends largely on the built-in-design of X-ray machine and also the operational safety. For ensuring the design safety of X-ray machines, the Type approvals are issued by the Competent Authority, which

ensures the built-in-safety features and safety interlocks of the machine. Hence the likelihood of radiological consequences in case of minor deviations of safety provisions are not so significant in case of X-ray installations in view of the safe design of X-ray machines, in case of any institution violating the prescribed safety rules or safety norms, there is provision that Competent Authority, based on the radiological consequences, may

suspend/modify/withdraw the licence/registration issued to that X-ray installation or seal X-ray installation(s) in accordance with Rule 10 and 31 of the Atomic Energy (Radiation Protection) Rules, 2004.

It is observed that in general, X-ray institutions/agencies conform to the safety norms prescribed by the Competent Authority. However, non-compliances with regulatory requirements/safety discrepancies have been observed in some X-ray institutions but with no impact on overall radiological safety of the installation. The show cause notices have been issued to five such X-ray institutions (4 in Kerala and 1 in Karnataka) stating the non-compliances with safety norms. These institutions have already taken corrective actions and complied with the prescribed safety norms.

[Translation]

Stapled Visa by China

*232. YOGI ADITYANATH:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has stopped issuing stapled visa to the residents of Jammu & Kashmir;

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

(c) whether China has issued stapled visa to a Karate team from Arunachal Pradesh recently;

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

(e) whether the Government has taken up these matters with the Chinese Government; and

(f) if so, the details thereof including the level at which these matters were taken up and the reaction of the Chinese Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (f) Government is aware that China is issuing visas on a separate paper that is stapled to the passports of Indian nationals from the State of Jammu & Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh. Government's position that Jammu & Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh are integral parts of India and that there should be no discrimination against visa applicants of Indian nationality

on grounds of domicile and ethnicity has been clearly conveyed to the Chinese Government on several occasions, including during the recent visit to India by Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao in December 2010.

Upgradation of Schools

*233. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is satisfied with the implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) in promoting school education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some deficiencies/irregularities have been noticed in the implementation of the schemes;

(d) if so, the corrective action taken thereon;

(e) the number of schools sanctioned for upgradation under SSA and RMSA in the States including Uttar Pradesh till 31 March, 2011, State-wise; and

(f) the number of schools proposed to be upgraded under these schemes during 2011-12, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), which aims at universalizing elementary education in the country, has been progressing consistently towards its goals. Since inception, and till 31.3.2011, SSA has provided significant financial support for infrastructure development in elementary education, including 1.95 lakh new primary schools, 1.71 lakh new upper primary schools, 13.72 lakh additional classrooms, 4.55 lakh toilets and 2.14 lakh drinking water facilities. With a view to improving quality, SSA has sanctioned 18.89 lakh posts of teachers across the country, and it provides financial support for textbooks, teaching learning material and uniforms for children, as per the norms laid down in the SSA Framework of Implementation. SSA norms have been revised to correspond with the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, and SSA is continuing to work towards universalizing elementary education in accordance with the norms and standards prescribed in the RTE Act.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) was launched in March, 2009 to enhance access to secondary education and improve its quality and the implementation of the scheme started from 2009-10. Till 31.3.2011, opening of 5767 new secondary schools, strengthening of 19980 existing secondary schools have been sanctioned under RMSA.

(c) and (d) SSA has a fairly intensive Financial Management system, which includes annual audit by Chartered Accountants empanelled with the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India, concurrent financial review by the Institute of Public Auditors of India (IPAI) as well as a system of internal audit. SSA conducts

Quarterly Review Meetings with Finance Controllers of all States/UTs for monitoring the optimum utilisation of funds. However, certain instances of misappropriation of funds have been reported and action has been taken thereon. In respect of RMSA, which started in 2009-10, no major case of irregularity has been reported.

(e) and (f) A statement giving State-wise details relating to opening of schools at upper primary level and secondary level under SSA and RMSA respectively till 31.3.2011 and those sanctioned in 2011-12 is at Statement. The meeting of Project Approval Board to sanction Annual Work Plan & Budget 2011-12 of Uttar Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir under RMSA is yet to be held.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of State	Schools approved for upgradation to upper primary level upto 31.3.2011 under SSA	Schools approved for upgradation to Secondary level upto 31.3.2011 under RMSA	Schools approved for upgradation to upper primary level during 2011-12 under SSA	Schools approved for upgradation to Secondary level during 2011-12 under RMSA (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	0	11	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5089	0	0	102
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	705	11	42	22
4.	Assam	0	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	19735	797	447	169
6.	Chandigarh	17	4	4	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	7610	732	140	636
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	51	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	4	2	0	1
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	0	72	0	328
13.	Haryana	1657	32	0	5
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1373	114	20	22
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	6595	251	330	-
16.	Jharkhand	10174	597	32	297

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Karnataka	8059	329	0	0
18.	Kerala	2	97	0	17
19.	Lakshadweep	7	4	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	27048	341	0	603
21.	Maharashtra	329	0	0	0
22.	Manipur	141	67	158	49
23.	Meghalaya	2248	25	0	0
24.	Mizoram	283	55	63	26
25.	Nagaland	434	102	0	45
26.	Odisha	10930	700	374	9
27.	Puducherry	13	9	0	2
28.	Punjab	824	149	0	73
29.	Rajasthan	20844	0	0	0
30.	Sikkim	40	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	5780	544	0	710
32.	Tripura	1002	42	0	41
33.	Uttar Pradesh	28880	572	0	-
34.	Uttarakhand	1423	81	0	147
35.	West Bengal	9664	38	0	0
Total		170966	5767	1621	3304

Revival of Closed Coal Mines

*234. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of coal mines closed/abandoned during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, company-wise, year-wise alongwith the reasons and criteria for such closure;

(b) whether any assessment of loss/profit as result of closure of these mines has been made;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by the Government to rehabilitate the unemployed workers of the said closed mines;

(d) whether the Government proposes to revive these coal mines;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the estimated funds required for the revival of these mines and if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Government proposes to allocate these coal mines to some of the public/private sector companies after their revival; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The number and details of coal mines abandoned/declared closed during each of the last three years and the current year are given below:

Sl. No.	Year of suspension	Subsidiary	Name of mines	Reasons
1.	2007-08	WCL	Inder UG	Mine converted to Opencast
		SECL	Kumda 1&2	Extractable reserve exhausted
2.	2008-09	ECL	Sangramgarh UG	On economic and safety grounds
		WCL	Pench East OC	Mine is closed due to exhaustion of extractable reserves
		SECL	Nowrozabad (East)	Extractable reserves exhausted
3.	2009-10	ECL	Madhusudanpur 3&4 Pit	Exhaustion of mineable reserves in working seam
		WCL	1. Pathakhera-1 UG 2. Gajendoh UG	Both mines closed due to exhaustion of extractable reserves
		SECL	1. Kotma West OC 2. Banki 9&10 3. Jainagar 5&6	Extractable reserves exhausted
4.	2010-11	ECL	Manoharbahal UG, a unit of Barmondia-(A) Colliery	Exhaustion of mineable reserves in the working seam
		BCCL	Madhuband UG	Technical reasons
		NEC	Ledo and Baragolai UG mine	On Safety grounds

In CCL, NCL and MCL — no mine has been abandoned/declared closed during the last three years and the current year.

(b) and (c) No direct loss has been incurred owing to suspension of operation of these mines, which have been suspended due to the reasons indicated in part (a) above. However, the manpower and other assets of these closed mines have been transferred and gainfully utilized in the neighbouring mines.

(d) to (g) As indicated earlier since most of the mines have been abandoned/closed due to exhaustion of mineable reserve in these mines or conversion of underground mine to opencast mine, question of opening these mines does not arise. However, to study these projects/mines, a High Level Task Force was constituted by CIL to identify the problems and prospects of enhancing underground coal production. The task force identified 121 underground mines or parts of mines, which were lying disused or abandoned. Due to the fact that re-working these mines would entail considerable fresh investment and would call for specialized technological support, it was thought prudent to re-work

these mines through joint venture companies, with the participation of private parties having suitable expertise and financial background, though, CIL is having sufficient surplus funds for revival of these mines.

A further scrutiny of the 121 identified mines was carried-out and initially 18 mines, each having more than 10 million tonnes coal reserves, which would render these viable projects, were selected for re-working through the joint venture route. The model tender document has been prepared by CIL and has been sent to the Subsidiary Companies for issuing tenders amongst the interested parties.

[English]

Fraudulent Agents

*235. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI
RADADIYA:

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

(a) whether cases of luring the unemployed persons by fraudulent agents by promising them good job and high salary in foreign countries and abandoning them after reaching the respective country have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases alongwith the nature of complaints received by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and country-wise;

(c) whether any effective mechanism has been put in place to check the activities of the unscrupulous agents;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/assistance rendered by the Government to protect the innocent unemployed youths of the country?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Emigration of Indian workers seeking employment in 17 Emigration Check Required (ECR) notified countries is regulated under the Emigration Act, 1983. Despite the existing framework to facilitate legal migration and the efforts made by the Government to build awareness and discourage irregular migration, complaints regarding fraudulent offers of overseas employment and cheating of job seekers are received by the Ministry from time to time. Such complaints include fraudulent advertisements for jobs abroad, fake recruitments for non-existing employers or for foreign employers who never authorized the agents thus rendering the workers without jobs and offers of exaggerated benefits to lure job seekers. These complaints are received against registered Recruiting Agents, unauthorized intermediaries as well as some Foreign Employers. The details of the complaints received against unregistered agents during the last three years and the current year ending July, 2011 are given below:

Year	No. of complaints	Prosecution Sanction issued	Cases referred to State Government/ POE for action
2008	93	56	37
2009	136	14	136
2010	166	10	166
2011 (31.07.2011)	135	06	98

The details of complaints received state-wise and country-wise are not maintained.

(c) to (e) The Government has taken steps for discouraging illegal emigration. These, inter-alia, include the following:

- (i) A National Awareness-cum-Publicity campaign is undertaken from time to time to create wider awareness among the general public and particularly among the potential migrants on the risks of illegal migration and safeguards against illegal practices by unauthorized intermediaries and fraudulent recruiting agencies.
- (ii) The Government has constituted a high level Core-Group to lead and monitor action for combating and preventing irregular migration. The Core-Group is headed by Secretary, MOIA and has representatives from relevant central Ministries and State Governments. The Core-Group has circulated a template amongst state governments to formulate action plans against irregular migration from their states.
- (iii) An Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) has been established which runs a 24x7 helpline in 7 languages to provide information and guidance to emigrants.
- (iv) Migrant Resources Centres have been established in Cochin and Hyderabad and Panchkula, Haryana for information, dissemination and counseling of potential migrants.
- (v) The Ministry has been holding annual consultation with the major states of origin to ensure better coordination and enforcement of various provisions of Rules and Regulations.
- (vi) Attestation of work contracts by the Indian mission concerned has been made mandatory in all cases of women workers holding ECR passports, emigrating to ECR countries.
- (vii) Whenever a complaint is received against Registered Recruiting Agent about cheating or exploitation of an emigrant, action is initiated 4 for suspension or cancellation of the registration certificate of the recruiting agent. If the recruiting agent indulges in cheating or forgery of documents he is prosecuted through the state police. Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs

proactively pursue with State Government authorities and police for prosecution of unscrupulous agents. If there is a complaint against the employer about exploitation of the worker, proceedings for black listing of the employer are initiated.

- (viii) The Ministry has amended the Rules vide Emigration (Amendment) Rules 2009 on 9th July, 2009 revising the eligibility criteria of Recruiting Agents (RAs) and enhancing the validity period of the Registration Certificate and increasing the security amount and service charges.
- (ix) The Ministry has signed bilateral labour MoUs with all the GCC countries (except Saudi Arabia), Jordan and Malaysia to enhance bilateral cooperation in management of migration. Joint Working Groups have been constituted under these MoUs that meet regularly to resolve labour issues.
- (x) Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) has been established in all the Indian missions to extend on-site welfare services to overseas Indian in distress.
- (xi) An Indian Workers Resource Centre (IWRC) has been established in UAE.

Policy on Radiation Free Towers/Handsets

*236. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether a national policy and guidelines on electromagnetic frequency radiation for mobile towers and Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for mobile phones have been formulated;

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

(c) whether the Government has set up any laboratory in the country to test the SAR value of mobile handsets, imported/manufactured in India;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the mobile handsets identified with radiation emission levels higher than the prescribed norms, company-wise;

(f) whether the Government proposes to ban the use of such handsets in the country; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL):(a) and (b) Yes Madam, Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has adopted the Electro Magnetic Radiation norms for mobile towers and Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for mobile phones prescribed by International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP). Accordingly, all the Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS)/Unified Access Service (UAS) licensees have been directed for compliance of the reference limits/ levels prescribed by ICNIRP by way of self certification of their Base Transmitting Station (BTS) for meeting the Electro Magnetic Field (EMF) radiations norms vide letter dated 8th April 2010.

As per the directions issued vide letter dated 8th April, 2010, all existing BTSs shall be self certified as meeting the radiation norm and self certification is submitted to respective Telecom Enforcement Resource & Monitoring (TERM) Cells of DoT. All new BTS sites starts radiating only after self certificate has been submitted to relevant TERM Cells. The TERM Cell tests up to 10% of new BTS sites randomly at its discretion. Additionally, the BTS sites against which there are public complaints are also tested by TERM Cell, The testing is done as per procedures prescribed by Telecom Engineering Centre (TEC).

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

For the mobile handsets, DoT, vide letter dated 01.09,2008, has notified for compliance of Mobile handsets being manufactured in India to conform to ICNIRP prescribed Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) limit of 2 W/kg in the frequency range of 10 MHz to 10 GHz and has taken following steps for compliance of SAR value for mobile phones:

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

- (ii) Mobile handsets manufacturers have been instructed to indicate the level of radiation on the product itself and to clearly communicate the potential danger of mobile phone radiation and exposure.
- (iii) To regulate indigenous as well as imported mobile phone, Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) has been requested to frame standards for all mobile phones under BIS Act 1986.

(c) and (d) DoT has decided to set-up a laboratory in the Telecommunication Engineering Centre (TEC) for testing of SAR value of mobile handsets imported/manufactured in India at a cost of Rs. 3.30 Crores. The tender in this regard has been floated and the lab is likely to be ready by February, 2012.

(e) to (g) All major manufacturers publish the SAR value for mobile phones in the user manual and on its company website. Further, no cases have been reported so far regarding mobile handsets having radiation more than the limits prescribed by ICNIRP.

Code Sharing for Domestic Routes

*237. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the attempts of the Gulf carriers to counter India's budget flights;

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

(c) whether the Gulf carriers have approached the Government for permission to have code share for domestic Indian routes with Indian carriers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the aforesaid code sharing for domestic routes is likely to have a negative impact on the national carrier; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Air services between India and the Gulf region are governed as per the separate Air Services Agreements signed between India and the countries of

the Gulf region. The designated airlines of India and the Gulf region operate as per the capacity entitlements available through the traffic rights given to them by their respective Governments which include full service and budget flights. No incident of any attempt by Gulf carriers of predatory pricing or any other measure has come to the notice of the Government which could have a direct impact on the operations by designated Indian carriers.

(c) and (d) The provision of domestic code share between Gulf and Indian carriers has not been exchanged by India with any Gulf country.

(e) and (f) Do not arise in view of (c) and (d) above.

Low Carbon Strategy For Inclusive Growth

*238. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted an Expert Group on Low Carbon Strategy for Inclusive Growth;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Expert Group has submitted any interim report;

(d) if so, the details of the major recommendations made therein;

(e) whether adequate policy measures for full realization of the renewable energy potential of the country have been included in the report; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps being 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) Yes, Madam. The Planning Commission has constituted an Expert Group for drawing up a Low Carbon Strategy for Inclusive Growth on 7th January, 2010. The Terms of Reference of the Expert Group were to review the existing studies on low carbon growth/low carbon pathways, conduct further analyses as required, to assess various low carbon options for the Indian economy and present a report outlining the roadmap for the country's Low Carbon Growth.

(c) to (f) The Expert Group has submitted its Interim Report to the Planning Commission in May, 2011.

2. The Interim Report provides a menu of options that can reduce India's emission intensity through 2020 and some policy measures including options. The main sectors examined in the report are power, transport, industry, buildings and forestry.

3. In the power sector, reducing electricity demand by use of more efficient appliances, introduction of more fuel efficient power plants and changes in the mix of power plants are considered. In the transport sector, promoting goods transport by railways, mass transport for passenger movement, facilitating non-motorized transport and increasing fuel efficiency of vehicles are suggested.

4. Among industries, the possibilities of reducing emissions through change in technology in the steel, cement, oil and gas sectors are considered. The scope for reducing energy needs of commercial buildings is assessed. In the forestry sector, the Green India Mission is briefly outlined.

5. The report indicates that with Determined Efforts, we can bring down India's emission intensity by 23 to 25 percent and with Aggressive Efforts, we can bring it down by as much as 33 to 35 percent over the 2005 levels, while sustaining an average real GDP growth rate of 8-9 percent over the next decade.

6. The interim report has not worked out the costs associated with these measures and the feedback effect these measures would have in a macro-framework.

7. The report under the heading "Supply options and Emissions (2007)" discusses Thermal, Hydro and Renewable sources *viz.*, wind, biomass and solar. It states that solar is one of the critical technology options for India's long term energy security.

8. The suggestions made in the Interim Report, have been included in the Approach Paper to the 12th Five Year Plan.

[*Translation*]

Encrypted Data

*239. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Indian security agencies are unable to access the encrypted data and Virtual Private Network (VPN) data transfers of some multi-national telecom vendors including Blackberry;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to enable these agencies to have access to such data;

(d) whether appropriate laws are in place in the country to deal with the security threat posed by such services; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the action 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) to (c) Madam, the security agencies are able to access the encrypted data and Virtual Private Network (VPN) data transfers of multi-national telecom vendors including Blackberry through the lawful interception and Monitoring facilities provided by the Telecom Service Provider. However, Security Agencies have intimated that they are not able to decrypt the encrypted intercepted communication to readable format.

World over several services providers are providing services like Gmail, Blackberry email, Nokia Messaging, Hush mail, Skype, Video chats & other services across the globe for sharing audio, video, image, email, data and accessing other web services anytime and anywhere by everyone in the world in a secure manner. The security of these services is achieved through encryption technology. These services are mostly availed by the citizens world over through Internet either in their individual capacity or as part of commercial activities. There are multifarious aspects involved in dealing with the issues related to such communication services such as technical, international relationship, legal and regulatory policy, commercial and security requirements etc.

A technical committee established by the Government analysed all the above issues in order to work out an appropriate solution to the problem which balances the requirements of Security Agencies with the secured communication needs of trade, commerce and industry. The complexities involved in the issue resulted in the committee being unable to come out with unanimous conclusive recommendations. The report of the committee and the comments of some of the members on the Report were referred to a high level panel of experts who have

since submitted their final recommendations on a focused and practical approach to the entire issue.

The Government regularly interacts with all stakeholders to resolve the issues arising from time to time.

(d) and (e) The lawful interception & monitoring of the communications is governed by the provisions of Section 5(2) of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and Rule 419A of Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rule, 2007; and Section 69 (1), (2) & 69B of Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2010. For the implementation of above provisions, all the Telecom Service Providers and Internet Service Providers have been mandated to provide the Lawful Interception & Monitoring facilities to Security Agencies as a part of their license terms & conditions.

[English]

Suicide Cases In Premier Educational Institutions

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

(a) whether a number of cases of suicide by the students of the premier institutions of the country including Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) took place during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted to ascertain the causes of these suicides:

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken to bring down the number of suicides in such institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) As per information obtained from the Indian Institute of Technologies (IITs), following suicide cases in premier educational institutions of the country during the last three years and the current year have come to the notice of the Government.

Sl.No.	State	Institutions	Year	No. of cases
1.	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Kanpur	2008	02
			2009	01
			2010	01
2.	West Bengal	IIT Kharagpur	2009	02
			2011	01
3.	Tamil Nadu	IIT Madras	2008	03
			2010	01
			2011	02
4.	Maharashtra	IIT Bombay	2009	01
		VNIT Nagpur	2008	01
5.	NCT of Delhi	IIT Delhi	2011	01
6.	Kerala	IIM Kozhikode	2008	01
7.	Jharkhand	NIT Jamshedpur	2009-10	02
			2010-11	01
8.	Gujarat	NIT Surat	2009	01
9.	Karnataka	NIT Surathkal	2010-11	01
10.	Assam	NIT Silchar	2011	02

(c) to (e) The IITs enjoy autonomy in their functioning and are governed by the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961 and Statutes made thereunder. Facts finding Committees/Inquiry Committees are constituted by the respective Institutes. Reasons for suicides as per the findings of the Committees include depression, academic load, peer pressure and also emotional/interpersonal issues. Based on the reasons identified, institutes have taken various preventive measures *viz.* providing sport and extra curriculum activities, appointment of Students Counselor to address personal, academic, psychological and family related problems, setting up yoga center/counseling centre, provision of anxiety helpline, appointment of students' ombudsman, introduction of slow pace programme for academically weaker students and setting up disciplinary action committee to take urgent action in case of any complaint of reported ragging, discrimination based on cast, creed, religion and gender etc. Analysis shows that in addition to the above mentioned causes of suicide, increased pressure on the wards by the parents to achieve high academic and professional targets unmindful of the ground realities has contributed to stress and depression leading occasionally to suicide. In order to overcome the problem following steps are mentionable:

1. **Anti-Ragging Measures:** All the Students seeking admission are required to sign an undertaking (Countersigned by Parents) for "Oath Against Ragging". Violation of the above results in criminal prosecution besides termination of the academic programme. An Anti-Ragging helpline has been started with effect from 15.06.2009.
2. **One Year Preparatory Course:** For students from weaker sections of the society is run according to their ranking in the entrance examination (JEE) and without compromising on the quality front, these students are inducted into First Year of the B.Tech Course after going through Zero year remedial aptitude enhancement course conducted by the Institute.

Production of Equipments

2531. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is self-reliant in aviation-related equipment production;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor, equipment-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to make the country self-reliant in aviation related equipment production?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) Though there are several organizations in the country involved in manufacturing of aviation related equipment, these activities are at such a small scale that India cannot be considered as self reliant A list of Aviation related equipment production activities in India is enclosed as Statement.

Absence of bulk demand from industry and lack of development in metallurgical sector are major factors for slow growth in this field. Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued necessary guidelines vide CAR 21 for production of aircraft, parts and appliances for use on aircraft/system/components. A Bilateral Aviation Safety Agreement (BASA) has been signed between Government of India and Government of United States of America (USA) for certifications of aeronautics product in the country by DGCA which will encourage investment and export of aeronautical products. Ministry has also increased Foreign Direct investment (FDI) up to 100% for maintenance and repair organisation through automatic route. It is expected that with encouragement, our country will be self reliant in future.

Statement

The following aviation organizations in the country are involved in manufacturing of aviation related components for the civil aircraft:

Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL):

- Production of Dhruv, Chetak, Cheetah Helicopters and their components/system/accessories limited to wheels and brakes system, Hydraulic and powered flight control system, Electrical and flight instrument systems.
- Doors for Airbus A320 aircraft.
- Main Deck Cargo for Boeing B737 aircraft.

National Aeronautics Laboratory (NAL):

- SARAS Aircraft.
- NM 5-100 aircraft.

Honeywell Technological Solutions Ltd. (HTSL):

- Development of aircraft applications software and avionics equipment.
- Automatic flight control systems (AFCS).

Aero Accessories & Systems Pvt. Ltd. (AASPL):

- Hydraulic Systems.

Goodrich India Limited:

- Aircraft Life Raft.
- Aircraft Lighting System.
- Rollers for Cargo Component.

Prosecution of IAS/IPS/IRS Officers

2532. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of senior retired officials belonging to IAS/IPS/IRS Cadres who have been prosecuted during the last three years;

(b) whether pensionary benefits have been permanently withheld in any case of the prosecuted officers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the provisions under the rules under which such benefits have been withheld?

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) As per information provided by the CBI, 17 senior retired officials belonging to IAS/IPS/IRS Cadres have been prosecuted during the last three years *i.e.* 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 (up to 30.6.2011).

(b) and (c) The details are not maintained centrally by the Central Bureau of Investigation. Such details are maintained by the respective State/Cadre Controlling Authorities.

A Pensionary benefits are withheld under Rule 6 of the All India Services (Death-cum-Retirements Benefits) Rules, 1958 (in respect of IAS/IPS Officers) and Rule 9 of the CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972 (in respect of IRS Officers).

[Translation]

Construction of New Airstrips

2533. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has formulated any scheme to construct new airstrips in various parts of the country, particularly in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof, locationwise alongwith the cost involved therein, scheme-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard alongwith the time by which the said strips are likely to be made operational, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Keeping in view the enormous growth in air passengers and to encourage infusion of greater investment in airport sector, Government had pronounced a policy for greenfield airports in April, 2008. As per this Policy, the promoter seeking to develop the airport has to submit the proposal to the Government for consideration by the Steering Committee. Application for setting up of Greenfield airport are considered by the Steering Committee/competent authority for grant of 'in principle' approval, after they have completed all necessary formalities of obtaining pre-feasibility study report, site clearance, clearances from regulatory agencies, etc.

So far, Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval for setting up of greenfield airports at Mopa in Goa; Navi Mumbai, Shirdi and Sindhudurg in Maharashtra; Shimoga, Gulbarga, Hassan and Bijapur in Karnataka; Kannur in Kerala; Durgapur in West Bengal; Pakyong in Sikkim; Datia/Gwalior (Cargo) in Madhya Pradesh; Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh; Karaikal in Puducherry and Paladi/Ramsinghpura near Jaipur in Rajasthan. Necessary action for project development, including acquisition of land, financing of the airport project, etc. is taken by the respective airport promoters. The timeline for construction of airport projects depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure, etc. by the individual developers.

[English]

Time Bound Delivery of Service

2534. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intends to bring a legislation for time bound delivery of service by Government servants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some State Governments have enacted such laws; 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) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) As per the information available at present, Government of Madhya Pradesh has enacted Madhya Pradesh Act No. 24 of 2010 'The Madhya Pradesh Lok Sewaon Ke Pradan ki Guarantee Adhiniyam, 2010 on 18th August, 2010'. The Jammu & Kashmir Government has enacted 'Jammu and Kashmir Public Services Guarantee Act, 2011'. (Act No. ix of 2011), dated 13th April, 2011. Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has enacted 'Right of Citizen to Time Bound Delivery of Services Act, 2011 (Delhi Act 07, 2011) dated 7th April, 2011. Government of Bihar has enacted 'Bihar Right to Public Services Act, 2011' (Bihar Act 04, 201 1) on 2nd May, 2011. Government of Punjab has issued ordinance, The Punjab Right to Service Ordinance, 2011 (Punjab Ordinance No. 7 of 2011) dated 14th July, 2011.

[*Translation*]

Corruption/Bribery

2535. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers and employees of Central Government nabbed red-handed while taking bribes during the last three years and the current year, till date;

(b) the department-wise number of such officers and employees;

(c) the names of agencies which have nabbed them red-handed; and

(d) the details of action taken against them till date?

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) As per information provided by the CBI, 955 public servants were caught red-handed by CBI while taking bribes during the last three years *i.e.* 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 (till 10.08.2011)

The Ministry/Department-wise break up of number of such officers/employees is enclosed as Statement.

(d) This data is not maintained centrally by the CBI.

Statement

Details of persons nabbed/caught red handed during the years 2008, 2009, 2010 & 2011 (till 10.8.2011)

Sl.No.	Name of Department/ Organization	2008	2009	2010	2011 (till date)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Banks	41	60	21	22	144
2.	Customs & Central Excise	29	6	23	12	70
3.	Government of NCT, Delhi	5	3	1	0	9
4.	Delhi Development Authority (DDA)	5	2	0	0	7
5.	Delhi Police	2	0	12	2	16
6.	Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD)	4	6	1	3	14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC)	2	0	0	0	2
8.	Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)	9	9	7	2	27
9.	Ministry of Railways	44	56	40	16	156
10.	Deptt. of Personnel & Training	4	2	1	3	10
11.	Ministry of External Affairs	7	4	0	12	23
12.	Ministry of Defence	4	0	5	0	9
13.	Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO)	16	5	2	1	24
14.	Department of Revenue	33	26	20	13	92
15.	Ministry of Health	1	0	0	0	1
16.	Ministry of Surface Transport	1	1	2	0	4
17.	Department of Financial Services	9	14	13	3	39
18.	Department of Telecommunication	15	8	12	5	40
19.	Ministry of Labour	4	1	0	3	8
20.	Department of Posts	9	15	9	6	39
21.	Ministry of Human Resource Development	15	3	1	0	19
22.	Department of Food Processing	3	0	0	0	3
23.	Ministry of Shipping	4	4	0	0	3
24.	Ministry of Small Scale & Medium Industries	1	1	0	2	4
25.	Ministry of Coal	8	18	4	12	42
26.	Ministry of Textiles	2	0	0	0	2
27.	Ministry of Defence	6	13	14	0	33
28.	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting	7	0	0	0	7
29.	Ministry of Urban Development	1	8	6	1	16
30.	Ministry of Agriculture	8	11	2	1	22
31.	Cabinet Sectt. (including Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha)	0	3	0	0	3
32.	Ministry of Commerce	0	2	1	0	3
33.	Ministry of Petroleum	0	2	4	0	6
34.	Department of Company Affairs	0	1	0	0	1
35.	Department of Space	0	1	0	0	1
36.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	0	1	0	0	1
37.	Ministry of Heavy Industries	0	0	5	3	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
38.	Ministry of Energy	0	0	4	0	4
39.	Ministry of Information Technology	0	0	5	0	5
40.	Ministry of Finance	0	0	1	0	1
41.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	0	0	1	2	3
42.	Inland Waterways Authority of India	0	0	2	0	2
43.	Indian Bureau of Mines	0	0	1	0	1
44.	Ministry of Law	0	0	4	4	8
45.	Ministry of Health	0	0	0	1	1
46.	Ministry of Power	0	0	0	2	2
47.	Miscellaneous	6	6	3	0	15
Total		305	292	227	131	955

[English]

Powers and Functions of CVC

2536. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is an independent body;

(b) if so, the details of powers and functions of the CVC;

(c) the number of whistle-blower complaints received by the CVC during the last two years and the current year; and

(d) the action taken on the said complaints?

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) Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is an independent body with statutory status and it derives its power from the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003. The powers and functions of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) are provided under Section 8 of the CVC Act, 2003. The Act empowers the Commission to inquire or cause inquiries to be conducted into offences alleged to have been committed under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 by certain categories of public servants of the Central Government, corporations established by or under any Central Act, Government companies, societies and local authorities owned or controlled by the Central Government.

(c) and (d) Year-wise details of number of whistleblower complaints received by the CVC during the last two years and the current year and the action taken thereon are as under:

Complaints Received/disposed	2009	2010	2011 (upto June, 2011)
No. of complaints received (*)	377	439	295
No. of complaints Filed	12	6	1
No. of complaints sent to various Organizations/ Departments, for necessary action	213	242	186
No. of complaints sent to CVO/CBI for investigation	140	155	84
Total No. of complaints disposed of	365	403	271

(*) includes brought forward from previous year.

[Translation]

Disproportionate Assets

2537. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases reported against IAS officers for having disproportionate assets than their known sources of income during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether IAS officers are required to declare their assets before their appointment;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken to acquire disproportionate assets of such officers?

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 number of cases reported against IAS officers for having disproportionate assets during the last three years and the current year is as under:-

Year	Number of cases reported
2008	3
2009	3
2010	3
2011 (as on 12.08.2011)	1
Total	10

(b) and (c) As per Rule 16(1) of the All India Services (Conduct) Rules 1968, an IAS officer is required to submit a return of his assets on his first appointment to the Service.

(d) Of the ten cases, one case is closed, one recommended for criminal trial, one for departmental action and seven cases are under investigation.

[English]

Cultural Festivals Abroad

2538. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) has been organizing cultural festivals at various places abroad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such festivals organized during the last three years and the plans for the future?

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

(b) During the period of last three years, the council has organized the Festivals as per list enclosed as Statement.

The future planes of the Council to organize the Festivals are as follows:

- Festival of India in Russia September, 2011.
- Days of India in Germany, 2012.
- Hamburg Harbour Port Festival-(7th to 13th May, 2012).
- Year of Friendship between India & Vietnam-2012.
- Europalia Festival- (October 2013 to January, 2014).
- Festival of India in Kazakhstan - (Dates not confirmed).
- OZ Asia, New Zealand.
- Edinburg Festival 2012.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Festival/festival of India	Dates	Name of the group(s)/cultural troupe(s) which was/were sent for the festival
1	2	3	4
1.	Festival of India in Belgium	October 2006 to February 2007	6 member Mohiniatam group led by Ms. Bharti Shivaji 7 Member group led by Ms. Madhavi Mudgal

1	2	3	4
			<p>6 Member group led by Ms. Alarmel Valli</p> <p>6 Member Nadaswaram group led by Shri Sheikh Mehaboo</p> <p>13 Member Chhau group led by Ms. Madhumita Paul</p> <p>13 Member Kathakali group of Kerala Kalamandalam</p> <p>13 Member Pullevan group</p> <p>5 Member group of West Bengal Drummers</p> <p>6 Member group of Pandit Jasraj and Sanjeev Abhyankar</p> <p>7 Member Bharatnayam group of Ms. Malavika Sarukkai</p> <p>15 Member Rajasthani group led by Ms. Gulabi Sapera</p> <p>5 Member group led by Paban Das Baul</p> <p>5 Member group of Pandit Hari Prasad Chaurasia</p> <p>7 Member group of Ustad Zakir Hussain</p> <p>5 Member puppet group of Vijay Bhatt</p> <p>5 Sitar group led by Shahid Parvez group</p>
2.	India-Japan Friendship Year	December 2006 to Dec. 2008 to December 2007	<p>5 Member Shehnai & Flute group of Pandit Rajendra Prasanna</p> <p>5 Member Bharatnatyam dance group of Ms. Priyadarshini Govind</p> <p>5 Member Kathak Dance group of Ms. Uma Dogra</p> <p>7 Member Rajasthani group of Sikandar Langa & party</p> <p>3 Member Santoor group of Pandit Shiv Kumar Sharma</p> <p>9 Member Kuchipudi dance group of Ms. Meenu Thakur</p> <p>6 Member Mohiniattam group of Ms. Neena Prasad</p> <p>9 Member Kathak dance group led by Ms. Shovana Narayan</p> <p>6 Member Odissi dance group of Ms. Masako Uno</p> <p>65 Member Bharatnatyam dance group of Ms. Sreekala Bharath</p> <p>14 Member Margi Kathakali group</p> <p>4 Member Ceramic Artistes Aarti Vir, Madhur Sen, Manisha Bhattacharya, Vineet Kacker</p> <p>9 Member Pop Music group of Ms. Penaz Masani</p> <p>10 Member Odissi dance group of Ms. Meera Das</p> <p>15 Member Charkula dance Academy fed by Ms. Pratibha Sharma</p>

1	2	3	4
			6 Member Sarangi Ensemble of Ustad Sabri Khan
			10 Member Contemporary dance group of Ms. Jayachandra Palazhy
			15 Member Bhangra & Giddha group led by Shri Harvinder Singh Bajwa
			10 Member Bharatnatyam dance group led by Ms. Yamini Krishnamurthy
			3 Member Sitar group of Niladri Kumar
			12 Member Seraikella Chhau group led by Shri Gopal Dubey
			5 Member Odissi Dance group led by Ms. Sutapa Talukdar
			4 Member Rudra Veena group led by Ustad Asad Ali Khan
			6 Member Violin group of Dr. L. Subramniarn
			7 Member Indian Ocean group
			25 Member Kathak dance group led by Ms. Kumudinji Lakhia
3.	Festival of India in Syria	7-18 October 2008	7 Member Rajasthani group of Shri Samadar Khan Langa
			5 Member Shehnai group of Shri Daya Shankar
			12 Member Bhangra group of Shri Major Singh
4.	Days of Indian Culture in Egypt	8-20 November 2008	11 Member Rajasthani group of Ms. Rakhi Poonam Sapera
			6 Member Kathak group of Ms. Madhumita Roy and 3 Member Sitar group led by Shri Souvik Chakraborty
			6 Member Taal Vadya Kacheri group of Shri Anil Chaudhury
			12 Member Goan dance group
5.	Festival of India, Netherlands	19-24 November 2008	7 Member Bhajan group of Shri Anup Jalota
			14 Member Kathak group of Pandit Birju Maharaj
			5 Member Carnatic Vocal group of Shri Sanjay Subramanayam
			4 Member Hindustani Vocal group of Ms. Ashwini Bhide
			10 Member Odissi dance group of Nriyagram, Bangalore
			14 Member Kathakali group
6.	King's Coronation Ceremony in Bhutan	3-9 November 2008	37 Member group of Shri Astad Deboo was sent
7.	Festival of India in Hungary	28 November to 6 December 2008	10 Member Rajasthani group of Shri Allah Bachaya was sent
8.	Year of India in Russia	March 2009 to November 2009	5 Member Shehnai group of Shri Ashok Chaurasia
			8 Member Bharatnatyam gro'up of Ms. Rema Shrikant

1	2	3	4
			8 Member Kathak dance group led by Shri Abhimanyu and Vidha Lal
			12 Member Manipuri Raas of Khogendra Singh
			4 Member Hindustani Vocal group of Ronu Majumdar
			8 Member Kuchipudi dance group of Ms. Deepika Reddy
			8 Member Moniniattam dance group of Ms. Neena Prasad
			7 Member Mrigya Band group of Rajat Kakkar
			3 Member Sitar group of Ms. Sanchari Bakshi
			5 Member Carnatic Vocal group of S. Gayathri
			6 Member Tal Vadya Kacheri group of P.J. Bhaskar
			6 Member Violin group of Dr. L. Subramniam
			5 Member Kuchipudi group of Ms. Yamini Reddy
			12 Member Purulia Chhau group of Chinibas Mahato
			6 Member Violin group of Lalgudi Krishna
			5 Member Hindustani Vocal group of Madhup Mudgal
			3 Member Sarod group of Debojyoti Bose
			12 Member Kuchipudi dance group of Ananda Shankar
			10 Member Dhangarigaja group of Padurang Appa Kolekar
			10 Member Desert Symphony group of Gaffor Khan Manganiyar
			12 Member Dangi group of Shivaji Bhoje
			8 Member Bikukamsale group of Somnath Lingaraj
			6 Member Kathakali group of Ramadas Pattathil
			14 Member Bhangra and Giddha group of Tarsem Singh
			12 Member Bihu Dance group of Rajit Gogoi
			8 Member Pung & Dhol Cholam group of JNMD
			6 Member Indian Ocean Band group
			12 Member Theatre group of Achala Moulik
			13 Member Contemporary dance group of Tanusree Shankar Natrang Theatre group of Balwant Thakur
			12 Member Odissi dance group of Durgacharan Ranbir
			8 Member Seraikella Chhau group
			6 Member Kathak group led by Pandit Rammohan Maharaj

1	2	3	4
9.	Festival of India in China	April 2010 to October 2010	<p>26 Member Ramayana Ballet group of SBKK</p> <p>17 Member Rangashre Little Ballet group</p> <p>12 Member Kalaripayattu group</p> <p>30 Member Ratan Thiyam troupe</p> <p>3 Member group led by Nimai Das Baul</p> <p>10 Member Talvadya Kachri group of Danda Pani</p> <p>8 Member Kuchipudi dance group of Jonnalagadda Anuradha</p> <p>9 Member Odissi dance group led by Dona Gangauly</p> <p>15 Member Maitree Pahari group</p> <p>12 Member Purulia Chhau group</p> <p>12 Member Kalaripayattu group of Nithiya Chaithanya Kalari</p> <p>11 Member Bollywood group of Ms. Shubhra Bhardwaj</p> <p>8 Member Sitar Ensemble by Shri Prateek Chaudhury</p> <p>11 Member Odissi dance group led by Ms. Aruna Mohnaty</p> <p>9 Member Fusion group led by Ms. Anupriya Deotale</p> <p>57 Member Bollywood group led by Ms. Shubhra Bhardwaj</p> <p>14 Member Variety programme from Song & Drama Division</p> <p>12 Member Rajasthani group led by Shri Lom Nath</p> <p>8 Member Pung & Dhol Cholam group</p> <p>16 Member Kathak group of Kathak Kendra</p> <p>12 Member Bhangra group of Jawahar Dhawan</p> <p>12 Member Contemporary dance group led by Daksha Seth</p> <p>8 Member Indian Ocean Band group</p> <p>8 Member Ghungroo group led by Ms. Madhumita Roy</p> <p>30 Member Bharatnatyam dance group of Kalakshetra</p>
10.	Festival of India "Namaste France"	April 2010 to April 2011	<p>20 Member Folk & Tribal dances by Darpana Academy led by Ms. Mallika Sarabhai</p> <p>8 Member Manipuri dance group led by Ms. Preeti Patet</p> <p>14 Member Bhangra group from Punjab led by Ms. Shelly Sharma</p>

1	2	3	4
			10 Member Odissi dance group led by Dr. Ranjana Gauhar
			12 Member of Bihu group led by Shri Nilakantha
			5 Member group led by Ms. Meeta Pandit
			5 Member Sarangi group led by Kamal Sabri
			5 Member Carnatic Instrumental group led by T.V. Gopala Krishnan
			5 Member Carnatic Instrumental group led by Vijay Venkateshwar
			5 Member Carnatic Vocal group led by Shri O.S. Arun
			5 Member Vichitra Veena group led by Dr. Mustafa Raza
			5 Member Santoor group led by Pandit Bhajan Sopori
			7 Member Sufi Kathak group led by Ms. Nandita Puri
			8 Member Qawwali group led by Shri Mohd. Ilyas
11.	Festival of India in Argentina	4-14 November 2010	10 Member Odissi dance group led by Ms. Kumkum Mohanty 12 Member Goenchin Noketram group led by Ms. Marianela
12.	Mini Festival of India in Spain	13-26 June 2010	5 Member group led by Shri P. Unnikrishnan 10 Member Carnatic Vocal group led by TAS Mani 5 Member group led by Shri Dhananjay Kaul 6 Member Bharatnyam group led by Dr. Sonal Mansingh 5 Member Indian Musicologist group of Kalidas Swaminathan
13.	Days of India in Germany	May 2012 to February 2013	Council proposing to sponsor 24 Cultural troupes - Groups to be finalized
14.	Year of Friendship between India and Vietnam	2012	The Council is proposing to sponsor 4 cultural troupes- Groups to be finalized
15.	Festival of Indian Culture in Russia	September/October 2011	25 Member Team Work group (Love Story-Bollywood Musical group) 14 Member Gujarati folk dance group led by Shri J.C. Jadeja
16.	Indo-Arab Cultural Festival (Egypt)	October 2011	4 Cultural troupes to be sent-Group to be finalized
17.	OZ Asia, New Zealand	2012	Groups to be finalized
18.	Edinburgh Festival	2012	

Shifting of Naini Projects

2539. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question Nos. 6396 on 05.05.2010 and 268 on 23.02.2011 regarding shifting of power project and state:

(a) whether the comments of Ministry of Power for changing of place of power project of Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited (GMDC) based in Naini have been received by his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) The comments of Ministry of Power for changing of place of power project of M/s Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited (GMDC) have not been received.

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

(c) No time frame can be given in this regard.

[Translation]

Mobile Connectivity

2540. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:
SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

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

(a) whether a large number of villages and some urban areas in Rajasthan and Odisha are yet to be connected with mobile telephones;

(b) if so, the details of such villages and urban areas;

(c) the details of mobile towers and telephone exchanges working in both the States; circle-wise;

(d) the details of mobile towers and telephone exchanges likely to be installed in these States; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to provide telephone connectivity to the left out villages/areas in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) All the Urban areas in Rajasthan and Odisha have been connected with mobile telephones. However, as on March 2011, 1133 villages in Rajasthan and 7573 villages in Odisha are yet to be connected with mobile telephones. The details of villages in Rajasthan and Odisha which are yet to be connected with mobile telephones are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) 4378 and 2427 mobile towers [Base Transceiver Stations (BTS)] of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) are working in Rajasthan and Odisha, respectively. 2296 and 1173 telephone exchanges of BSNL are working in Rajasthan and Odisha, respectively.

(d) BSNL has planned to install 1012 and 700 mobile towers (BTS) in Rajasthan and Odisha, respectively. It has also planned to install 31 telephone exchanges in Rajasthan.

(e) BSNL intends to provide Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) coverage in the left out villages having population more than 2000, in the next three years progressively, subject to techno-commercial viability.

Statement

Details of Villages in Rajasthan and Odisha which are yet to be connected with Mobile Telephones as on March, 2011

RAJASTHAN

District	No. of Uncovered Villages
1	2
Ajmer	4
Alwar	11
Banswara	26
Baran	86
Barmer	147

1	2
Bhilwara	6
Bikaner	30
Bundi	5
Chittaurgarh	121
Churu	6
Dholpur	11
Ungarpur	8
Ganganagar	106
Hanumangarh	42
Jaipur	1
Jaisalmer	158
Jalor	7
Jhalawar	66
Jhunjhunun	4
Jodhpur	8
Karauli	59
Kota	19
Nagpur	11
Pali	20
Rajsamand	1
Sawaimadhopur	14
Sikar	1
Sirohi	18
Tonk	1
Udapur	136
Grand Total	1133
ODISHA	
District	No. of Uncovered Villages
1	2
Anugul	132
Balangir	133

1	2
Baleshwar	12
Bargarh	44
Budh	437
Bhadrak	10
Cuttack	26
Debagarh	184
Dhenkanal	42
Gajapati	460
Ganjam	268
Jajpur	4
Jharsugoda	11
Kalahandi	672
Kandhamal	1301
Kendrapara	28
Kendujhar	159
Khorda	44
Koraput	662
Malkangiri	397
Mayurbhanj	400
Nabarangapur	67
Nayagarh	302
Nuapada	75
Puri	19
Rayagada	1150
Sambalpur	159
Sonapur	118
Sundargarh	257
Grand Total	7573

[English]

Organising Seminars in U.S.

2541. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the arrest of Ghulam Nabi Fai in the United States by Federal Bureau of Investigations;

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

(c) the details of the Indian nationals participated in the seminar organised by Fai to gather support for Kashmiri separatists; and

(d) the reaction of the Government on this incident?

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

(b) Syed Ghulam Nabi Fai, a U.S. citizen and Director of the Kashmiri American Council (KAC), Washington, was arrested in the United States by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on 18 July 2011. Fai, along with Zaheer Ahmed, a U.S. Citizen resident in Pakistan, has been charged with "conspiracy to act as agents of a foreign principal without registering with the Attorney General." The indictment filed in the U.S. court stated that Fai, Director of KAC, was working for more than 20 years at the direction of and with the financial support of the Government of Pakistan, including Pakistan's military intelligence service, the Inter-Services Intelligence Agency (ISI).

(c) and (d) The Government is aware that seminars and annual conferences organized by the Kashmiri American Council on issues relating to Jammu and Kashmir also drew Indian participation. The individuals who attended these events did so in their personal capacity.

Committee for Setting up New IIITs

2542. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri T.V. Mohandas Pai for setting up of new Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIET);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its final report to the Government;

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

(e) whether the Government has examined the recommendations of the Committee; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of recommendations accepted by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes madam Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri T.V. Mohandas Pai has been constituted on 25.2.2011. The terms of reference of the Committee are as under:

(i) to identify criteria for selection of private partners for setting up new IIITs;

(ii) to develop criteria for selection of proposals received from the State Government for setting up new IIITs; and

(iii) to recommend the location of the new IIITs in the States based on this criteria.

(c) to (f) The Expert Committee has submitted its report on 11th April, 2011. The recommendations made by the committee are annexed as a Statement.

The proposals received from the State Governments have been examined based on the criteria for selection of Private Partners and location of IIITs as recommended by the Expert Committee.

Statement

Salient Recommendations of The Expert Committee

A. Criteria for industry partners selection

(i) There should be multiple industry partners and a minimum between 3-5 are recommended. The committee does not recommend a single

industry/company to be the partner. Multiple partners should be chosen for IIIT for the reason that each IIIT will have very broad focus in terms of areas of research. Being interdisciplinary is the norm, than having a limited focus within the same subject. It is improbable that one single private partner will have deep domain competencies in all the areas that IIIT focuses on.

- (ii) The industry partners can be both IT as well as non IT industries. For example, the non IT industries can be manufacturing companies in which there is a demonstrated use of IT. The revenues for IT organizations should be Rs. 100 crores and for non-IT Rs. 200 crores as the value added in both differs, for being considered as a partner.
- (iii) Public sector industries, having large R&D establishment, working in the industrial clusters in various states, could be actively encouraged to become partners with IIIT.
- (iv) The industry partners must be members of Industry Associations such as NASSCOM, FICCI, ASSOCHAM, CII etc. so that adequate information is available in the public domain.
- (v) The Partner industry should normally have been in operations for at least 5 years.
- (vi) The Partner industries should preferably be listed companies, with a good governance, and well regarded in the business community. Being listed implies that they are subject to regulatory control and information about them would be available in the public domain.
- (vii) For those industries which are not listed, they must have demonstrated track record, and good governance.
- (viii) MNCs working in India with specialized knowledge and interest should also be encouraged to be partners.
- (ix) The minimum contribution from an industry Partner should be Rs. 2 crore. Each partner may contribute different amounts to make up the required share.
- (x) The same company may fund different IIIT's based on their need. There should be no exclusive arrangements of any nature and the IIIT should be free to work with multiple partners.

B. Criteria for selection of proposals received from the State Government/Union Territories for setting up of new IIITs

- (i) The sites of each new IIIT should be an urban area, preferably the State Capital, with a cluster of industries either IT or non-IT. It is also preferred that the IIIT be set up in the same campus of an existing Institution, either a University or a research Institution, either State or Central, so that the existing infrastructural advantages could be further leveraged.
- (ii) The identified location should have good air connectivity, road and rail connectivity.
- (iii) The location should have good schooling and educational infrastructure.
- (iv) The location should have a good law and order situation, and a good quality of life. This is essential as getting Faculty will be the major challenge than funding, and since the IIITs will be research based there will be a need for Faculty from overseas/within India to visit and participate in research and teaching.
- (v) In certain states, where it is possible that there may not be clusters of Industries to provide the necessary support, and other conditions being available, an existing IIIT/IIT/IISc or any established Central University having the technical capability should be persuaded to take up the mentorship role and the State Government should be ready and willing to take the responsibility of arranging for industry partners from the same state or other States. Industry participation is essential for the success of the IIIT.
- (vi) Nevertheless each State Government/Union Territory should take the lead to bring in the industry partners from the industry clusters in the area of the sites of the IIIT or from other States.
- (vii) In case the contribution from the industry partner(s) is not available, the State or Central government may examine alternatives for the additional contributions.
- (viii) In order to foster a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship, the State Government should 'demonstrate the commitment to create an incubation center where IIIT is created, in collaboration with STPI so that entrepreneurship is fostered.

- (ix) It is recommended that the State Government enter into a MOU with Industry Associations (e.g. NASSCOM in case of IT Industry) so that there is broad support for the new IIIT.
- (x) It is recommended that all the existing HITs, both in the government and in the PPP mode should also be notified as "Institutes of National Importance", under law, for the limited purpose of enabling these Institutions avail of tax and other fiscal advantages, access on equal basis to research funding from the government and for other benefits as enjoyed by government institutions. However they should not be brought under the ambit of any law enacted for the MIT's unless it is request by these institutions.
- (xi) Further in the event of a State already having an established IIIT and having industrial/IT clusters in other locations too and meeting all the the other necessary conditions, the GOI may consider another location in the same State for an IIT (provided the earlier IIIT was not set up in the same model with funding from the GOI/ State/Private partner) with the condition that the existing IIIT will mentor the new institution. The State will also have to commit to ensuring that the Private Partner contribution is brought in. India's need for quality graduates is so large over the next 10 years that demand will always outstrip supply of good graduates and PHD's.
- (xii) The State may propose a MIT in more than one location especially in larger States.
- (xiii) States which have identified a visionary Chairman for the BOG, industries as Partners, land for the campus and budgeted for the initial investment should be considered for an early start.

C. Other Recommendations

- (i) It is suggested that MHRD give wide publicity to the criteria accepted based on this report so that industry has access to this scheme.
- (ii) As the States are investing with the local industry in the PPP mode, it is natural that both the State and the industry partner would like local students to be preferred for admission subject to a national admission test. We recommend that 50% of the seats be kept reserved for students of the State or a region, in which the IIIT is set up. This will also enable local entrepreneurs to be created. However if the BOG

decides to admit students on a nation-wide basis, their decision should be respected.

- (iii) As these are new Institutions, we recommend that they work on two admission sessions in a year, both during summer and winter. As they will work on a semester basis this should be feasible. This also has the advantage of enabling recruitment of students during two times in a year, allowing students time to join and consider their options and creating the necessary flexibility for a research based institution.

Mid Day Meal Scheme

2543. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) in Punjab;

(b) the total number of schools where the Scheme is being implemented in Punjab;

(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 Punjab for the purpose of implementing the scheme; and

(e) the total number of students benefiting from the Scheme in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a), (b) and (e) The Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) in Punjab covers 18,32,506 students in 21,242 institutions. A sum of Rs. 175/- crores was allocated by the Central Government to Punjab for this Scheme during 2010-11.

(c) The daily per child entitlement is as under:

Sl.No.	Items	Quantity Per Day	
		Primary	Upper Primary
1.	Food grains	100 gm	150 gm
2.	Pulses	20 gm	30 gm
3.	Vegetables (leafy also)	50 gm	75 gm
4.	Oil & fat	5 gm	7.5 gm
5.	Salt & Condiments	As per need	As per need

The cooking cost per child per day is Rs. 2.89 and Rs. 4.33 for primary and upper primary levels respectively. The cooking cost includes cost of pulses, vegetables, oil & fat and salt & condiments; the foodgrains are provided free of cost by the Central Government.

(d) The State Government of Punjab has engaged 49,490 cook-cum-helpers for MDMS.

Under-utilisation of Funds

2544. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds allocated by the Union Government for the centrally sponsored flagship schemes could not be spent till December of the financial year 2010-11;

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

(c) whether in some schemes, even fifty per cent of the allocated amount could not be spent during the aforesaid period; and

(d) if so, the names of the schemes and the assessment of negative impact of negligence of these schemes made 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) As per the information available under the Central Plan Scheme Monitoring System (CPSMS), more than 77 percent of the funds allocated for the centrally sponsored flagship schemes have been released up to 31st December, 2010. The scheme-wise details of allocation and releases under centrally sponsored flagship schemes are given below:

Sl.No	Flagship Schemes	Total Allocation* (2010-11 - BE)	Total Releases* (upto Dec., 2010)	% of Total Allocation
1.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	12000.00	13640.88	113.67
2.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	15000.00	15701.11	104.67
3.	Mid Day Meal (MDM)	9440.00	8066.70	85.45
4.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)	8700.00	6980.84	80.24
5.	Rural Drinking Water-Accelerated Rural Water Supply (ARWSP)	9000.00	6692.92	74.37
6.	Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)	10000.00	7230.89	72.30
7.	Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)	1580.00	1068.29	67.61
8.	National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)	15672.00	10194.08	65.05
9.	National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)	40100.00	24262.61	60.51
Grand Total		121492.00	93838.32	77.24

Source: * Expenditure Budget

Central Plan Scheme Monitoring System, CGA-
<http://cpsms.nic.in/Rjpprts/FlagShipSchemeReigases.aspx>

(c) In none of the centrally sponsored flagship schemes, the release is less than 50 percent of the allocation.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Passports for Haj Pilgrimage

2545. SHRI KADIR RANA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the passports issued to Haj pilgrims could be used for a longer period than for the shorter term during Haj;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) All the 37 Passport Offices have been instructed by this Ministry to issue full validity passports for ten years to Haj pilgrims on priority basis on receipt of clear Police Verification Reports (PVRs). However, where PVR is not received in time, the Passport Offices have been authorised to issue short validity passports for eight months to Haj pilgrims. After performing the pilgrimage and surrender of the Haj Passports, a full validity passport may be issued against the same application subject to receipt of a recommendatory PVR.

[English]

India Opting out From Myanmar Projects

2546. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 1200 MW Tamanthi and 600 MW Shwezaye Hydro Power Projects were drawn up in 2006 under 2004 cooperation agreement between Myanmar and India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total investment so far made by the Government on these two projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) India and Myanmar signed an MoU in October 2004 for the development of the Tamanthi (1200 MW) and Shwezaye Hydroelectric (642 MW) Power Projects. The pre-feasibility reports on the projects was prepared by the National Hyrdoelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC) in April 2005. In September 2008, an MoU was signed between the Ministry of Electric Power-1, Government of Myanmar and NHPC on "Hydropower Development Projects in Chindwin River Basin" for suggesting modifications/additional studies that may be required for establishing the techno-commercial viability of the two projects. NHPC's review/appraisal report submitted to the Government of Myanmar in December

2008 indicated the need for additional investigations to update the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). The agreements for updating the DPRs on the Tamanthi Hydroelectric Power Project and Shwezaye Hydropower & Multipurpose Project were signed between Ministry of External Affairs and NHPC in January 2010. NHPC submitted its interim report on the Tamanthi Hydroelectric Project in October 2010 and on the Shwezaye Hydropower and Multipurpose Project in May 2011 and has indicated that the final DPRs will be submitted in October 2011 and March 2012, respectively. Total expenditure incurred by the Government on preparation of DPRs for the two projects so far is Rs. 29,11,92,000.

Production of Equipment By ITIL

2547. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allow Indian Telecom Industries Limited (ITIL) to change its product mix to enable the production of mobile phones and other products;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) There is no restriction from Government on Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. (ITIL) for changing its product mix for telecom products and Company is taking action to include other products in its line of manufacturing. However, at present ITIL does not have any plan to manufacture mobile phones as it is not economically viable due to severe competition, drastic fall in prices, frequent change of technology, models and requirement of huge investments.

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

[Translation]

Disposal of Radioactive Waste

2548. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of radiation spread from the scraps of chemistry laboratories of universities have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Government for disposing of the said scrap?

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) One case involving radiation exposure arising from unauthorized disposal of a device containing radioactive material had come to the notice of the Government during April 2010. No other case from chemistry laboratories of any university has come to the notice of the Government.

The incident involving exposure to seven persons, resulted in death of a person and radiation injuries to two persons. This was due to handling of bare radioactive Cobalt sources of Gamma Cell-220 belonging to University of Delhi. This gamma cell was auctioned by University of Delhi and dismantled in the Mayapuri Scrap yard, New Delhi. After the incident, a thorough investigation was carried out and several corrective actions were taken to prevent recurrence of such event.

(c) All the sources and contaminated items were retrieved from the site and safely disposed off, following the well established procedure.

Satellite Mapping for Schools

2549. DR. BALI RAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether satellite mapping is being done to assess the requirement of primary and upper primary schools in the country as per the provisions of the Right Education Act, 2009;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) The details of the satellite mapping being done in the country at present, State-wise; and

(d) The time by which the results of the scheme are likely to be attained?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE), 2009 state governments and local authorities are required to establish schools within the area or limits of the neighbourhood as prescribed by them in the State RTE Rules.

The states of Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat, Manipur, Mizoram and West Bengal have carried out geo-spatial mapping for determining habitations un-served by schools. Other States like Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Assam and Uttarakhand have also initiated such mapping exercises.

This is an ongoing exercise being under taken by States as per their requirement.

[English]

VRS To BSNL Employees

2550. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) to prepare a Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) for its employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of BSNL and its employees in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Madam, in context of Sam Pitroda Committee recommendations on Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), Department of Telecommunications (DoT) had asked BSNL to examine option of Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) for select categories, examining financial burden and cost/benefit to the company. BSNL is in the process of formulation of scheme.

[Translation]

Development of Aviation Sector

2551. SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of proposals of Madhya Pradesh Government for development of aviation sector in the State are pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposals are under the decision making process;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (e) No, Madam. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has undertaken the development of Bhopal, Indore and Khajuraho airports in Madhya Pradesh. Details are given below:

- (i) A New Terminal Building has been commissioned at Bhopal.
- (ii) A new Terminal Building is nearing completion at Indore.
- (iii) A new Terminal Building is under construction at Khajuraho.

Naol Airport of IAF at Bikaner

2552. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts have been made to tackle the technical hindrance in the progress of airport under construction at Naol airport of Indian Air Force at Bikaner in Rajasthan;

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

(c) the time by which the said airport will be operational;

(d) whether the airlines have been finalized for providing air service in Bikaner; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) There is no hindrance in the work of construction of the terminal building by Airports Authority of India (AAI) at Bikaner airport in Rajasthan, which belongs to Indian Air Force (IAF).

(c) The construction work of terminal building is scheduled for completion by March, 2012.

(d) and (e) Government has laid down route dispersal guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country including North-East region. It is however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places including airport at Bikaner depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such, airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of route dispersal guidelines issued by the Government.

[English]

Additional Charges for Choice Seats

2553. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has asked the airlines to withdraw the additional charge for choice seats;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the airlines in this regard, airline-wise;

(c) whether an additional charge ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 400 has to be paid by the travellers for seats in the front and emergency rows;

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

(e) whether low-cost carriers Spicejet, IndiGo and GoAir as well as Air India Express have charged this extra money from the travellers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the steps taken by DGCA/Government to recover this amount from airlines?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) It was observed that few scheduled domestic airlines were charging an amount of Rs. 50/- to Rs. 400/- for seat assignment, which is over and above the fare charged by the airlines. It was also observed that some airlines were charging this amount for the entire seat inventory. With a view to maintain transparency in tariff publication, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has written to scheduled domestic airlines on 15th July, 2011 to withdraw such charges on immediate basis. Accordingly, scheduled airlines viz. Air India Express, Spicejet, Go Air and IndiGo have withdrawn seat assignment w.e.f. 29th July, 2011.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) Such type of data is not maintained by this Ministry.

Open and Deemed Universities

2554. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of open universities in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) the criteria and grant-in-aid provided by the Government to set up open universities and deemed universities in the country;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to set up more universities in the country;

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

(e) whether the Government is satisfied with the performance/standard of education in these universities; and

(f) if not, the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government to maintain high standard of education in such universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As on 17.8.2011, there are 14

Open Universities in the country (01 National Open University and 13 State Open Universities). State-wise list of Open Universities is enclosed as Statement.

(b) Open Universities in the country are established either by the Central Government or State Governments as per the need and criteria laid down by them in this regard. Central Government do not sanction any grant-in-aid for setting up of the State Open Universities. However, it does provide financial assistance for, inter alia, development of infrastructure, self learning materials, student support services, staff training and capacity building, technology-enabled learning and library facilities to the State Open Universities.

Institutions Deemed to be Universities are so declared by the Government on the advice of UGC. The eligibility criteria including grant-in-aid for an institution to be declared as institution deemed to be University has been provided in UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010 which can be seen at www.uqc.ac.in/notices/qazzetenglish.pdf.

(c) No. Madam.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) and (f) Standard of education varies from university to university and also between the departments and colleges of the same university. However, UGC constitutes Committees comprising of academic Experts in relevant fields which conduct periodic on-site visits to ensure maintenance of standards in institutions deemed to be universities.

Statement

Names of Open Universities

Sl.No.	Name of the Open University	State
1	2	3
1.	Indira Gandhi National Open University	National
2.	Nalanda Open University	Bihar
3.	Karnataka State Open University	Karnataka
4.	Yashwant Rao Chavan Marathawada Open University (YCMOU)	Maharashtra
5.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Vardhman Mahaveer Open University	Rajasthan

1	2	3
7.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University	Gujarat
8.	U.P. Rajarshi Tandon Open University	Uttar Pradesh
9.	Netaji Subhas Open University	West Bengal
10.	M.P. Bhoj (Open) University	Madhya Pradesh
11.	Tamil Nadu Open University	Tamil Nadu
12.	Pt. Sunderlal Sharma (Open) University	Chhattisgarh
13.	Uttarakhand Open University	Uttarakhand
14.	Krishana Kanta Handiqui State Open University	Assam

[Translation]

Augmenting Employment Opportunities

2555. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that as per the report of the National Sample Survey Organization several crore of citizens of the country survive on an income of only a few rupees per day;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to augment the employment opportunities adequately for the citizens in both the rural and urban areas, State-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal for enhancement of employment allowance to the unemployed and senior citizens as well; 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) According to the Household Consumer Expenditure Survey Report, 2009-10 of the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), average monthly per capita expenditure of the lowest decile in India is Rs. 404.60 and Rs. 554.70 in rural and urban areas respectively.

(b) For promoting employment opportunities in the rural and urban areas, various schemes like Mahatma

Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) and Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) are in operation across the country. In addition to the above the overall expansion of the Indian economy and enhancement of GDP growth over the years have significantly contributed for enlarging employment opportunities across the country in different sectors of the economy. Vocational training and empowerment of people through education enables greater employability of our people.

(c) and (d) Under MGNREGA, which provides for atleast 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work, there is a provision for paying unemployment allowance if employment is not provided. As there is no age limit in MGNREGA, senior citizens can also avail its benefits. According to Ministry of Rural Development, there is no proposal to enhance the unemployment allowance under MGNREGA.

[English]

Exploration in Indian Sea by China

2556. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China's request for exploration and mining In South-Western Indian Ridge has since been approved by International Seabed Authority (ISA);

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

(c) the details of its likely impact on India's security system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) Government is aware that the International Seabed Authority (ISA) has approved the plan of work for exploration of polymetallic sulphides by China Ocean Mineral Resources Research and Development Association (COMRA). ISA is an institution established under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) mandated for governance of areas lying beyond national maritime jurisdictions of States. The Chinese plan of work for exploration in the southwest Indian Ocean Ridge is in an area beyond the national jurisdiction of any State. It will be carried out under the regulatory framework adopted by ISA for polymetallic sulphide exploration. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's national interest and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

Construction of Central University Building

2557. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala has made available the land for the construction of buildings for setting up of the Central University in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any time schedule for the construction of the university building; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) 310 acres of land belonging to the Cashew Plantation Corporation at Periya have been identified by the Government of Kerala for establishing Central University of Kerala. However, the said land is reportedly having high residual remains of Endosulphan and as such, has health hazards which is being investigated by the expert agencies. No final decision has, therefore, yet been taken by the Central Government.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Question does not arise.

Project Arrow

2558. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to issue bus tickets under Project Arrow of the Department of Posts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) No, there is no proposal to issue Bus Tickets under Project Arrow. Online booking of bus tickets is, however, provided in association with a local Travel Agency under business package in Tamil Nadu Postal Circle through identified Post Offices including Project Arrow Post Offices.

[*Translation*]

National Electronic Mission

2559. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up National Electronic Mission on the recommendation of Task Force on Information Technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the salient features of the Policy;

(c) the details of other recommendations of the Task Force:

(d) whether the Task Force has also outlined short term, medium term and long term framework for information technology in industrial sector;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) The matter is under consideration of Government.

(c) The Task Force has made 198 recommendations. A brief description of the main recommendations is at Statement-I.

(d) and (e) The Task Force has suggested several measures for rapid growth of the industry and has outlined a roadmap for the industry in the medium and long-term. According to the Task Force, with suitable policy initiatives in place, the software and services sector has the potential to grow from USD 58.7 billion in 2009 to USD 105 billion by 2014 and USD 225 billion by 2020, with exports growing from USD 46.3 billion in 2009 to USD 82 billion by 2014 and USD 175 billion by 2020. Similarly, the electronics hardware production in the country is projected to grow from USD 20 billion in 2009 to USD 100 billion by 2014 and USD 400 billion by 2020. This includes exports of USD 4 billion in 2009 growing to USD 15 billion by 2014 and USD 80 billion by 2020.

In the software and services sector the employment generation (direct and indirect) is projected to grow from 10.2 million in 2009 to 15.9 million by 2014 and 30.0 million by 2020 and in electronics hardware sector, it is projected to grow from 4.4 million in 2009 to 16.1 million by 2014 and 27.8 million by 2020.

(f) The action taken by the Government in this regard is at Statement-II.

Statement I

List of Recommendations of the Task Force

1. TASK FORCE RECOMMENDATIONS PERTAINING TO THE SOFTWARE AND SERVICES SECTOR:

❖ **Fiscal Incentives:**

- Extension of income tax holiday under section 10A/10B of Income Tax for STP scheme in parity with SEZ scheme.
- Address implications of Direct Tax Code, service tax issues and resolving issue of duplicity of indirect taxes for packaged software.

❖ **Human Resource and Talent Development:**

- Introducing soft skills program across universities.
- Developing requisite skills and competencies w.r.t. all levels of employment.

- National standards on employability assessment.
- Structurally strengthen the education system
- National faculty development
- Indian student fund aid agency
- Building domain specialisation

❖ **Building World Class Business and Social Infrastructure:**

- Promoting the creation of integrated physical and social infrastructure in 10-15 Tier-H and Tier-IU locations
- Addressing the requirement of additional Power and Telecom infrastructure Developing new townships with IT/ITES savvy eco-system
- Developing new townships with IT/ITES savvy eco-system

❖ **Ensuring a favourable Business Policy and Regulatory Environment:**

- Improving labour laws in line with need of the hour
- Strengthening off-set policy norms to include IT/ITES/BPO

❖ **Global Trade Development and Advocating Free Trade in Services:**

- Free movement of professionals deputed abroad for execution of IT/ITES contracts
- Addressing the counter protectionism measures by other countries
- Negotiating Double Taxation Avoidance Treaties & Totalisation Agreements
- Media campaign to promote India as a value added partner
- Easing visa norms for India
- Market Development Access assistance to SMEs

❖ **Establishing India as a Trusted Sourcing Hub for Professional Services:**

- Developing national security strategy
- Cyber crimes

- Capacity building of enforcement agencies
- Addressing the issue of perception about India Risk

❖ **Harnessing Growth for Inclusive and Equitable Growth:**

- Offering ICT solutions for inclusive growth
- Providing connectivity and access
- Empowering education and healthcare system through providing computers and broadband connectivity
- Improving hard and soft infrastructure

❖ **Catalysing Growth in the Domestic Market:**

- Expediting implementation of National e-Governance Plan
- Central repository of e-Governance solutions that can be used across States
- Standardisation
- Reusability of solutions
- Encouraging collaboration and sub-contracting with SMEs

❖ **Fostering a Sustainable Ecosystem for Innovation and R&D:**

- Tax exemption on in-house R&D expenditure
- Innovation laws
- Thematic innovation clusters
- Commercialisation of technologies developed in Government labs
- Government fund to provide grants for global patenting and copyrights
- Green IT initiatives including standardisation
- Centres of Excellence in the top technical institutions and universities
- Tax incentives

2. TASK FORCE RECOMMENDATIONS PERTAINING TO THE ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS, DESIGN AND MANUFACTURING ECOSYSTEM (OTHER THAN STRATEGIC ELECTRONICS):

❖ **Fiscal Incentives:**

- Extension of income tax holiday under section 10A/10B of Income Tax for EHTP scheme

- Stable tax structure
- Address issues of Goods and Service Tax (GST)
- Incentivizing R&D/New Product Development/Indigenisation
- Availability of financial resources at attractive rates
- Priority status to IT purchases
- Incentivizing the consumers

❖ **Encouraging “Made in/for India” Goods:**

- Procurement preference
- Using made in India goods for executing National Projects
- Specifying Value Addition for foreign investment
- Including made in India products as part of bilateral trade agreements
- Creating standards for voltage, frequency and thermal variations as well as EMC/EMI safety
- Encourage development of bilingual software in order to address the language barriers

❖ **Promote Skill Development:**

- Need to focus on skill development
- Regulations around over-time and contracts need to be flexible

❖ **E-Waste Management:** Announcing a dedicated legislation for e-waste management.

❖ **Demand consolidation:**

- Bulk procurement
- Opening up defence and homeland security procurement of IT/electronics equipment to private sector with an objective of achieving valued addition/local content
- Promote solar PV manufacturing
- Empowering education system with computers and broadband connectivity
Digitize India

❖ **Establishment of National Electronics Mission:**

- Establish National Electronics Mission with direct interface to Prime Minister's Office with an objective to help in the synchronized functioning of the industry and to enhance the ease of doing business including build and promote "Brand India", facilitate doing business in India, R&D fund management and manufacturing value addition fund management.

❖ **Promoting existing and creating new clusters and hubs:**

- Promote existing and create new clusters as islands of excellence by creating a world class manufacturing ecosystem in association with State Governments.

❖ **Research & Development:**

- Creation of R&D Fund
- Creation of seed fund
- Multiplier grants for collaborative research
- Facilitating setting up of 'Center for Research in Embedded Systems and Semiconductor Technology'
- Promoting innovation in R&D
- Setting up of focused Venture Fund to provide seed and start up capital for new ventures to undertake R&D and product development
- Amendments to the semiconductor policy
- Focus on R&D for value added products
- Promote solar PV manufacturing
- Promoting developments in a manner that IPR resides in India

❖ **E-Governance Projects:**

- Monitoring, auditing and implementation of e-Governance projects
- Encouraging replication of applications
- Addressing the issues of standards and technology investment

❖ **Special Incentive Package Scheme (SIPS):**

- Announcing SIPS to attract electronics manufacturing investment at various levels.

❖ **Green Electronics:**

- Standards for energy efficiency for electronic products in harmonisation with international standards.

3. **TASK FORCE RECOMMENDATIONS PERTAINING TO THE STRATEGIC ELECTRONICS:**

The recommendations pertaining to Strategic Electronics are indicative in nature, *i.e.* what the industry looks forward to in this sector. These cover (i) Accelerating process for private sector and indigenous participation, (ii) Level playing field for private players and (iii) Collaboration with Indian manufacturers.

Statement II

Report of the Task Force to suggest measures to stimulate the growth of IT, ITES and Electronics Hardware Manufacturing Industry in India - Status Note on implementation of recommendations

In view of the need to sustain the growth of the IT, ITES and Electronics Hardware Manufacturing sector in the wake of prevailing global economic downturn, Department of Information Technology (DIT) had set up an Industry led Task Force to suggest measures to stimulate the growth of this sector in August 2009. The Task Force submitted its report in December, 2009.

2. The Task Force, in its report made 198 recommendations - 99 each for IT/ITES sector and Electronics Hardware Manufacturing Industry. After analysis based on views of implementing Ministries/Departments, a Note for Committee of Secretaries (COS) was circulated on 12.3.2010. A preliminary meeting to discuss and identify issues in the matter was held by Secretary (Coordination) on 7.4.2010 in Cabinet Secretariat. After detailed deliberations, DIT had been advised to carry out more in-depth analysis and bring out various recommendations in the form of a package of recommendations for which approval of Cabinet/CCEA is proposed to be sought.

3. Accordingly, deeper analysis was carried out and after interactions with the implementing Ministries/Departments; it was observed that out of 198 recommendations made by the Task force, 4

recommendations had already been implemented, 123 recommendations were at various stages of implementation by the concerned Ministries/Departments, 21 recommendations related to fiscal incentives and matter was taken up with the concerned Government Department to consider these along with the proposed Direct Tax Code (DTC)/Goods and Services Tax (GST), on 6 recommendations no action was called for as the same were very generic and broad in nature and 11 recommendations pertained to Strategic Electronics sector. Thereafter, a revised Note for COS was sent to Cabinet Secretariat on 20.9.2010. A meeting of Group of Officers was taken by Secretary (Coordination), Cabinet Secretariat on 27.10.2010 regarding the revised Note for COS circulated by DIT. In the above meeting, it was decided that in respect of 123 recommendations, the implementing Ministries/Departments may once again have a closer look and provide their final views/updated status, wherever felt appropriate/required and thereafter the Note for COS may be submitted for its information. The matter was taken up with the concerned Ministries/Departments and followed up for updated status/views. Based on the responses received, the COS Note is being updated/revised for placing before the COS for its information.

4. Parallely, a Committee comprising of Chairman, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC) and Adviser to Prime Minister on Public Information Infrastructure & Innovation, among others, deliberated on

the issues relating to manufacture of electronic hardware including telecom equipment. The Chairman, NMCC and Adviser to Prime Minister submitted their recommendations to the Prime Minister on 14.9.2010. This Committee

has made following 5 key recommendations. Thirty Three (33) recommendations made by the Task Force also inter-alia lead to these key recommendations, for which action, is being taken for implementation:

- (a) To set up a National Electronics Mission (NEM).
- (b) To set up two Semiconductor Wafer Fabs.
- (c) To introduce Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme and setting up of Electronics Manufacturing Clusters.
- (d) To set up a dedicated "Electronics Development Fund" for promotion of innovation, R&D, Indian IP and Development of Indian Microprocessor.
- (e) To provide preferential access to "Indian Electronics Products"/"Manufactured-in-India Electronics Products" for all government procurements and procurement by Government Licensees, PSUs etc.

The present status of implementation of above FIVE key recommendations for promotion of Electronics Hardware Manufacturing is given at Annexure enclosed.

Annexure

Status of implementation of FIVE key recommendations for promotion of Electronics Hardware Manufacturing

Sl.No.	Recommendation	Status
1	2	3
1.	To set up a National Electronics Mission (NEM)	Draft Cabinet Note for setting up of NEM has been prepared. Action for Inter-Ministerial consultations is underway.
2.	To set up two Semiconductor Wafer Fabs	Empowered Committee set up for identifying technology and investors for setting up two Semiconductor Wafer Fabrication (Fab) Manufacturing facilities after Cabinet approval.
3.	To introduce Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme and setting up of Electronics Manufacturing Clusters	— Draft Cabinet Note for introduction of Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) has been prepared. Action for Inter-Ministerial consultations is underway. — Draft Cabinet Note for Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme has been prepared. Action for Inter-Ministerial consultations is underway.

1	2	3
4.	To set up an Electronics Development Fund (EDF) to promote innovation, R&D, Indian IP and development of Indian Microprocessor	Draft Detailed Project Report (DPR) for setting up of Electronics Development Fund (EDF) is under finalization.
5.	To provide preferential access to domestically produced electronics products for government procurements (excluding defence) and procurement by Government Licensees, PSUs etc.	Proposal was considered by the Committee of Secretaries (COS) in its meeting held on 7.2.2011. As per COS decision, draft Cabinet Note has been prepared. Action for Inter-Ministerial consultations is underway.

[English]

Anti-Corruption Law

2560. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for strong anti-corruption law to deal with the corruption menace in the country;

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

(c) the views of each State Government and NGOs including civil society 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) Yes, Madam. The Government constituted a Joint Drafting Committee on 8 April, 2011 to prepare a draft of a Lokpal Bill, with five nominee Ministers of the Government of India and five nominees of Shri Anna Hazare, including himself. Based on the deliberation of the Joint Drafting Committee and on the basis of inputs from Chief Ministers of States and from political parties, the Government drafted a Lokpal Bill and introduced it in the Lok Sabha on 4.8.2011.

(c) While State Governments took a stand that they could furnish their views only when a draft bill is presented to them, some civil society members had divergence of views on issues relating to the scope of the Lokpal Bill. Some of the major issues on which there were divergence of views are:

(a) Should there be a single enactment providing for Lokpal at the Centre and Lokayuktas in the State?

(b) Should the Prime Minister and Judges of Supreme Court/High Courts be brought within the purview of the Lokpal?

(c) Should the conduct of Members of Parliament inside Parliament (speaking or voting in the House) be brought within the purview of the Lokpal?

Super Structures on Surface of Coal Mines

2561. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDH-GAONKAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal mining activities have been made difficult by super structures made on the surface of the mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has framed any policy about such super structures in the coal mining areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the matter has been taken up with the State Governments; and

(f) if so, the response of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Major infrastructure projects like construction of Power Stations, Airports, Dams etc are being proposed in the coal bearing areas in different States leading to the sterilization of precious coal resources.

(c) to (f) The Central Government has requested various State Governments not to take up any major

infrastructure projects on the coal bearing areas without consulting the Ministry of Coal and the coal companies concerned. The Ministries of Civil Aviation and Power have also similarly been requested in the matter.

Courts of Inquiry

2562. SHRI S. ALAGIRI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted Courts of Inquiry under the provisions of Mines Act, 1952;

(b) if so, the details of accidents for which the said Courts of Inquiry have been constituted during the last three years and the current year, company-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the number of persons found guilty during these Inquiries, company-wise and State-wise and the action taken/being taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. A Court of Inquiry has been constituted by Ministry of Labour and Employment on 28.2.2011 under the provisions of the Mines Act-1952, to find out causes and circumstances leading to Anjan Hill Mine disaster on 6.5.2010 in South Eastern Coalfields Limited, a subsidiary of Coal India Ltd., during the said period. The Court of Inquiry is in progress.

PLI/Flying Allowances in crore.

Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Hourly payments	354.03	324.34	328.33	45.97
Layover/meal allowances	106.17	169.24	170.26	31.75
PLI	256.72	221.11	230.02	19.73

(d) Even though these were over the DPE guidelines, necessary information was available.

(e) Does not arise.

New International Hub

2564. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India (AI) proposes to set up new international hub at Ahmedabad and Kolkata International Airports;

Losses Suffered by Air India

2563. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether public carrier Air India does not follow any pet procedure for pay revision and fixing of Performance Linked Incentives (PLI) in respect of its employees;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the amount of allowances and PLI paid by Air India to its employees during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether AI has also defaulted against Department of Public Enterprises in paying allowances and PLI to its employees; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Pay revision and fixation of PLI parameters follow the agreements with the various Unions/Associations entered into by the Management of the airline.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The amount of allowances and PLI paid by Air India to its employees follow the agreements with the Unions/Associations. During each of the last three years and the current year these are as under:

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

(c) whether the Government has held discussions with the State Governments/taken other steps in the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of the criteria fixed by the Government for identification of sites for setting up of such international hubs; and

(f) the details of the facilities likely to be available by establishing such hubs?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

(e) and (f) Government has not fixed any criteria. The decision is taken by the airlines keeping its commercial interests in mind.

[Translation]

B.Ed. and D.Ed. Colleges

2565. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI M. BAVALIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fate of about three thousand B.Ed. and D.Ed. colleges in the country is hanging in the balance;

(b) if so, whether the Government has constituted any committee on the direction of the Supreme Court to enquire into all the controversies/irregularities relating to the National Council for Teacher Education;

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

(d) the time by which the said enquiry is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) In Special Leave Petitions for grant of recognition of D.Ed. course to 291 institutions of Maharashtra, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has set up a Commission under the chairpersonship of Justice JS Verma, former Chief Justice of India to examine various matters relating to the teacher education system in the country, including a review of the eligibility for grant of recognition to the 291 institutions. The Commission is to submit its Report within six months to the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Corruption Charges against Officers

2566. SHRIMATI TABASSUM HASAN:
DR. BALIRAM:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether various officers/officials of Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and its subsidiary companies including Western Coalfields Limited and Northern Coalfields (NCL) are involved in malpractices/corruption and Central Bureau of Investigation/Central Vigilance Commission are enquiring against these officials;

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

(c) whether these officers/officials are still working on the sensitive posts;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the transfer policy in CIL and its subsidiary companies;

(e) the details of officials/officers who have been working on sensitive posts in violation of these policies, company-wise and state-wise; and

(f) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the officers/officials violating these policies and also to check corruption in CIL and its subsidiary companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Hacking of Government Website

2567. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

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

(a) whether the website of the Ministry of External Affairs has been hacked recently by Chinese hackers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The website of Ministry of External Affairs (www.mea.gov.in) hosted and maintained by National Informatics Centre (NIC) has not been hacked.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The specific steps taken by Government in this regard are:

- (i) All the new government websites and applications are to be audited with respect to cyber security prior to their hosting. The auditing of the websites and applications will be conducted on a regular basis after hosting also.
- (ii) National Informatics Centre (NIC) has been directed not to host web sites which are not audited with respect to cyber security.
- (iii) National Informatics Centre (NIC) which hosts the government websites is continuously engaged in upgrading and improving the security posture of its hosting infrastructure.
- (iv) All the Ministries/Departments of Central Government and State Governments are implementing the Crisis Management Plan to counter cyber attacks and cyber terrorism.
- (v) The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats and countermeasures on regular basis.

The existing Government websites are periodically audited from security perspective and vulnerabilities found are plugged.

Legislation To Deal Corruption

2568. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to enact effective law to tackle corruption at high places;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government in view of the recent spurt of corruption in the country?

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

(b) In order to further strengthen the anti-corruption mechanism especially at high places, the Government has introduced the Lokpal Bill in the Lok Sabha on 4th

August, 2011. The Bill seeks to establish an institution of Lokpal dealing with complaints of corruption against public functionaries at high places. The Bill *inter-alia* provides for-

- (i) Establishment of an institution of Lokpal with its own investigation and prosecution wing.
- (ii) Conferring the Lokpal with powers of a civil court for enforcement of attendance, etc.
- (iii) Empowering the Lokpal to make searches and seizures and also to attach property which, prima facie, has been acquired by corrupt means.

(c) The recent steps taken by the Government to check corruption:

- (i) The Government has constituted a Group of Ministers to consider measures that can be taken by the Government to tackle corruption.
- (ii) Introduction of the Lokpal Bill, 2011 in the Lok Sabha.
- (iii) Ratification of United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC).
- (iv) Introduction of the Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organizations Bill, 2011 in the Lok Sabha.
- (v) Introduction of the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010 in the Parliament.
- (vi) Government has decided to place the immovable property returns of all Members of the All India Services and other Group 'A' officers of the Central Government in the public domain.

Report on Higher Education

2569. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has submitted its report to the Government and indicated that there is slowness in progress in the field of higher education by Central as well as State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the UGC has also indicated that there is double progress in the field of higher education by private sector as compared to public sector;

(d) if so, whether it would not deny the higher education to poor, who could not afford and go to private sector;

(e) if so, whether the Government has fixed any target in higher education sector during Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has submitted a Report of the Expert Committee on Public Private Partnership, to the Government. It has been stated therein that despite a massive increase in public investment, it would be difficult to meet the stated objectives of raising the Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) to 15% by 2012.

(c) The report has acknowledged that there is an increasing trend of participation of the private sector in the higher education field.

(d) The report recommends that suitable Public Private Partnership (PPP) models should be adopted where both philanthropy and service to the community is combined with a reasonable surplus of higher education income by the partnership that could be built between public and private sector institutions/individual, so that the disadvantage sections of the community are not deprived of access to higher education.

(e) and (c) The Eleventh Five Year Plan document aims at increasing the GER to 21% by the end of the Twelfth Plan with an interim target of 15% by 2011-12.

Insurance of Indian Students

2570. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any initiative for the medical insurance of students studying abroad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise

University Status to Reputed Colleges

2571. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to grant university status to reputed colleges and research centres for awarding degrees in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of colleges/research centres so far granted university status in the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether Prof. N.R. Madhava Menon Committee has suggested greater autonomy to colleges/research centres with a good track record;

(d) if so, the action taken/being taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Institutions of higher education can be declared as Institutions Deemed to be Universities under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956, by the Central Government. The institutions so declared under Section 3 of UGC Act, 1956 can then award degrees, as per Section 22 of UGC Act, 1956. Thirty (30) Institutions have been declared as deemed to be Universities in the last 3 years. State-wise details of institutions are as follows:

Andhra Pradesh (3), Delhi (1), Haryana (2), Karnataka (7), Kerala (1), Madhya Pradesh (1), Maharashtra (1), Puducherry (1), Rajasthan (1), Tamil Nadu (10), Uttar Pradesh (1), and Utrakhand (1).

(c) to (e) Yes Madam. A Task force has been constituted for identifying key action points and preparing a road-map for implementation.

International Convention on CSC

2572. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States want India to ratify the international Convention on Supplementary Compensation (CSC) on nuclear damages by the end of this year;

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

(c) the reasons for raising ratification by US on CSC; and

(d) the time by which India proposes to ratify the provisions in CSC as demanded by US?

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) India signed the International Convention on Supplementary Compensation (CSC) on nuclear damages on 27th October 2010 India is committed to ratifying CSC by the end of 2011.

Ratification of CSC will facilitate US-based companies to enter into technical cooperation with Indian Government companies for building nuclear power plants.

[*Translation*]

Delay in Completion of Terminal Building, Indore

2573. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schedule of the construction work on Indore Airport;

(b) the funds allocated/utilized in this regard alongwith the percentage of work completed of the target fixed;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted for not completing the said work within the stipulated time period;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof alongwith the persons responsible for delay in the said work and the action taken against them;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the work on the said project alongwith the time by which the new terminal building is likely to be made operational?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The works related to construction of a New Terminal Building at Indore Airport was awarded in October, 2008. The work has since been completed.

(b) A total of Rs. 135 crores was allotted for this work.

(c) to (f) The delay has occurred mainly due to non handing over of land for proper car park and approach road by the State Government, due to which the drawings were revised, the location of Terminal Building was shifted towards apron to accommodate space for approach road in case of exigency. This resulted in reworking of plinth level considering slopes in apron and revising the drawings. In the revised locateion of Substation, AC Plant room and UG Tanks, hard rock was encountered which delayed the progress of work. The Terminal Building is scheduled to be made operational by September, 2011.

Deemed University Status

2574. DR. RAJAN SUSHANT:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) the total number of private universities in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has received any representations/proposals from the State Governments for granting deemed university status to the private universities in their State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the present status of such representations/proposals, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per information received from University Grants Commission (UGC), there are 94 private universities in the country. State-wise details are as under:

Sl.No.	State	No. of Universities in the State
1	2	3
1.	Assam	01
2.	Chhattisgarh	03

1	2	3
3.	Gujarat	09
4.	Haryana	05
5.	Himachal Pradesh	11
6.	Jharkhand	01
7.	Karnataka	02
8.	Meghalaya	07
9.	Mizoram	01
10.	Madhya Pradesh	03
11.	Nagaland	02
12.	Odisha	01
13.	Punjab	03
14.	Rajasthan	18
15.	Sikkim	04
16.	Tripura	01
17.	Uttar Pradesh	16
18.	Uttarakhand	06
Total		94

(b) and (c) Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956 empowers the Central Government to declare an institution for higher education, other than a University, to be a deemed to be University. Therefore, the question of declaring a private University (which is already established under a state legislation), as a deemed to be University does not arise.

Nuclear Agreement

2575. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nuclear agreement with Japan has been finalized/entered into;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) No. Three rounds of negotiations on an 'Agreement for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy' have so far been held between India and Japan. The negotiations are ongoing.

[English]

Investment by NRIs

2576. SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of the policies of the Union Government to increase the quantum of investment by Non Resident Indians (NRIs) and corporate bodies in India?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has established an organization, namely Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre (OIFC) In 2007, to facilitate potential NRIs and overseas corporate bodies of overseas Indians that desire to invest in India. OIFC has organized eleven Investment and Interactive Meets/Road shows in different countries and also organised 'Market Place' during Pravasi Bhartiya Divas (PBD) in India. An electronic portal has also been launched by the Ministry to reply to the queries of potential overseas investors by OIFC and its knowledge partners to promote and facilitate economic engagement by Overseas Indians.

The annual PBDs and regional PBDs also provide a platform for facilitation of investment by overseas Indians.

Launch of GSAT-12

2577. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent launch of a new Communication Satellite GSAT-12 using Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle(PSLV) was successful; and

(b) if so, the details and the objectives 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) The GSAT-12 satellite with 12 Transponders in Extended C-Band frequencies was launched successfully on 15th July 2011 aboard Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) from Satish Dhawan Space Center (SDSC), Sriharikota. The objectives of GSAT-12 satellite are to augment the transponder capacity and also to provide continuity to Societal Services like Tele-medicine, Tele-education, Village Resource Centres, Disaster Management Support, etc.

Education Cess

2578. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:
SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:

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

(a) the details of Education Cess collected by the Government during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) the amount disbursed to each State out of the Education Cess collected during the said period, State-wise, year-wise and the norms for disbursement of such funds;

(c) the details of the programmes including implementation of RTE Act 2009 on which the said amount was utilized/is likely to be utilized;

(d) whether the Government proposes Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode also for implementing RTE Act; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per information received from Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) and Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC), Ministry of Finance, the amount collected through the Education Cess (2% earmarked for elementary education and 1% for secondary & higher education) during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

Year	Amount in Crores
2008-09	11530.36
2009-10	10139.64
2010-11	12392.70
2011-12 (upto June, 2011)	1970.73

(b) and (c) The proceeds of 2% education cess are utilized exclusively for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), which is the main vehicle for implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE)

Act, 2009, and the Mid-Day Meal scheme (MDM) of the Government. Allocation to States are not made separately against education cess.

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

[*Translation*]

Primary and Higher Education for Tribal Students

2579. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes any schemes so that the education at primary and higher level could be easily accessible to student of tribal areas of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the funds earmarked for the said schemes during the last three years including the current year, year-wise, region-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes Madam, the Government has launched various schemes so that the education at primary and higher level could be easily accessible to student of tribal areas of the country.

(b) At Primary and Secondary stage there are Schemes which have significant bearing on Educational development of Scheduled Tribes. These Schemes are Early Childhood Education (ECE), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, Mid Day Meal Scheme, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Scheme for Setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block Level as benchmark of excellence and Saakshar Bharat.

In Higher Education, University Grants Commission (UGC) implements various schemes for educational empowerment of Scheduled Tribes such as Standing Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Establishment of SC/ST Cells in Universities, Remedial Coaching at UG/PG level for SC/ST students, Coaching Classes for SC/ST candidates for preparation for National Eligibility Test (NET), Post-Graduate Scholarships for Students belonging to SCs/STs/ Minorities, Rajiv Gandhi

National Fellowships for SC/ST, Post-Doctoral Fellowships for SC/ST. UGC has also issued guidelines to Universities and Colleges for implementation of reservation policy of Government of India. Apart from this, 7.5% reservation in admission of the students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in Central Educational Institutions established, maintained or aided by the Central Government has been provided under Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006. Central Educational Institutions such as Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak and Several Central Technical Education Institutions and Universities have been established in North Eastern Region which has major concentration of tribal.

In addition to this many other Schemes such as Scheme of Interest subsidy on education loans, opening of Central Universities & Central Educational Institutions like IITs, IIMs, IIITs in uncovered areas, Schemes of Expansion of Polytechnic Scheme of setting up of 374 model colleges in districts having GER for higher education less than the national average have also been undertaken by the Ministry of HRD.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs has also launched many schemes which supplement the efforts of Ministry of HRD. The details of such schemes and expenditure incurred during last 3 years are given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12
		BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.	BE
1.	Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas	30.00	30.00	41.00	41.00	75.00	65.00	75.00
2.	Post Matric Scholarship for ST students	248.00	225.86	270.95	270.87	556.03	556.03	677.50
3.	Hostels for ST girls and boys	66.00	65.00	64.00	64.00	78.00	78.00	78.00
4.	Upgradation of Merit of ST students	2.00	0.73	2.00	0.50	2.00	0.72	1.50
5.	Top Class Education for ST students	10.00	1.22	4.00	1.75	2.50	5.00	5.00
6.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students	32.00	31.03	45.03	30.03	75.03	60.69	62.00
7.	National Overseas Scholarship for ST students	2.00	0.01	0.50	0.31	1.00	0.30	1.00
8.	#Grant under Article 275(1) of the constitution (construction of Eklavaya Model Residential Schools which a component in this scheme)	416.00	339.78	1000.00	399.10	1046.00	999.88	1197.00

#Grant under article 275(1) of the Constitution, grants are also released for Eklavaya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) from class 6 to 12 for providing quality education to ST students in addition of other purposes.

The Ministry of HRD has started earmarking of fund under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) from the current financial year only, therefore, the separate fund allocation under

TSP for previous years are not available. The allocation of funds under TSP for various schemes during the current financial year (2011-12) is at enclosed Statement.

Statement*Budget Allocation earmarked for TSP for Various Schemes in the Annual Plan 2011-12*

(In Crores)

Sl. No.	Details of the Scheme	Annual Plan 2011-12 Budget Estimates Outlay earmarked TSP
1	2	3
1.	UGC	393.00
2.	IGNOU	7.50
3.	IITs	82.50
4.	IIIT, Gwalior	2.25
5.	IIIT, Allahabad	3.38
6.	IIIT, Jabalpur	3.00
7.	NITs	68.25
8.	NITIE, Mumbai	2.44
9.	NIFFT, Ranchi	1.05
10.	NITTTRs	2.40
11.	SPA	0.75
12.	ISM, Dhanbad	7.50
13.	Community Polytechnics	12.15
14.	SLIET	1.20
15.	IIMs including Shillong	11.25
16.	IISC, Bangalore	7.80
17.	National Mission in Education (ICT)	70.73
18.	IISERs	43.50
19.	New IITs	37.50
20.	Scholarship for college & University students	13.50
21.	Boats in including Apprenticeship training	3.41
22.	IIITDM, Kanchipuram	5.25
23.	CIT, Kakarjhar	16.00

1	2	3
24.	New IIITs	2.18
25.	New SPAs	1.88
26.	New NITs	6.00
27.	New IIMs	4.50
28.	Up-gradation of existing/setting up new polytechnics	63.00
29.	ICHR	0.53
30.	IIAS Shimla	0.36
31.	ICPR	0.38
32.	PHISPC	0.08
33.	NCRI	0.38
34.	Education Loan Interest	48.00
35.	Rastriya Sanskrit Sansthan	4.13
36.	AICTE	12.25
37.	TEQIP	19.80
38.	Expansion and upgradation of State Engineering Institutes	0.08
39.	IEST	1.88
40.	Training and research in Frontier Areas	0.08
41.	Setting up of Workers Technical Universities	0.08
42.	Women's Hostel in Polytechnics	9.08
Total		970.98

Source : Expenditure Budget 2011-12 Volume I.

[English]

Proper Utilisation of Funds

2580. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the full benefits of the funds given under the various schemes by the Central Government for the development of States towards amenities and assistance of common people do not reach the masses;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of these schemes;

(c) whether the Government has made any arrangement to ensure responsibility of the Officials/ Departments for proper utilisation of funds and to review and monitor the utilisation of funds given to States in Public interest;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) 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) to (e) Funds are given under the various schemes by the Central Government to States towards development of amenities and assistance of common people through large number of, schemes including Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS). The execution of CSS and the final responsibility of implementation at the field level lie with the States/UTs. The Central Ministries/Departments release the funds to the States based on Utilisation Certificates and Audit Reports. The progress of implementation of CSS by the State Governments is constantly monitored by the respective Ministries/Departments in the Central Government with a view to ensure that the benefits under the schemes reach the intended beneficiaries. In addition, the Government has set up a Central Plan Scheme Monitoring System (CPSMS) to comprehensively manage the overall fund flow under each scheme up to the beneficiary target groups. Planning Commission conducts half yearly reviews of all the sectors and reviews the progress in general at the time of Annual Plan discussions.

[Translation]

Loss due to Corruption

2581. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is huge loss of about Rs. 10 lakh crore in the country as a result of various scams;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Ministry/Department-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent occurrences of such scam in the Union Ministries/Departments of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) As reported in the Media, there has been loss to the Government as a result of various scams. However, the figure of Rupees 10 lakh crore cannot be confirmed as no centralized data is maintained.

(c) An elaborate vigilance system already exist in the Ministries/Departments to check corruption at all levels of administration. It is the primary responsibility of the Secretary/Head of the Department to maintain the purity/integrity of his/her organization. Besides, the comprehensive legislation and statutory provisions under various laws of the country such as IPC, Cr. PC, PC Act etc. have adequate and stringent provisions to punish those who are found guilty. Recent steps taken by the Government to prevent corruption, *inter-alia*, includes:-

- (i) The Government has constituted a Group of Ministers to consider measures that can be taken by the Government to tackle corruption.
- (ii) Introduction of the Lokpal Bill, 2011 in the Lok Sabha.
- (iii) Ratification of United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC).
- (iv) Introduction of the Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organizations Bill, 2011 in the Lok Sabha.
- (v) Introduction of the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010 in the Parliament.
- (vi) Government has decided to place the immovable property returns of all Members of the All India Services and other Group 'A' officers of the Central Government in the public domain.

[English]

Misuse of e-Ticket

2582. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of misuse of e-tickets for gaining entry into a terminal noticed by the Government during the last one year;

(b) whether e-tickets have become a security threat at airports;

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

(d) whether Internationally, all e-tickets are bar coded and validated at the airports entry point unlike in India;

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

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard and to restrict the entry of such unauthorized persons at the airport?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): During the last one year, 21 such cases at various airports have been noticed.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No such data is maintained by the Ministry.

(e) and (b) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Cases of Bribery

2583. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study conducted by Transparency International India and Centre for Media Studies has reported that people living Below Poverty Line had to pay bribes to get basic facilities/services;

(b) if so, the fact of the matter reported therein;

(c) the reaction of the Government on the reports of the survey; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in view of the said survey 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) to (c) The Transparency International India and Centre for Media Studies has brought out India corruption study 2010 where it has been shown that the Rural population had to pay bribes to get basic services. The study represents a point of view.

(d) As stated above, the study only represents a point of view. However, the Government is fully alive and committed to implement its policy of "Zero Tolerance against Corruption" and is moving progressively to eradicate corruption from all spheres of life by improving transparency and accountability. Several steps have been taken to combat corruption and to improve the functioning of Government. These include:-

(i) Issue of Whistle Blowers Resolution, 2004;

(ii) Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;

(iii) The pro-active involvement of Ministry/ Department through Annual Action Plan on Vigilance as a preventive measure;

(iv) Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the CVC;

(v) Issue of instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major Government procurement activities; Similar instructions have been issued by the Central Government on 16th June 2009 advising the State Governments to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurements;

(vi) India has ratified the United Nations Convention Against Corruption;

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

(viii) Issue of Citizen Charters.

(ix) Placing of Annual Immovable Property Returns of all members of All India Services and other Group 'A' Services of the Central Government in public domain by the respective Cadre Controlling Authorities.

Reforms in Civil Services Examination

2584. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the Y.K. Alagh Committee to Suggest reforms in the pattern of Civil Services Examinations;

(b) the recommendations of the said Committee that have been implemented;

(c) whether nine questions of English were compulsory in the Preliminary Examination of Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) held on 12th June, 2011;

(d) if so, whether it is justified for Hindi medium students; and

(e) if not, the details 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) The salient recommendations of the Y.K. Alagh Committee pertained to the areas of eligibility parameters of candidates appearing for Civil Services Examination, scheme of Preliminary and Main Examinations, Personality Testing, allocation of Services and post-induction issues of training and management of services. While the Committee's Report was under examination, the Second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) was constituted on 31.08.2005 to consider the various issues including refurbishing of personnel administration. As per terms of reference, the Commission was also to take into account the material and reports available on the subject. The Second ARC has considered the recommendations of Alagh Committee, and has submitted 10th report entitled "Refurbishing of Personnel Administration - Scaling New Heights". Thereafter, considering recommendations of the Alagh Committee, Second ARC and recommendations of the Expert Committee constituted by UPSC, changes in the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination have been introduced from Civil Services Examination (CSE), 2011. Till Civil Services Examination, 2010, there was one paper of General Studies which carried 150 marks and a second Paper where the candidate had the option to choose from 23 optional Papers, carried 300 marks. Under the revised pattern there are two papers each carrying 200 marks. The details are annexed as a Statement.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) and (e) Under the existing Civil Services (Mains) Examination, there is a compulsory paper on English carrying 300 marks which is of qualifying nature. Thus, inclusion of English Language Comprehension Skill under the new scheme, would help preparedness of a candidate for taking Civil Services (Main) Examination.

Statement

From Civil Service Examination - 2011, Preliminary Examination would consist of Paper I and Paper II. The syllabus and pattern of the Preliminary Examination would be as under:-

(Paper I) (200 marks) Duration : Two hrs

- Current events of national and international importance
- History of India and Indian National Movement
- Indian and World Geography - Physical, Social, Economic, Geography of India and the World
- Indian Polity and Governance - Constitution, Political System, Panchayati Raj, Public Policy, Rights Issues, etc.
- Economic and Social Development - Sustainable Development, Poverty, Inclusion, Demographics, Social Sector Initiatives, etc.
- General issues on Environmental ecology, Biodiversity and Climate Change - that do not require subject specialization
- General Science

(Paper II) (200 marks) - Duration : Two hrs

- Comprehension
- Interpersonal skills including communication skills
- Logical reasoning and analytical ability
- Decision making and problem solving
- General mental ability
- Basic numeracy (numbers and their relations, orders of magnitude etc.) (Class X level) and Data interpretation (Graphs, charts, tables, data sufficiency etc.) (Class X level)
- English Language comprehension skills (Class X level)

[English]

Dropout of Students in JNU

2585. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:
SHRI PURNMAJI RAM:

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

(a) whether there is heavy dropout rate of students in Jawaharlal Nehru University; (JNU) in B.A. (Hon.), M.A., M.Sc. and M.C.A. courses;

(b) if so, whether the JNU has analyzed the reasons for such dropout rate in these courses;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the sanctioned seats for foreign students have also not been filled up;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken/ to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(f) the steps taken by JNU in improving infrastructure and providing basic facilities out of the grants released under the 10th and 11th Five Year Plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) According to the information furnished by the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), there is drop out in some of the programmes. This drop out is due to some students leaving five years M.A. Integrated programme, either immediately after completing B.A or after joining M.A. on getting job opportunities. Some other students leave the programme in mid course because they fail to fulfill the minimum requirements of Cumulative Grade Point Average.

(d) and (e) According to the guidelines issued by the University Grants Commission, JNU has created 15% supernumerary seats in each discipline to be filled up only by foreign nationals. However, there has not been adequate demand for admission against these seats. To attract the foreign national students, the University has even allowed full fee waiver in case of such foreign nationals who are required to take Entrance Examination.

(f) For improving infrastructure and providing basic facilities, the University has, during the 10th and 11th Five Year Plan periods, created, *inter alia*, 3 new Centres, 2 Special Interdisciplinary Centres, 2 Hostels, Lecture Theatre cum Convention Centre and Advance Instrumentation Research Facility, construction of new buildings of the existing Schools/Centres and upgradation of Cyber Library, classrooms and teaching learning facilities.

Safety of Nuclear Power Plants

2586. SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI M.I SHANAVAS:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian nuclear reactors have been subjected to quality upgradation at par with the technological upgradation being affected in other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to handle nuclear emergencies in our nuclear reactors;

(d) whether the National Disaster Management Authority has sought enhanced safety capabilities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Review of safety and performance and their upgradation is an ongoing activity in Indian nuclear power plants.

(b) The features, systems and procedures are periodically reviewed in the context of operational feedback and continuously evolving safety standards around the world. Upgrades have been carried out at Indian nuclear power stations to bring them to the state-of-the-art in terms of safety. In addition, Renovation and Modernisation has been carried out at six reactors (Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS)-2, Madras Atomic Power Station (MAPS)-1&2, Narora Atomic Power Station (NAPS) 1&2 and Kakrapar Atomic Power Station (KAPS)-I) and five extension measures undertaken at two reactors (Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS) 1 & 2).

(c) Emergency preparedness plans are in place at all nuclear power plants. These plans are put in place before the start of operation of the plants. The emergency preparedness plans at each nuclear power plant are periodically reviewed and upgraded. Off-site emergency exercises are carried out once in two years to verify, validate and obtain the feedback. Based on the feedbacks the emergency preparedness plans are improved.

(d) and (e) National Disaster Management Authority does not deal with the safety of the plant. However, they concentrate on disaster management and emergency preparedness. In the event of potential off-site emergencies in public domain, the authorities at the level of districts, state and centre are to play a vital role in response and accordingly off-site emergency plans of nuclear power plants are reviewed. Mock drills at different nuclear installations located in different states are conducted with the association of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and officials of the concerned states/ districts. The gaps identified in co-ordination and response preparedness are being addressed by all concerned.

[Translation]

Problem of Piracy

2587. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
SHRI RAMASHANKER RAJBHAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware of the global problem of piracy and terrorism;

(b) if, so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the discussions have been held with the African countries including Somalia in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) According to the International Maritime Organization, the number of acts of piracy and armed robbery against ships which occurred or were attempted globally rose to 489 in 2010, an increase of more than 20% from the figure for 2009 and 63% from 2008. The areas most affected were East Africa and the Far East, in particular the South China Sea, followed by the Indian Ocean, West Africa, South America and the Caribbean. Since 2008, the Gulf of Aden, the western part of the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea have also seen a major spurt in attacks by pirates operating from Somalia, which has emerged as a serious problem for merchant shipping.

(c) and (d) The issue of piracy was discussed with the Deputy Prime Minister of Somalia during his visit to

India in April 2011. He pledged the full support of Somalia and the Transitional Federal Government in extending assistance to India in counter-piracy efforts. India has also been providing assistance to Somalia bilaterally for capacity building which would, *inter alia*, enable it to combat piracy more effectively. In addition to discussions with Somalia and other African countries of the region in the ambit of the CGPCS, the issue of piracy was also discussed during the Second India Africa Forum Summit 2011 held in Addis Ababa in May 2011. The Declaration adopted at the Summit, *inter alia*, stressed the importance of addressing the threat posed by piracy off the Coast of Somalia and the suffering caused by taking of hostages, and called on all States to cooperate in combating and eradicating the menace of piracy.

[English]

Special Industrial Package

2588. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide some special industrial packages to some States like Andhra Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds proposed to be provided in this regard;

(c) whether any such package has been provided to these States during the last three years; and

(d) if so details thereof along with the funds 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) The Government is providing a package of incentives to eligible industrial units in the State of Jammu and Kashmir in view of the special situation in this State. However, there is no proposal to provide a Special Industrial Package to Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c) Incentives being provided in the State of J & K includes (i) Central Capital Investment Subsidy (ii) Central Interest Subsidy (iii) Central Comprehensive Insurance Subsidy (iv) Central Excise Duty Exemption & (v) Income Tax Exemption. These incentives are being provided in the State of J&K since 14th June, 2002.

**BRIEF ON PACKAGE FOR SPECIAL CATEGORY
STATE OF J AND K**

The schemes for boosting industrialization in the Special Category State of Jammu & Kashmir, was announced on 14.06.2002 in order to provide incentives to the new industrial units as well as the existing industrial units in the State on the substantial expansion of their activities after introduction of the scheme. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and major components of the schemes are:

Jammu and Kashmir

- (i) Central Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme; @15% of investment of plant and machinery subject to a ceiling of Rs. 30 lakh for a period of 10 years till 14.06.2012. However, with effect from 06.01.2011, Central Capital Investment Subsidy has been enhanced to 30% of investment in plant and machinery to industrial units in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises sector commencing commercial production or becoming operational/functional, as the case may be on or after 06.01.2011 in respect of new units or additional such investment in respect of first and every subsequent substantial expansion, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 3.00 crore and

Rs. 1.5 crore for manufacturing and service sector respectively. This benefits will be available till the existing scheme is in operation *i.e.* 14.06.2012.

- (ii) Central Interest Subsidy Scheme: @ 3% on the working capital loan for a period of 10 years till 14.06.2012;
- (iii) Central Comprehensive Insurance Scheme; 100% on capital investment for a period of 10 years till 14.06.2012;
- (iv) Central Excise Duty exemption: 100% exemption with CENVAT benefit for a period of 10 years; and
- (v) Income Tax exemption; 100% exemption for new industrial units for a period of 10 years till 3 1.3. 2012.

Implementing agencies

Jammu & Kashmir Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (JKDFC) has been notified as the Nodal Agency for routing the disbursement of subsidy to the eligible industrial units in the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

- (d) Details of funds released during the last 3 years.

(Rupees in crores)

Name of the State	Scheme	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total
Jammu and Kashmir	Central Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme	NIL	NIL	5.00	5.00
	Central Interest Subsidy Scheme	11.57	12.00	18.01	41.58
	Comprehensive Insurance Scheme	NIL	NIL	0.13	0.13
	J and K Entrepreneurship Development Institute	2.86@	NIL	1.80	4.66
Total		14.43	12.00	24.94	51.37+ 50.00 (Equity Share)*

*A sum of Rs. 50.00 crore was released to Jammu & Kashmir Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (JKDFC) as equity share.

Promotion of Research Work

2589. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) are not paying adequate attention towards research activities;

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

(c) whether the brighter students who completed their research courses from these institutes have moved abroad to pursue their interest;

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

(e) whether there is any proposal to give special financial assistance to such institutes for research work;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the other steps proposed to be taken by the Government for promotion of research work in such institutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) It is not correct to say that the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) are not paying adequate attention towards research activities. IITs and IIMs promote high quality research in focused areas of specialisation to cater to the needs of social and developmental sectors viz. engineering, science and technology, health education, energy, agriculture, rural development, habitat, humanities, public systems management, surface engineering and spectroscopy, etc.

(c) and (d) Most of the students are employed in the country and are serving in various Educational, Engineering, Management Institutes and Research & Development Organisations. Only a small percentage of students might go abroad for post-doctoral work, although no centralized data is being maintained.

(e) to (g) Research is a part M.Tech./MBA/M.Sc/B.Tech. curricula in HTs. Highly qualified faculty members are selected and given adequate time and facilities to keep them engaged in research work, for which adequate Plan funds are provided to the IITs. The Institutes have taken various initiatives to attract outstanding candidates for faculty positions and also research work which include year-round invitation to alumni, scientists, faculty from India and abroad to reach out to potential candidates," advertisements in international journals to attract attention of professionals abroad, introducing outstanding young faculty awards, etc. Apart from salary, the faculty are encouraged to do consultancy and are given start up financial support upto Rs. 5,00 lakhs to take up research and given cumulative professional development allowance of Rs. 3.00 lakhs every three years to attend international conferences and seminars. Scholarships for Ph.D. students in NTs have also been increased since April, 2010.

[Translation]

Impact of Turmoil in Gulf

2590. PROF. RAM SHANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment on the impact of the turmoil in the gulf countries on India's interests;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government for the safety of life and property of Indian nationals in the gulf countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHMED): (a) Yes.

(b) India enjoys close relations with the countries of the Gulf region. About 6 million Indians live and work in the Gulf region which is one of our largest trading partners and an important source of oil and gas. There has been no visible impact of recent developments in the region on our bilateral trade including import of oil.

(c) Government of India is closely monitoring the situation in the Gulf region. Ministry of External Affairs is in close contact with governments through our Missions there to ensure the safety and well being of Indian nationals. Ministry of External Affairs had issued travel advisories for our nationals in Bahrain to avoid non-essential travel and to those in Yemen to leave the country. 698 Indian nationals have so far been evacuated from Yemen in view of civil disturbances during last six months. Missions are in close touch with the Indian community through Indian Associations advising them from time to time. 24/7 helplines are also available to our nationals. The Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee of Secretaries under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary to examine issues relating to repatriation, relief and rehabilitation of Indian nationals affected by the recent developments in West Asia, Gulf and North Africa regions. State Governments concerned have also been requested to assist the returnees and provide relief where necessary.

[English]

Special Focus Districts

2591. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified a number of Special Focus Districts in the country for effective implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);

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

(c) the steps taken under the said scheme in these areas including the expenditure incurred during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the success achieved in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Department of School Education and Literacy has identified 389 Special Focus Districts (SFD) under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for the year 2011-12 on the basis of (a) Programme category gaps, viz. (i) districts with a classroom gap exceeding 3000 classrooms, (ii) districts with more than 20,000 out-of-school children, (iii) gender gap in enrollment exceeding 10% at primary and 20% at upper primary level, and (iv) retention rate lower than 60%, and (b) Social category gaps, viz., districts with more than 25% Scheduled Caste

or Scheduled Tribe population, 20% Muslim minority population, as well as districts affected by Left Wing Extremism and Border Area Districts. Several districts have been classified as SFDs under one or more of the above categories. The number of SF Ds changes from year to year. The state wise number of SFDs for the year 2011-12 is annexed as a Statement.

(c) The approval accorded over the past three years and the current year for SFDs are as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	No. of SFDs	Total Outlay
2008-09	441	1874984.56
2009-10	399	1865805.09
2010-11	413	2676046.58
2011-12	389	3989846.35

At the central level expenditure figures are maintained State-wise and district-wise expenditure figures are not available.

(d) Districts have been categorized as per the above criteria to enable them to make focused interventions for overcoming their specific gaps in the overall endeavour to achieve universal elementary education. The categorization of districts as SFDs helps the states to plan and implement interventions in a need based manner, with the flexibility of changing these districts from year to year as the parameters change.

Statement

Sl.No.	Districts	Programme Category Group				Social Category Group					
		Acr Gap > 3000 and above	OoSC> 20,00*	Gender Gap above 10% at Pry OR 20% at UP (Dise 09-10)	Retention Rate (P) below 60%	Scheduled Tribes (25% and above)	Scheduled Castes (25% and above)	PMO's 121 Minority Districts	Muslim Concentration (20% and above)	Naxallte Affected Districts	Border Area Districts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	11	9	0	7	0	0	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4.	Assam	3	0	0	0	2	0	13	13	0	7
5.	Bihar	33	18	1	11	0	1	7	7	6	7
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	3	0	5	8	0	0	0	7	0
7.	Daman and Diu	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
10.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
11.	Gujarat	0	0	2	1	6	0	0	2	0	3
12.	Haryana	0	1	1	1	0	3	2	1	0	0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	2	6	2	0	0	2
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	2	1	4	0	1	11	0	9
15.	Jharkhand	3	0	0	14	8	2	4	5	11	0
16.	Karnataka	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	0
17.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	6	0	0
18.	Lakshwadeep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	10	16	0	1	1	1	0
20.	Maharashtra	1	0	0	1	2	0	9	1	2	0
21.	Manipur	0	0	0	7	5	0	6	1	0	3
22.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	4	7	0	1	0	0	5
23.	Mizoram	0	0	0	1	8	0	2	0	0	6
24.	Nagaland	0	0	0	7	11	0	0	0	0	4
25.	Odisha	0	1	0	1	13	0	1	0	5	0
26.	Punjab	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	1	0	5
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
28.	Rajasthan	0	0	7	23	4	2	1	1	0	4
29.	Sikkim	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	0	3
30.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0
31.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
32.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	5
33.	Uttar Pradesh	9	0	0	19	0	17	21	20	1	7
34.	West Bengal	15	3	0	6	0	9	12	11	1	10
Total		70	27	20	126	109	61	121	88	35	94

Outsourcing in CIL

2592. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale outsourcing of work takes place in the public sector coal companies;

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

(c) the percentage of work outsourced by the various public sector coal companies during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether a number of workers have lost their jobs due to this outsourcing;

(e) if so, the number of workers who lost their jobs in public sector coal companies during the last three years, year-wise and company-wise;

(f) whether the Government has made any arrangements for proper rehabilitation of these workers; and

(g) 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 Opencast (OC) coal production and Overburden (OB) removal in Coal India Limited (CIL) by hiring of machinery and equipments and by departmental means during the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 is given below:

Equipment	OC Coal (Fig. in Million tonnes)						OBR (Fig. in Million tonnes)					
	10-11 (Prov.)	%	09-10	%	08-09	%	10-11 (Prov.)	%	09-10	%	08-09	%
Departmental	181.040	46.3	181.79	46.9	166.48	46.3	380.948	52.0	404.44	59.3	410.32	63.6
Hired	210.266	53.7	206.22	53.1	193.30	53.7	351.160	48.0	277.59	40.7	234.81	36.4
Total	391.306		388.01		359.78		732.108		662.03		645.13	

(d) No, Madam.

(e) to (g) Do not arise in view of the reply of part (d) above.

(d) whether any time frame has been fixed for the Committee to submit its report;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to prevent major and minor aviation accidents and to strengthen the regulatory mechanism and safety system of the country's aviation sector to meet international safety standards?

Major Aviation Accidents

2593. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
DR. RATNA DE:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of the proposed independent Accident Investigation Committee alongwith the details of issues likely to be covered under it;

(b) the details of major aviation accidents occurred during the last one year and the reason of each accident;

(c) the objective and need for setting up such a Committee/Panel;

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (e) In accordance with the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) Standard and Recommended Practices (SARPs) and to provide independence of investigation function from the regulatory function and to identify the causes of accident in an independent manner, an Independent Accident Investigation Committee has been formed with effect from 26th May, 2011. The functions of the Committee *inter alia* include (i) drawing up a formal procedure for the notification of an accident or serious incident as Per

International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) Annex 13; (ii) to assist Ministry of Civil Aviation in the formation of Court of Inquiry and Committee of Inquiry in case of major accidents; (iii) carrying out investigation of aircraft accident and serious incident and nominate teams/groups for the purpose; (iv) to coordinate and provide support for the working of Court of inquiry and Committee of Inquiry; (v) to follow-up/monitor the compliance of the recommendation made in the Accident and Serious Incident investigation Reports; (vi) reporting Accident/ Incident in accordance with the ICAO A DREP Manual (Doc 9156-AN/900). The functioning of the Committee is a continuous exercise and time-lines for submission of reports are fixed on a case to case basis. The details of

major aviation accidents occurred during the last one year is annexed as Statement.

(f) Various accident prevention programmes have been initiated by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), which include safety audits & surveillance inspections of operators, dissemination of safety information, issue of Air Safety Circular/Civil Aviation Requirements, establishment of Aviation Safety Board, enhanced training of pilots, etc. Further, safety recommendations emanating from investigation of aircraft accidents are followed up for implementation by the concerned agencies to prevent recurrence of similar accidents.

Statement

Accidents to Indian Civil Registered Aircrafts & Helicopters in 2011

Sl. No.	Date/ Place	A/c Type/ Regn.	Operator/ Category	Fatalities	Number Engine/ Helicopter	Damage Details	Details of Accident/Probable Cause.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	19.04.2011 Tawang Helipad, Arunachal Pradesh	MI-172 Helicopter VT-PHF	Pawan Hans Helicopters Limited Non- Scheduled	18	Multi Engine Helicopter	Destroyed	During landing, helicopter <i>fell</i> in gorge near the helipad & caught fire. Eighteen (18) persons on board received fatal injuries. Five (05) persons received injuries & survived. The accident is under Investigation.
2.	30.04.2011 Labotang Arunachal Pradesh	Ecureuil AS350 B-3 Helicopter VT-PHT	Pawan Hans Helicopters Limited Non-Scheduled	5	Single Engine Helicopter	Destroyed	Helicopter flying from Tawang Helipad to Itanagar. crashed at Lobothonng near Tawang in Bad weather. All the five (05) person on board including Hon'ble Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh received fetal Injuries. Aircraft was destroyed in Fire. The accident is under Investigation
3.	04.05.2011 Lenpui Airport, Aizawl Mizoram	Cessna C-208 B aircraft VT-NES	North East shuttles (P) Ltd. Non-	Nil	Single Engine Aircraft	Substantial	During landing at Lengpui Airport, aircraft overruns and hit the Localizer structure. All nine passenger & one pilot survived without any injury. However aircraft received damages. The accident is under Investigation
4.	13.05.2011 Fatehpur Village, Near Near Mount Abu, Rajasthan	Chetak Helicopter VT-EQL	Border Security Force	4	Single Engine Helicopter	Destroyed	Helicopter operating a flight from Gandhi Nagar to Jodhpur crashed at Fatehpur Village, Near Mount Abu, Rajasthan. All the four persons on board including two crew members received fatal Injuries due to fire. Helicopter destroyed in fire. The accident is under Investigation
5.	25.05.2011 Parvatia	Pilatus PC 12	Air Charter Services	10	Single Engine	Destroyed	Aircraft was operating Air Ambulance Flight from Patna to Delhi. At around 15 Nm South-East of Delhi, the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Colony, Faridabad	VT-ACF	Pvt. Ltd.		Aircraft		aircraft probably encounter bad weather and crashed on two "houses at Parvatia Colony, Faridabad. All the Seven (07) persons on board received fetal injuries. Aircraft was destroyed due fire and Impact. Three (03) persons on ground also received fetal Injuries.
6.	19.06.2011 Ladpur, Dehradun	Bell 407 Helicopter VT-SWA	M/s Swajas Air Charters Pvt. Ltd.	Nil	Single Engine Helicopter	Substantial	M/s Swajas Air Charters Pvt. Ltd. Bell 407 helicopter crashed at Ladpur, Dehradun while operating flight from Jolly Grant Airport, Dehradun to Sehestra Dhara Helipad. Pilot & Engineer received injuries & helicopter was substantially damaged. The accident is under Investigation
7.	29.07.2011 Aligarh	Cessna 152 Aircraft VT-PSJ	M/s Pioneer Flying Academy	02	Single Engine Aircraft	Substantial	The aircraft was operating training flight with instructor & student trainee pilot. During take of aircraft crashed & aircraft wreckage was lying in a paddy field about 1 kilometre from the runway end of 29. The instructor received fetal Injuries and the trainee student who was seriously injured later died in hospital. The accident is under Investigation

[*Translation*]

Passenger Complaints on Functioning of Private Airlines

2594. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAV:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI MITHLESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaint from passengers regarding functioning of private airlines and lack of passenger facilities in flights;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the nature of complaints during each of the last three years and the current year, airline-wise;

(c) whether the number of such cases are increasing day by day and no effective action has been taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the number of such cases alongwith the names of airlines not adhering to the prescribed guidelines including not keeping complaint box with them; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto and the steps taken by the Government to bring services provided in the country's airlines upto the international standards?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The carriage by air is a contractual matter between the passenger and the carrier. The complaints are filed with the airlines by the passenger. However, some passenger choose to take up the matter with Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) also for redressal, which are taken up with the airlines for redressal.

The complaints of scheduled domestic airlines have been received from passengers regarding missing/lost baggage, refund of tickets in case of delays/cancellation, denial of facilities like wheel chair, meals/snacks in case of delayed flights, etc.

(b) to (e) As per the records available in the office, number of complaints received during the last three years from 2008-10 (2011 till June) are as follows:

Airlines	No. of Complaints Received			
	2008	2009	2010	2011 (till June)
1	2	3	4	5
NACIL(I)	1	5	18	72
Jet Airways	9	29	65	86

1	2	3	4	5
JetLite	13	13	11	13
Air Deccan	20	9	Nil	Nil
Kingfisher Airline	5	24	36	55
Spicejet	12	21	39	51
Go Air	7	12	29	53
Paramount	Nil	5	1	1
IndiGo	9	19	45	45
MDLR	Nil	12	7	2

DGCA has issued a CAR wherein airlines are required to refund the tickets in case of cancellation of flights.

DGCA has also issued a CAR on facilities to be provided to passengers in case of denied boarding, cancellation and delays. which provides for payment of compensation and facilities to passengers. Both the CARs are available on DGCA website www.dgca.nic.in

Complaints about Unsatisfactory Services

2595. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE:
SHRI SOMEN MITRA:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI:

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

(a) whether a large number of complaints have been received from the mobile subscribers of various telecom operators including BSNL and MTNL about poor mobile network connectivity in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the directives issued by the Government to telecom operators in this regard;

(c) whether in comparison to the private operators, the mobile network of MTNL is very poor in Delhi;

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

(e) whether a proper complaint redressal mechanism is available in MTNL and BSNL for attending to the complaints in a time bound manner; and

(f) if not, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) No, Madam. MTNL is, in general, meeting the Quality of Services (QoS) benchmarks prescribed by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI). The Quality of Service of the Cellular Mobile Telephone Services provided by MTNL, Delhi is comparable to the quality of services provided by the private telecom companies.

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

(e) Yes, Madam. In accordance with TRAI's, "Telecom Consumers Protection and Redressal of Grievances Regulations, 2007", a three tier grievances redressal mechanism operating at the level of (i) Call Centers (ii) Nodal Officers and (iii) Appellate Authority has been established by MTNL and BSNL within their organizations.

(f) Does not arise in view of (e) above.

[English]

Remote Sensing Satellite

2596. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is planning to send any remote sensing satellite into the space in the immediate future;

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

(c) whether India is going to assist the foreign Governments in sending their satellites into orbit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) India is planning to launch during last quarter of 2011, Meghatropics satellite for weather and climate studies in tropical regions. This will be followed by launch of a Radar Imaging Satellite (RISAT-1) with all-weather

capabilities, for enhanced applications in the areas of agriculture and disaster management and launch of SARAL Satellite (Satellite for Argos and Altika) for ocean, environment and meteorological studies.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Antrix, the commercial arm of the Department of Space has been approached by several countries for launching their satellites using India's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) from Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota. There are plans to launch 11 satellites belonging to Luxembourg, Canada, Japan, Germany and Indonesia using PSLV in the near future.

[*Translation*]

Disqualification on Ground of Medical Examination

2597. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a civil services examination candidate who secured 42nd rank in the successful candidates list could not pass through the medical examination;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether disqualification on the grounds diagnosing diseases has deprived the right to live and liberty of the candidates;

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

(e) the measures/arrangement made/taken by the Government for such promising educated youth to live a dignified life?

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 UPSC recommended 791 candidates on the basis of Civil Services Examination, 2008 in the first list. Name of Shri Sukhsohit did not figure in that list. Thereafter, a supplementary list of CSE-2008 was received. In the supplementary list, the name of Shri Sukhsohit was recommended by Union Public Service Commission at S. No. 42. As per medical report of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi, Shri Sukhsohit is unfit for all service due to Thalassaemia Major and other diseases.

(c) and (d) As per Civil Services Examination Rules, 2008, a candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of the duties as an officer of the service.

(e) The matter is under consideration.

[*English*]

Inquiry Committee's Report on Mangalore Air Crash

2598. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the Inquiry Committee which investigated the Mangalore air accident of May, 2010;

(b) the major recommendations made in the final investigation report of the said committee;

(c) the follow-up action taken/being taken on such recommendations;

(d) whether the above investigation was carried out as the provisions/procedure mentioned in the Procedure Manual of the Directorate General of Civil Aviation;

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

(f) whether some experts have criticized the report and have demanded for reopening of the said inquiry; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the reasons advanced by the critics/experts alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Accident to Air India Express Boeing 737-800 aircraft VT-AXV on 22.5.2010 at Bangalore airport was investigated by a Court of Inquiry appointed under Rule 75 of aircraft Rules, 1937. The Court of Inquiry was headed by Air Marshal (Retd.) Bhushan Nilkanth Gokhale. While Capt. Ron Nagar, Shri S.S. Nat, Shri Babu Peter,

Shri Gurucharan Bhatara and Group Capt, Deepak Gaur were the assessors and Shri S.N. Dwivedi was Secretary to the Court of Inquiry.

(b) and (c) There were 45 recommendations pertaining to Air India Express like operation the company, crew management, need for internal safety audit, training, medical check, for Airports Authority of India to make the airports more safer, for Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) in the fields of accident investigation, revision of its delines in various aspects and for Ministry of Civil Aviation for setting up of Indian Civil aviation safety Board. Fourteen of the same has been implemented and the others are at various stages of implementation.

(d) and (e) The Investigation was carried out as per Annex 13 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation.

(f) and (g) One member of Civil Aviation Safety Advisory Council (CASAC) has written a letter demanding re-opening of the inquiry under Rule 75A of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 citing flaws in the report. The matter is under consideration.

Inspection of Private Schools

2599. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names and details of unaided recognized private schools inspected by Directorate of Education (DoE), GNCT of Delhi during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the action taken against the schools found guilty for irregularities, school-wise;

(c) whether DoE scrutinizes the returns submitted by the unaided recognized private schools and exercise powers to control the fee hikes by schools; and

(d) 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) Government of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi has inspected 41; 28 and 95 schools during the years 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11 respectively. Details are at Statement.

(b) The Government of NCT Delhi has issued show cause notices to such schools to rectify irregularities.

(c) and (d) The Government of NCT Delhi has informed that though the returns submitted by the unaided recognized private schools have not been scrutinized as specialised staff to scrutinize such returns is not available with them, however, as per section School Education Act & Rules' 73 "The manager of every recognized school shall, before the commencement of each academic session, file with the Director a full statement of the fees to be levied by such school during the ensuing academic session, and except with the prior approval of the Director, no such school shall charge, during that academic session, any fee in excess of the fee specified by its manager in the said statement". The Education Department of Government of NCT Delhi has provided 02 Director Nominees and 02 Advisory Board Members in the Managing Committee of each School in which structure of fee is decided.

Statement

(A) List of schools inspected during 2008-09

1. Ahlcon Public School, Shiekh Sarai
2. Apeejay School, J-Block, Saket
3. Apeejay School, J-Block, Saket
4. Bhai Parmanand Vidya Mandir, Surya Niketan
5. Bhatnagar International School, Vasant Kunj
6. Cambridge Foundation School, Rajouri Garden
7. Chinmaya Vidyalaya, Vasant Vihar
8. Delhi Kannada Senior Secondary School, Lodhi Estate
9. DAV Public School, Sreshta Vihar
10. Guru Harikishan Public School, Nanank Poo
11. Guru Harkishan Pub. School, Hari Nagar
12. Guru Harkishan Public School, Fateh Nagar
13. Guru Harkishan Public School, Tilak Nagar
14. Guru Harkishan Public School, Punjabi Bagh
15. Holy Child Auxillium, Poorvi Marg, Vasant Vihar
16. Indraparstha International School, Sector 10, Dwarka

17. Indian School, Moolchand Flyover
18. Jagannath international School
19. Awrence Public School, Janak Puri
20. Maharaja Agarsain Adarsh Public School DU Block Pitampura
21. Max Fort School, Pitampura
22. Modhern School, Barakhamba Road
23. Mothers International School, Sri Aurobindo Ashram
24. New Bal Bharti Public School, Rohini
25. National Victor Public, School I.P. Extension, Patpar Ganj
26. Norte Dame School, BTSS, Batarpur
27. Ramjas Public School Pusa Road
28. Rosary Senior Secondary School, Kingsway Camp
29. Sardar Patel Vidyalaya, Lodhi Estate
30. Somervilla School, Basundhara Enclave
31. St. Marks School, Janak Puri
32. St. Columbus School, Ashoka Place
33. Sachdeva Public School, Pitampura
34. St. Francis De Sales School, Janakpuri
35. Tagore Int' School, Vasant Vihar
36. The Srijan School, Model Town
37. Tagore Senior Secondary School, Mayapuri
38. The Frank Anthony Public School, Lajpat Nagar
39. Tagore Modern Public School, Motia Khan
40. Vivekanand International School, Patpar Ganj
41. Vandana International School, Dwarka
4. Salwan Public School, Rajendra Nagar, New Delhi
5. Dr. Radhakrishnan International School, C-Block, Defence Colony
6. Air Force Bal Bharti School, Lodhi Road, New Delhi
7. Hamdard Public School, Talimabad Sangam Vihar
8. Malviya Public School, T-55 Khirki Ext. Malviya Nagar
9. Arya Public School, C/o Arya Samaj, Malviya Nagar
10. Maount Abu Sr. Secondary School, Sector-18, Rohini, Delhi
11. Jyoti Model Sr. Sec. School, C-18, Adarsh Nagar, Delhi-33
12. Jaspal Kaur Public School, Block-B, Paschimi Shalimar Bagh
13. Fairy Public School, Hudson Lane, Kingsway Camp
14. St. Xaviers School, Shahbad Daulatpur, Delhi
15. Aurbindo Public School, Budh Vihar, New Delhi
16. Mother Land Public School, CU-Block, Pitampura, Delhi
17. Ravindra Public School SD-Block, Pitampura, Delhi
18. Navjyoti Public School, Karam Vihar, Sultanpuri
19. St. Andrews Scots, Sr. Secondary School, I.P. Extn. Patparganj
20. New Cambridge Public School, Jwala Nagar, Shahdara Delhi
21. New Oxford Public School, B Block (B-122A) Vivek Vihar-1 Delhi
22. Sneh International School, New Rajdhani Enclave, Vikas Marg, Delhi
23. Shanti Niketan Bai Vidhyala, 9/5116, Eastern Old Seelampur, Delhi
24. Ramakrishna Public School, L-Block, Chanakya Place, Pankha Road
25. India Public School, 23 Rajdhani Park, Nangloi New Delhi

(B) List of schools inspected during 2009-10

1. Shakti Mandir Premwati Public School, 1024 Shakti Mandir Darya Ganj
2. Cambridge Preparatory School No. 2, 77, Darya Ganj
3. Saraswati Bal Mandir, Mata Mandir Gali Jandewalan

26. Blooming Dales Public School, Rajindra Park Rohtak Road., Nangloi
27. Neviithani International School, G-2 Block, Jai Vihar, Nangloi, Najafgarh
28. Brain International School, Vikaspuri, New Delhi

(C) List of schools inspected during 2010-11

1. Ahlcon International, Mayur Vihar
2. Ryan International, Gharauli
3. Vivekanand International School, Vishwas Nagar
4. Baptist Convent, IP Extn.
5. Lovely Public Sr. Sec. School, Priyadarshan Vihar
6. Sardar Patel Modern School, Gharauli
7. St. Andrews Scots Sr. Sec. School, IP Extn,
8. Gyandeeep Vidya Bhawan, Sr. Sec. School, Yamuna Vihar
9. Hansraj Smarak Sr. Sec. School, Dilshad Garden
10. Sidharth International School, Dilshad Garden
11. St. Lawrence Public School, Dilshad Garden
12. Yamuna Public School, Sarita Vihar
13. Delhi International School, Johripur
14. Little Flower Public School, Shivaji Park, Shahdara
15. New Titiksh Public School, Maujpur
16. Green Vales School, Gautam Vihar
17. Haritage Public School, Vasant Kunj
18. G.D. Goenka Public School, Vasant Kunj
19. Masonic school, Vasant Kunj
20. Continental Public School, Nariana
21. Guru Nanak Public School, Delhi Cant
22. Sanjay Bal Vidyalay, R.K. Puram
23. Central Academy, R.K. Puram
24. Virendra Public School, Timarpur
25. Apex Public School, Burari

26. Nalanda Modern Public School., Burari
27. Swami Hariharanad Public School, Yamuna Vihar
28. Jagmandar Dass Arya Vedic Senior School
29. Virmani Public School, Roop Nagar
30. St. Xavier Schools Shahbad Daltpur
31. Rukmani Devi Jaipuria Public School, Rajpur Road
32. Goodley Public School, Shalimar Bagh
33. Darbari Lai DAV School, Shalimar Bagh
34. Dayanand Public School, Model Town
35. Maharaja Agresen Public School, Narela
36. Bal Bharti School, Rani Bagh
37. Apeejay School, Pitampura
38. Lancers Convent School, Prashant Vihar
39. G.D. Goenka Public School, Rohini
40. Delhi Public School, Dwarka
41. Mount Carmel, Dwarka
42. Vishwa Bharti Public School, Dwarka
43. N.K. Bagrodia, Dwarka
44. DAV Public School. Palam Extension
45. Nehru Academy, Janak Cinema
46. Delhi English Academy, Dhool Sarai
47. Nehru Garden Convent School, Najafgarh
48. S.D. Public School, Moti Nagar
49. Cambridge Foundation, Rajouri Garden
50. S.M. Arya Public School, Punjabi Bagh
51. Meera Model School, Janakpuri
52. Kalawati School, Patel Nagar
53. Holy Child School, Tagore Garden
54. Guru Nanak Public School, West Punjabi Bagh
55. Hansraj Model School, Punjabi Bagh
56. Adarsh Model School, Pratap Nagar
57. Doom Public School, Paschim Vihar

58. St. Cecilians Public School, Vikaspuri
59. St. Francis De Sales, Janakpuri
60. St. Marks Sr. Sec. School, Meera Bagh
61. Little Angles Sr. Sec. School, Paschim Vihar
62. DAV Public School, Paschim Vihar
63. Richmond Global Public School, Paschim Vihar
64. Amity International School, Saket
65. Blue Bells International, Kailash
66. Tagore International, East of Kailash
67. St. Anthony Sr. Sec. School, Hauz Khas
68. New Green Field School, Saket
69. Don Basco School, Alaknanda
70. Saifi Public School, Jamia Nagar
71. DAV Public School, Sarita Vihar
72. Sh. Sathya Sai Vidya Mandir, Kalka ji Extn.
73. Gyan Bharti School, Saket
74. Glory Public School, Sarita Vihar
75. Arya Public School, Malviya Nagar
76. Vasant Valley, Vasant Kunj
77. Delhi Public School, Vasant Kunj
78. St. Paul School, Hauz Khas
79. Hillgrove Public School, Safdarganj Enclave
80. Mount Carmel, Anand Niketan
81. Springdaies Public School, Dhaula Kuan
82. Shakti Mandir Pranwati Public School, Darya Ganj
83. Cambridge Prepratory School, Darya Ganj
84. Saraswati Bal Mandir, Jhandawalan
85. Salwan Public School, Rajendera Nagar
86. St. Thomas Girls Sr. Sec. School, Mandir Marg

87. Bal Bharti School, Ganga Ram
88. Convent of Jesus & Marry, Bangla Saheb Marg
89. J.D. Tytler School, Rajender Nagar
90. Faith Academy, Prasad Nagar
91. St. Giri School, Rohini
92. Bal Bharti School, Rohini
93. Rukmani Devi Public School, Pitampura
94. Devendra Public School, Kirari
95. Springfield School, FD Block, Pitampura

Creation of New Employment Opportunities

2600. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the organized sector of India proposes to generate around 1.6 million new jobs in 2011, as per a study of Ma Foi Ranostad Employment Trends survey on Indian Employment Trends and opportunities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present status of creation of new employment opportunities in various States including in Odisha State under the above study; and

(d) the action plan proposed by the Union Government for fast development of the industrial and other allied fields in Odisha to speed up generation of employment to control poverty in this region?

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 (d) According to Ma Foi Randstad Employment Trends Survey, 1.6 million jobs are estimated to be added to the employment base of the country during 2011, the details of which are given below:

Sl.No.	Sector	No. of jobs to be added in 2011
1	2	3
1.	Banking, Financial Services and Insurance	80700
2.	Education, Training and Consulting	107500

1	2	3
3.	Energy	24900
4.	Healthcare	248500
5.	Hospitality	218200
6.	Information Technology and Information Technology Enabled Services	183000
7.	Manufacturing-Machineries and Equipment	68400
8.	Manufacturing-Non-machinery Products	223400
9.	Media and Entertainment	126100
10.	Pharma	40400
11.	Real Estate and Construction	144700
12.	Trade including Consumer Retail Services	38600
13.	Transport, Storage and Communication	93300

State-wise break-up has not been indicated in the survey.

The planning process in India aims at promoting faster and inclusive growth through infrastructure development and implementation of a number of employment-orientated schemes like Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) etc. resulting in employment generation both in the organized and unorganized sectors across the country. In addition to the above the overall expansion of the Indian economy and enhancement of GDP growth over the years have significantly contributed for enlarging employment throughout the country and reduction of poverty. Vocational training and empowerment of people through education enables greater employability of our people.

Direct Overseas Flights

2601. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from various States for direct flights to other countries including USA and European countries;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government on these proposals; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard alongwith the timeframe for the implementation of the said proposals?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. A request has been received from Government of Rajasthan for direct flights from Jaipur to Dubai, London, Washington, New York, Paris and Bangkok. Further, the Government of Kerala has sent a request for commencing operations by Fly Dubai from Kerala.

(c) and (d) The Indian carriers are eligible to operate to foreign destinations from any point in India as per the respective bilateral air services arrangements with concerned foreign countries. However, actual operations by any airlines is always guided by its commercial judgement.

Indo-Pak Talks

2602. SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
 SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:
 SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
 SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
 DUDHGAONKAR:
 SHRI C.R. PATIL:
 DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
 SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
 SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN:
 SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
 SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
 SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Minister of Pakistan paid a visit to India in the month of July, 2011;

(b) if so, the details of points discussed/raised and the agreements signed during the said visit and the reaction of the two countries thereto;

(c) whether the talks between the two leaders were successful;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any future plan has been chalked out for further talks/cooperation and to negotiate the outstanding issues particularly terrorism; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (f) The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan visited India from July 26-28, 2011 and held discussions with External Affairs Minister (EAM) in New Delhi on July 27, 2011. The Ministers reviewed the status of bilateral relations, expressed satisfaction on the holding of various Secretary level meetings and affirmed the Importance of carrying forward the dialogue process with a view to resolving peacefully all outstanding issues. They agreed that terrorism poses a continuing threat to peace and security and reiterated the firm and undiluted commitment of the two countries to fight and eliminate this scourge in all its forms and manifestations and in this regard agreed on the need to strengthen cooperation on counter-terrorism to bring those responsible for terror crimes to justice. The Ministers decided to resume the work of the India-Pakistan Joint Commission. The Ministers agreed to convene separate expert level meetings on

Nuclear and Conventional Confidence Building Measures (CBMs), in Islamabad in September 2011. The Ministers also agreed to the continuation of the dialogue process and to convene a series of Secretary level meetings on all issues, prior to the visit of EAM to Pakistan in the first half of 2012.

Vocational Education

2603. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
 SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI:
 SHRI RAMKISHUN:

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

(a) whether the Government has introduced/proposes to introduce any Centrally Sponsored Scheme for promoting vocational education especially for women in the rural/tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds earmarked and utilized so far during the Eleventh Plan period in this regard;

(d) whether the Government plans to promote such education during the Twelfth Plan;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to promote vocational education in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education was introduced in year 1987-88. Under the Scheme, financial assistance is given for introduction of vocational courses in Government and Government aided higher secondary schools. The scheme also benefits girls in rural and tribal areas studying at the higher secondary stage.

(c) There is an allocation of Rs.2000 crore for the scheme during the 11th Five Year Plan. No grant has been released since the beginning of the current plan, as the scheme is under revision.

(d) to (f) In consultation with State Governments, the Ministry of Human Resource Development has developed the working document of the National Vocational Education qualifications Framework (NVEQF) covering secondary

schools, vocational institutions and institutes of higher education which paves the way for strengthening Vocational Education in the 12th Plan. Curriculum has been designed for about 150 Vocational courses, several of which are related to agriculture and rural areas.

Teaching of English in Madrasas

2604. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the United States for teaching English in Indian Madrasas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has finalised the said proposal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the grant of approval/rejection of the said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) No proposal for teaching English in Indian Madrasas has been received in Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development from the United States.

[Translation]

Fake Education Boards

2605. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

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

(a) whether the fake educational boards and CBSE Schools are running in various States of the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has investigated the matter;

(d) if so, the details of persons found guilty in this regard, State-wise;

(e) whether the complaints regarding involvement of Government officials in such cases have also been received;

(f) if so, the details of the action taken against the guilty persons; and

(g) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to deal with such matters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) There are 11772 CBSE affiliated schools running in the country. However, complaints have been received by the CBSE against unaffiliated schools misusing CBSE's name. The state-wise information of such complaints received during the year 2010-11 is as under:

Sl.No.	State	No. of Complaints
1.	Kerala	01
2.	Bihar	03
3.	Delhi	01
4.	Maharashtra	01

There are three Central Boards, viz. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) and Council for the Indian School Certificate Examination (CISCE). CBSE and NIOS are autonomous bodies under the administrative control of M/o HRD. CISCE is a private board listed with Delhi Government. Information has been received about fake education boards. However, Ministry of HRD does not regulate setting up of education boards.

(e) No complaint regarding involvement of Government officials has been received during the last one year.

(f) Does not arise

(g) In order to make the public aware of fake boards and schools, the Central Board of Secondary Education has issued advisory to all its affiliated schools to sensitise students as well as the general public about their existence and nefarious activities.

Expert Committee on Higher Education

2606. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has constituted an expert committee to consider and resolve the lacunae existing in the field of higher education for inclusion in the approach paper of the Twelfth Five Year Plan and to achieve excellence in education;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to reform the higher education in the country and to strengthen the school education to make it easy and accessible to all during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

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) Planning Commission is in the process of formulation of Twelfth Five Year Plan. It has constituted four Steering Committee and nine Working Groups for Education Sector to address key issues/challenges/reforms and devise operational strategies for universalizing access, ensuring equity and achieving excellence. The Expert Committees and Groups, in turn, have several Sub-Groups and Task Forces to deal with various sub-sectors as well as specific issues. Planning Commission has been holding consultations/meetings with State Govts. and other stake holders at regional and state levels including Special Category States. The outputs of the Expert Groups/consultative process would go into the formulation of Approach and Plan strategy.

Clearance to Coal Blocks

2607. SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal blocks are allocated by the Government before taking environment clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether his Ministry has any proposal for taking environment clearance before allocating coal blocks;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefore; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to deal with cases of the public/private sector companies whom coal blocks have been allocated but clearance is not being given by the Ministry of Environment and Forests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) The environment clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forest is not obtained by the Government before allocating coal blocks. There is no statutory or procedural requirement for the same. 216 coal blocks with geological reserves of about 50 billion tonnes have been allocated to eligible public and private companies under the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973. Of these, 24 coal blocks have been de-allocated. Of the de-allocated coal blocks, two coal blocks were re-allocated to eligible companies under the said Act. In view of above, the net allocated blocks are 194 with geological reserves of about 44.44 billion tonnes.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply given at (c) above.

(e) and (f) The responsibility of developing the coal block as per the prescribed guidelines and milestones rests entirely with the allocatee companies who are required to obtain the statutory clearances including forestry and environmental clearance for both mining as well as end-use project. It is informed that at the time of advertising the coal blocks for inviting applications from eligible companies, the Ministry of Coal places in its official Website at www.coal.nic.in all the relevant details of each coal block considered for allocation including the location of the coal block (longitudes and latitudes), estimated coal reserves, estimated coal grade etc. well in advance. Further the guidelines for allocation of coal blocks are also placed in the Website of Ministry of Coal. It is for the companies to exercise due diligence before making application for allocation of a particular coal block.

[English]

Grant of Mining Lease for Lignite

2608: SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has sent any proposals to the Union Government for grant of mining lease to Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation (GMDC) for Lignite in the districts of Kutch and Bharuch and also allocation of coal block under Government dispensation route;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. 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. Lignite bearing areas of 3319 hectares in Kutchh district and lignite bearing area of 1251 hectares in Bharuch have not been allocated by the Ministry of Coal to the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (GMDCL). Hence question of prior approval of mining lease for this area does not arise.

As regards allocation of coal blocks under Government Dispensation route, identification and allocation of coal blocks for specified end uses is an on-going process and as and when the coal blocks are identified and earmarked for allocation, the same are considered for allocation. At present, no coal/lignite blocks are on offer for allocation under Government Dispensation route.

[Translation]

Separate Act for CBI

2609. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Bureau of Investigation performs its works under the Delhi Police Act;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to enact any separate Act for CBI; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) CBI derives its legal powers of investigation from Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 as amended by Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003.

(c) and (d) No decision has been taken for enactment of a separate Act for the CBI.

Revision of Pay and Cadres

2610. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:
SHRI SOMABHAI GANDALAL KOLI PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments for revision of pay of teachers and equivalent cadres in universities and colleges following the revision of pay scales of Central Government Employees on the recommendations of VIth Pay Commission;

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

(c) the details of the proposals accepted by the Union Government including the sharing pattern of the additional expenditure to be incurred thereon;

(d) whether the Government has released any amount as its share to State Governments;

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

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Based on the recommendations of the VIth Pay Commission, the Central Government introduced a scheme for revision of pay of teachers in universities and colleges coming under the purview of Central Government. Details of the scheme are available at <http://www.education.nic.in/uhe/Teacher-payscale.pdf>. However the scheme can be extended to universities, colleges & other higher educational institutions coming under the purview of the State Governments, provided

the State Governments wish to adopt and implement the scheme as a composite scheme including adoption of enhanced age of superannuation.

(b) No such proposal for revision of pay therefore was received. However, proposals were received from 21 states for reimbursement of 80% of arrears for salaries of teachers working in state colleges and Universities.

(c) The role of the Central Government is limited to reimbursement of 80% of the additionality to the state governments for payment of arrears of salaries.

(d) No amount has been released by the Government.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The scheme of revision of pay of teachers as a composite scheme including adoption of enhanced age of superannuation has not been implemented by any state government so far.

[English]

Dues of AAI towards Air Lines

2611. SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of delayed payments by airlines/amount due to Airports Authority of India (AAI) during each of the last three years and the current year, airline-wise;

(b) whether AAI proposes to charge penal interest for such long delays and recover the arrears of dues;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total amount collected/to be collected by way of penal interest during the above period, airline-wise;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to recover the arrears of dues alongwith the timeframe within which the said arrears are likely to be recovered?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) The details of the delayed payments by airlines due to Airports Authority of India (AAI) along with the amount of penal interest imposed during the last three years and the current year are given at enclosed Statement.

(d) Not applicable in view of above part of reply.

(e) The outstanding dues are monitored on regular basis. In cases of delay, Airports Authority of India (AAI) issues notices to the airlines to settle the dues. Penal interest has been charged on account of delay in the settlement of bills. In cases where delay persisted, the Security Deposit has been encashed and the concerned Airlines has been put on 'Cash and Carry' basis.

Pursuant to issuance of notice by AAI, the dues have been settled by the Airlines. Major defaulting airlines which did not settle dues even after issuance of notice are Air India Limited and Kingfisher Airlines.

Efforts are being made by Airports Authority of India (AAI) to recover the said dues expeditiously.

Statement

Airports Authority of India

Details of Delayed Payments by Airlines/Amount due to Airports Authority of India

Sl.No.	Name of the Airline	2008-09 (As on 31.3.2009)	2009-10 (As on 31.3.2010)	2010-11 (As on 31.3.2011)	2011-12 (Upto 31.3.2012)	Penal Interest Imposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. National Carriers						
1.	Air India Ltd. (Indian Airlines, Air India, Air India Express and Alliance Air)	313.94	535.12	736.85	839.30	162.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. Major Domestic Airlines						
2.	Go Airlines	6.83	5.31	4.66	5.31	0.92
3.	Indigo (Interglobe Aviation Ltd.	3.53	2.63	2.78	10.16	0.28
4.	Jet Airways (India) Limited	20.24	27.56	24.10	54.22	3.44
5.	Jet Lite (India) Limited	7.57	9.83	7.85	12.83	0.88
6.	Kingfisher Airlines	183.51	100.56	196.74	147.18	60.88
7.	Paramount Airways		13.71	3.67	2.92	2.8
8.	Spicejet Airways	4.56	5.04	12.38	15.43	0.64
9.	Others	49.99	43.48	53.55	24.50	2.88
	Sub total	276.23	208.17	305.73	272.55	72.72
3. Major Foreign Airlines						
10.	Air Arabia	0.85	2.08	1.92	2.73	0.36
11.	Alitalia Italian Airlines	1.07	1.30	1.48	1.47	0.13
12.	British Airways	3.06	5.53	4.97	4.24	0.44
13.	Cargolux	0.71	1.39	0.69	0.97	0.39
14.	Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd.	2.53	2.24	1.96	2.76	0.1
15.	Emirates	5.67	7.42	5.96	7.83	0.89
16.	Ethiopian Airlines	1.34	1.09	2.21	3.16	0.12
17.	Etihad Airways	2.41	2.53	2.95	2.84	0.34
18.	Gulf Airways	3.04	4.27	3.87	4.31	0.74
19.	Kuwait Airways	0.51	0.89	0.58	0.84	0.16
20.	Lufthansa German Airlines	1.75	3.19	2.60	2.74	0.55
21.	(Cargo Division)	0.63	0.95	0.79	0.64	0.12
22.	Malaysia Airlines	2.56	1.67	0.97	2.28	0.06
23.	Oman Air	0.59	1.05	0.68	1.15	0.13
24.	Qatar Airways	2.44	3.35	3.26	2.86	
25.	Saudi Arabian Airlines	1.29	1.86	1.77	2.77	0.4
26.	Singapore Airlines Ltd.	4.65	5.05	4.20	4.90	0.31
27.	Sri Lankan Airlines Ltd.	1.11	5.46	2.52	3.12	0.59
28.	Thai Airways INTL PCL	4.64	5.28	3.78	5.34	1.32
29.	Turkish Airlines	1.88	1.65	1.80	1.80	0.47
30.	Turkmenistan Airlines	1.06	0.80	1.50	2.01	
31.	Others	117.57	104.42	118.02	102.22	8.74
	Sub Total	161.36	163.47	168.48	162.98	16.36
Grand Total		751.53	000.70	1211.06	1274.83	251.39

[*Translation*]**Basic Facilities in KVs**

2612. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether some of the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country do not have pucca building;

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

(c) the corrective steps proposed to be taken by the Government in respect of such KVs?

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

(b) As on 11.08.2011, 279 functional Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country do not have their own pucca building. Details are annexed as Statement.

(c) Construction of pucca school building for Kendriya Vidyalayas is a continuous process subject to transfer of adequate & suitable plot of land as per KVS norms by the respective sponsoring agency and availability of funds.

Statement

Details of Kendriya Vidyalayas not having their own Pucca Buildings

Sl.No.	Name of State	Number of KVs not having there own pucca buildings
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5
3.	Assam	12
4.	Bihar	22
5.	Chhattisgarh	6
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
7.	Daman and Diu	1

1	2	3
8.	Delhi	8
9.	Gujarat	5
10.	Haryana	5
11.	Himachal Pradesh	9
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	20
13.	Jharkhand	13
14.	Karnataka	7
15.	Kerala	9
16.	Lakshadweep	1
17.	Madhya Pradesh	18
18.	Maharashtra	5
19.	Manipur	3
20.	Mizoram	2
21.	Nagaland	3
22.	Odisha	24
23.	Puducherry	2
24.	Punjab	16
25.	Rajasthan	11
26.	Tamil Nadu	8
27.	Tripura	4
28.	Uttar Pradesh	21
29.	Uttarakhand	16
30.	West Bengal	12
Total		279

Allocation of Coal Blocks

2613. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has urged the Union Government to accord priority to the States situated far from sea coast in providing coal linkages/allocating coal blocks;

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

(c) whether any proposal has been received by the Union Government from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for allocating/linkage of coal blocks;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the current status thereof; and

(f) the time by which the proposal is likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) During the period 2003 to 2010, the Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) for Power has authorized linkages/Letters of Assurance for setting up 21 power projects in the State of Uttar Pradesh, involving capacity addition of 12,110 MW. In addition, Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Nigam Limited along with two Public Sector Undertakings of other States has been jointly allocated two coal blocks with the estimated geological reserves of 794 Million Tonnes for power generation on 25.7.2007.

(c) and (d) Other than the projects approved by the Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) for Power, ten applications have been received from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh and its joint venture partners/Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), till 31st July, 2011, seeking long term coal allocation/Letter of Assurance for setting up power projects in Uttar Pradesh. Government of Uttar Pradesh had also requested in December 2009 for allocation of six coal blocks for meeting the coal requirements of the thermal power projects of the State.

(e) and (f) Subject to the recommendations of the Ministry of Power and other relevant factors, the pending applications of power sector applicants would be placed before the Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) for Power in its meeting, as and when held, to consider the cases for grant of Letter of Assurance for 12th Plan power projects.

As regards allocation of coal blocks, there are at present no coal blocks on foer and the process of identifying new coal blocks for allocation for public/private companies for captive use is underway. As and when the exercise of identification of a fresh lot of captive blocks is finalized, the Ministry of Coal will suitably advertise it in the national dailies and on the Ministry's website, inviting applications from the eligible companies for allocation of blocks.

Setting up of Civil Aviation Airport

2614. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up existing civil aviation airport situated at Indian Air Force complex in Bamrauli, Allahabad out of Indian Air Force complex to facilitate passengers with better facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard and the time by which the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) At present there is no such proposal under consideration.

[English]

Environmental Damage

2615. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted/proposes to conduct any study to assess the damage caused to the environment, ground water level and human beings inhabited in the area as a result of coal mining in the country including coal producing State Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take corrective measures to address the issue; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (d) No, Madam. However, in a recent study carried out by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi (IITD) under the aegis of Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) to assess the environmental pollution of 88 industrial clusters (indicating combined effect of all

industries in the area) in different parts of the country, the internally generated Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEP1) using the same methodology indicate that the pollution level of the coal mines are much lower compared to the total pollution level of the clusters identified by CPCB.

It is pertinent to mention here that the Environment Management Plan (EMP) for each project is prepared taking into account the likely impact on environment, ground water, human beings etc which involves the holding of Public Hearing with the stake holders and the officials of the State Government concerned. The EMP is finalized addressing the issues raised by the Stake holders and placed for approval of Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF). Project proponents have to comply with the conditions laid by MoEF while according environment clearance.

Mid Day Meal Scheme

2616. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed the quantity of pulses, edible oil and vegetables to be included in food under mid day meal per day per child basis and also decided the cost of these items at national level;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to let the States decide the cost of various items as per prevailing rates in various States and meet some part of the actual expenditure incurred by the States on the items included in cooking cost;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to review the cooking cost norms more frequently, if not, on quarterly basis; 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 following quantities of various ingredients have been prescribed under Mid Day Meal Scheme:

Sl. No.	Items	Quantity Per Day	
		Primary	Upper Primary
1.	Foodgrains	100 gm	150 gm
2.	Pulses	20 gm	30 gm
3.	Vegetables (leafy also)	50 gm	75 gm
4.	Oil & fat	5 gm	7.5 gm
5.	Salt & Condiments	As per need	As per need

The cooking cost per child per day is Rs. 2.89 and Rs. 4.33 for primary and upper primary levels respectively. The cooking cost includes cost of pulses, vegetables, oil & fat and salt & condiments; the foodgrains are provided free of cost by the Central Government.

(c) and (d) The various ingredients like pulses, vegetables, oil & fat are purchased at local levels at prevailing rates by the State Governments. The Central Government contributes 90% of the cost for North-Eastern Region States and 75% for others.

(e) and (f) The cooking cost has been revised by 7.5% in each of the last 2 years. The matter regarding linking the cooking cost to the price index (covering items in the Mid Day Meals basket) has been included in the terms of reference of the Sub Group on Mid Day Meal Scheme for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17).

Regional Languages in KV's

2617. SHRI P. K. BIJU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to teach regional languages in Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Kendriya Vidyalayas already have a provision for teaching of regional languages provided at least 20 or more students in a section opt for the same.

Coastal Airline Services

2618. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to start coastal airline services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the States and places under consideration to include under the said scheme, location-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard and the time by which the proposal is likely to be implemented?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Lunar Exploration

2619. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to go ahead with the second phase of lunar exploration under the Chandrayaan series;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether private companies are also involved/proposed to be involved in the Mission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) ISRO has taken up Chandrayaan-II mission, which is the second phase of lunar exploration, under the Chandrayaan series.

Chandrayaan-II is an Indo- Russian joint mission wherein India will develop the Orbiter and Rover module and the Lander module will be by the Russian side. Launch of Chandrayaan-II will be by India's Geo-synchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV).

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

International Accord/Treaty

2620. SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the international accord/treaty for fixing the responsibility of accidents in nuclear power plants;

(b) whether the Government proposes to enact a law for imposing penalty against nuclear plants for accidents;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said law is likely to be enacted; and

(d) 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) At the international level, there are four instruments for nuclear liability ie. the 1960 Paris Convention, 1963 Vienna Convention, 1997 Protocol to Amend Vienna Convention, and 1997 Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage (CSC). CSC was developed under the auspices of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). It provides for treaty relations among all countries that accept the basic principles of nuclear liability law.

India has signed the CSC in Vienna on 27 October 2010. The Convention has not yet been ratified by India.

(b) to (d) India has already enacted a legislation called 'The Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010'. In terms of sub-section (5) of Section 1 of the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010, Government has initiated action for issuing a notification bringing this Act into force.

[English]

BRICS Summit

2621. SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is on India's demand for forming a New International Economic Order that a platform market viz. Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) has emerged;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether BRICS will be able to change the rules of international finance and trade and give developing countries more right to speak; and

(d) if so details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) BRICS is a forum for consultation, coordination and cooperation on a wide range of issues of mutual interest such as climate change, food and energy security, international terrorism, reform of International financial Institutions, achievement of MDGs, trade protectionism, the Doha Development Round etc. which are also of vital interest to developing countries. At the recent BRICS Summit in Sanya, China, on 14 April 2011, BRICS countries called for strengthened global economic governance, promotion of democracy in International relations and enhancing the voice of emerging and developing countries in International affairs.

Pending Cases with CVC

2622. SHRI SOMEN MITRA:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pending cases of corruption with the Central Vigilance Commission as on date;

(b) the number of cases that have been disposed of during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the number of officers penalised and the number of officers exonerated from the charges framed against them alongwith their names and place of work; and

(d) the action taken by the Government for early disposal of pending cases?

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) As on 30th June, 2011, a total of 1028 cases were pending with the Central Vigilance Commission for tendering advices.

(b) The number of cases that have been disposed of during the last three years and the current year:

	2008	2009	2010	Upto June, 2011
Disposal	4238	5317	5522	2620

(c) The number of officers penalized and the number of officers exonerated by the competent authorities in pursuance to the Commission's advice is as under:-

Year	Penalty imposed (major/minor)	Exoneration
2008	1959	358
2009	1830	172
2010	2137	212
Upto June, 2011	1126	96

Names of the officers and their place of work form part of individual case record and is not available centrally.

(d) The Central Vigilance Commission makes every possible effort to tender its advice within 4 weeks. The primary reason for delay in tendering of advice by the Commission is deficiency in providing the complete facts relating to the case whereby the Commission is compelled to seek further clarification from the Organization/Ministry/Department concerned.

The Government had appointed a three member Committee of Experts to examine and suggest measures to expedite the process involved in Disciplinary/Vigilance Proceedings. In its Report, the Committee has recommended that a time limit of two months may be prescribed for completion of minor penalty disciplinary inquiries and 12 months for major penalty disciplinary inquiries. The report of the Committee is under examination.

Extradition of Union Carbide Chairman

2623. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to seek fresh extradition of former Union Carbide Corporation Chairman from the US for his trial in the Bhopal gas leak case;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government so far in this regard alongwith the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) The re-constituted Group of Ministers (GoM) recommended in June 2010 that a fresh extradition request be sent to the US Government seeking extradition of Warren Anderson, former Chairman of Union Carbide. Accordingly, the Government of India sent a fresh request for his extradition on April 20, 2011 to the US authorities through the diplomatic channels.

Improvement in Examination System

2624. SHRI S.D. SHARIQ:
KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATARAJAN:

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

(a) whether there are insufficient teacher training institutes in the country against the large enrolment of teachers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for bringing transparency in the examination system in the country;

(d) whether the Government is considering on a unified examination and evaluation system in education and to bring at par the quality of educational institutions giving same kind of degree;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the major steps being taken to attract dropout students to attend classes and be regular on rolls?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Recent surveys by the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) on demand and supply of teachers and teacher educators indicate that several States, such as Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal have a shortage of teacher education institutions in relation to the demand for school teachers. While the Government has established District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) in these States to augment capacity for teacher preparation, non-Governmental entities have not come forward to set up teacher training institutions in adequate numbers.

(c) to (e) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 *inter alia* provides for Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) in elementary classes and prohibits holding any Board examination till completion of elementary education.

To ensure transparency in the school examination system at the secondary level, Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has implemented the scheme of CCE, where there is greater emphasis on school based evaluation, as well as provision of advance information to the candidates on sample question papers, marking scheme, etc. In addition to the assessment of scholastic areas, the co-scholastic areas which include psychomotor skills, physical development, life skills, attitudes, values, interests and participation in co-curricular activities are also assessed and reflected in the certificate. A core syllabus has been developed in Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Mathematics at the Senior Secondary level.

A Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Science and Technology has been constituted to assess the examination and admission system in engineering programmes.

(f) The RTE Act *inter alia* provides that drop-out and un-enrolled children shall be admitted in age appropriate class and have the right to receive special training to come at par with other children. The Act further provides that no child shall be detained or expelled till completion of elementary education. The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) provides special remedial teaching to children in need of such support. The CBSE now awards grades in place of marks and has discontinued the practice of declaring a candidate as failed at Secondary level.

[Translation]

E-Governance

2625. SHRI ZAFAR ALI NAQVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details and salient features of the services provided by the Common Service Centres (CSCs) under e-governance;

(b) the role played by private players and Non-Governmental Organisations(NGO) in the implementation of various projects under the scheme;

(c) the number of Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs) under PPP mode in the country;

(d) whether the functions of the VLEs are being affected due to financial constraints; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The Common Service Centers (CSCs) are delivering Government to Citizen (G2C) and Business to Citizen (B2C) Services. A list of various services offered by the States is enclosed as Statement.

(b) The Common Services Centers Scheme is being implemented under a three tier Public Private Partnership

(PPP) framework under which Service Center Agencies are (Private Sector entities and NGOs) are responsible for setting up of CSCs. Government provides revenue viability gap funding for four years. Services Centre Agencies are selected by the States through a competitive bidding process. The Service Center Agencies (SCAs) run the CSCs through Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs).

(c) As on 31st July, 2011, around 96,000 CSCs have been rolled out which are operated by Village Level Entrepreneurs.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. It has been reported that some VLEs are impacted due to financial constraints. Department of Information Technology has advised the State Governments to expedite delivery of Government to Citizen (G2C) services through CSCs.

Statement

State-wise G2C services Status

State	G2C Services in Brief	B2C Services in brief
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information services of Agriculture & Cooperation Department Utility services (Electricity, BSNL bill payment). Online Form Filing, Form submission, Caste and Income Certificates Land Record Services, VAT & CST Returns - Commercial Tax Department Sale of Common Entrance Examination for Admission into polytechnics (CEEP) - Department of Technical Education Transport Department Services - Transport Department Mutation of electoral cards/issuance of duplicate voter IDs 	Electricity bill (EPDCL), SSC Results, Intermediate First & Second Years Marks, Vocational First & Second Year Marks, APPSC Challan Payment, BSNL Land line bill payment, CEEP 2011 Fee Payment, Train Ticket Booking through Via, LIC insurance premium payment, Airtel bill payment. Idea Bill Payment, Vodafone Bill Payment, ICICI PRUDENTIAL Premium payment, Dial A Job for Jobseeker (New Registration), OXIGEN Service, DTH Recharge, Mobile E-Recharge, Pin Recharge.
Arunachal Pradesh		Suvidha Services, Payworld Services
Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSCs as stamp vendor for selling of non-judicial Stamp and Stamp paper Certificates, Pension, Grievances, Jarnabandi, Utility services (Electricity bill payment) Photographs & Printouts of photographs of beneficiaries - MNREGA 	Job Trainer, Basic Computers, Interview Etiquette, Typo Tutor, Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, Microsoft Powerpoint, Microsoft Window XP, Microsoft Combo, Tally ERP 9, Computer Hardware & Networking, Diploma in Advanced Computing (DAC) -IGNOU, Certificate in HTML (CHT) - IGNOU, Certificate in JavaScript (CJS) - IGNOU, Certificate in SQL (CSQ) -IGNOU, Certificate in Hash (CFL) - IGNOU
Bihar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RTI service, Birth Death, Caste, Income and residential certificates, NREGA Services, Public Grievance Redressal System 	Job Trainer, Basic Computers, Interview Etiquette, Typo Tutor, Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, Microsoft Powerpoint Microsoft Window XP, Microsoft Combo, Tally ERP 9, Computer Hardware

1	2	3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSCs appointed as nodal agency for service delivery under Right to Services Act 	& Networking, Diploma in Advanced Computing (DAC) -IGNOU, Certificate in HTML (CHT) - IGNOU, Certificate in JavaScript (CJS) - IGNOU, Certificate in SQL (CSQ) -IGNOU, Certificate in Hash (CFL) - IGNOU, Insurance, IRCTC, DTH Recharge, Mobile top-up and LIC premium online, E- Learning: Microsoft courses, IL& FS- Basic Internet courses, Skill Development Program
Chandigarh	Chandigarh Housing Board, Domestic Servant Registration, Estate Office Sector-17, Issue of Birth Certificate, Issue of Bus Passes, Issue of Death Certificate, Issue of Disability Card, Payment of Taxes, Payment of VAT/CST, Pension Distribution, Sale of PDS form. Space booking, Sale of Stamp paper, Sale of Stamp & special adhesive, Tenant Registration, Tube well Booking, Vehicles Challan Payment, Water Bill Payment	Payment of Electricity Bill, Doctor's Appointment for patients, SPICE Bill, AIRTEL Landline Bill, AIRTEL Mobile Bill, HFCL Telephone Bill, BSNL Payment, Microsoft courses, 1L&FS -Basic Internet courses, Skill Development Program, Insurance, IRCTC, DTH Recharge, Mobile top-up and LIC premium online
Chhattisgarh	VLEs appointed as Choice Agents, Financial Inclusion -VLEs to become BCs for various banking and financial services	Financial Inclusion - VLEs to become BCs for various banking and financial services, Mobile & DTH Recharge through Payworld portal, Railway ticket & Air ticket booking through Payworld portal. Insurance service through Max Newyork Life Insurance and Bharti Axa Insurance, DLF Pramerica, Future GeneralU, Sale of Tata sky and Airtel DTH setup box, Computer education through SEWA & IL&FS, Sale of Airtel Simcard, Value added services through SPICE, Educational Services, State Bank of India Business Correspondent service started at 20 CSCs, AISECT Courses, IGNOU Programmes, Telecom Services of Idea Cellular, Banking Services of State Bank of India, Insurance Services of LIC, United India Insurance, Star Health, Entertainment Services of Tata Sky, Suvidhaa Online Services-Rail Tickets, Mobile recharges, DTH Recharges, Mobile/Telephone Bills, Insurance Products/Premiums, Products Booking etc.
Gujarat	Land Records, Utility services (Electricity bill payment), Birth Certificate, Death Certificate, forms	Mobile Recharge services, Insurance, Online Exam Result, Data Entry, Design work, DTH Connection and Recharge, Teaching classes, Writing, Printing services and Net Surfing
Goa	E-application form filling - e-Governance	Pay Word Services, Mobile recharges, DTH recharges, Flight and Bus ticket booking, ITZ cash cards, Suvidha, Mobile recharges, DTH recharges, Insurance premium collection for LIC and some more companies, I-SERV, MSPL courses (Microsoft Digital Literacy certification)
Haryana	Nakal of Land Records, Caste, Domicile Certificates, Social Welfare Schemes, India Gandhi Vivah Shagun Vojana (IGPVSY), Ration cards	
Himachal Pradesh	Agricultural Advisory services, e-Samadhan, Application for elector registration, Various application forms (elector	Max Vijay Insurance, DLF Insurance, Zoom Mobile & DTH Recharge, Airtel Mobile Recharge, Bharti Axa Life Insurance, PAN

1	2	3
	registrations, Himachal Pradesh Public Service Commission, forms for Forest, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture and Fisheries etc.) Nakal Jamabandi Services	Card, Sale of Airtel sim, I -Smart mobile recharge, Astrology, Sale and recharge of mobile, e-Commerce, Srijan Sandesh, Insurance, Matrimony, Sale of computers, Railways reservation, Agri Business, Mobile recharge, HDFC Ergo
Jammu and Kashmir	Financial Inclusion - VLEs to become BCs for various banking and financial services Solar Lantern Charging Stations/Solar Mobile charging facilities-TERI & CDAC Provision of all non-banking services through CSCs	Preparation of legal documents for loan products Social security payments through smart cards (selected centres) Financial Inclusion Services, creating awareness about the banking products, collection and disbursement of small value remittances and Sale of insurance, mutual fund & pension products etc., Registration for selected IGNOU Courses, Conduct of DOEACC certified CCC, J&K Board results, Sale of AIRCEL products & services. Recharges of all telecom service providers, Bill payments. Air Ticketing, Railway Ticketing, DTH Services, Insurance Premiums, On-line Shopping, internet/Downloading, fanning, Digital Photography/DTP
Jharkhand	NREGA MIS Data Entry Service, Digitization of national 18th cattle survey data, Jail Sakshatkaar, postal products, stamp vendor, Fixation of Government transaction rates, digitization of Kendu leaves collectors data Panchayat Banks for Rural benefit disbursement Banking Correspondent Activities - UTL & Jharkhand Grameen Bank NREGA wage disbursement - kiosk banking - Bareilly District Para-legal advisory - District Legal Service Agency - Palarnu Kendu leaf collector - data digitization - latehar Financial inclusion - VLEs to become BCs for various banking and financial services NREGA wage disbursement - kiosk banking - Baro District	Railway Ticketing by Payworld, Digitization
Kerala	Utility services (Electricity, BSNL, water bill payment) Agricultural services Launch of Helpdesks in select Police Station (known as Janamaithri Police Station) e-Filing of monthly returns by traders Submission of online application for Ration card in Thiruvananthapuram district Registration of Comprehensive Health Insurance for AFL and BPL Families on behalf of Chiak Admit card for Kerala Entrance Exam (KEAM) - Commissioner of Entrance Examination UID enrollment through CSCs Basic Computer training for Kadumbashree network -Community Development Societies (CDs) of Poor Women Admission forms to Degree Courses E-Grants project - Scholarships to SC/ST students Issuances of about 75,000 certificates - eDistrict projects -Kunnur & Palakkad districts Registration of Labourers in the Entegramam Portal Application forms for Kerala Medical Engineering admit cards - Commissioner of Entrance Examinations (CEE) SSLC result display and provisions of marksheets printout at CSC centers	BSNL Product sales centers. Started distribution of Idea, Vodafone, Airtel, IFFCO (Green Card) products through Akshaya centers, LIC -LIC Micro insurance, Tie-up with AI-hind tours and travels facility, BSNL Key System, Western Union Money Transfer, ITz Cash, Travel boutique online": a single gateway to the travel needs like air ticket, rail ticket, hotel booking, tour package, and mobile recharging.

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Online Services, Financial Inclusion - VLEs to become BCs for various banking and financial services Solar Power Project - CDAC/TERI	Reliance Communications and Reliance Life Insurance, Insurance, Agriculture, Telecom, Photocopy, WebSurfing, CDBurning, Digital Photos, Educational Services, Entertainment Services, Airtel - Bill Payment, BSNL (Bhopal, Dewas, Jabalpur, Indore) - Bill payment, Education, LIC - Premium payment, Tata AIG -Premium payment, Tata Indicom - Bill payment, Tata DOCOMO - Bill payment ICICI Life Prudential -Premium payment, Share and Commodity services, Tie up with Suvidha Online, Income, Caste, Domicile Certificate, through Samadhan Kendras activated in Befall.
Maharashtra	Land Records, Utility services (Electricity bill payment, Water connection), Certificates (Birth, Death, Caste, Domicile, Non-creamy layer. Marriage, Senior Citizen, student's income etc) Disbursal of social sector scheme benefits (Financial help to freedom fighters, Indira Gandhi Awas Yojana, Janmachi Mryutyuchi, National Old Age Pension Scheme, Poor Family Finance Scheme, Sanjay Gandhi Yojna), Stone crusher license, Stone Mine License.	Railway Ticket, All Mobile e-recharges, LIC Premium payments, Sale of Godrej Chotu-cool, Sale of Hindustan Unilever Products, Idea SIM card Sale, Electricity Bill Collection, DTH recharge. Sale of Cattle Insurance, Two wheeler Insurance, Computer training, B.A, B.Com., B.Sc., MBA Admissions Form of Asam Down Town University, Easy recharge/ePIN for DTH recharge
Manipur		Computer Education through SEWA, DTP & Typing work, Lamination, PAN Services, Dish TV recharge/sales, e-mobile recharges, Digital Photography, Photocopy, Web surfing, CD burning. Printing, e-mail/chats, Video gaming, Forms/estimate-downloads, STD/PCO, Retailing of Tata Indicom product and services Train Ticketing, Mobile repairing. Train/Air Ticketing, Resume creation/builder, Selling of electronic Goods/Stationary/ Cosmetics, DLF Pramerin Life Insurance, SIM card selling
Meghalaya		All electronic services such as typing, printing, photocopy, internet browsing, computer training, recharged card are being delivered through the CSCs
Mizoram	e-District Services Development of Mizoram Online	
Nagaland	Vghan & Sarathi - Transport Department	Booking of e-Tickets, recharges of mobiles & DTH services, DTP, Xerox, Printing/Scanning, Internet Browsing (wherever connected). Flex, banner printing, Flight/Railway ticketing. Some CSCs are providing computer courses to school children.
Odisha	Birth and Death certificates, property tax, Utility services (Electricity and BSNL), trade license	Insurance, mobile recharges. Railway ticket, eLearning (10 courses by Sahaj), digital photography, CD burning, mobile ring tone, scanning, internet surfing, number of offline services, IGNOU Courses, Dish TV recharge. Sales of Cash card, sales oi DTH, Computer Education, Spoken English, Safes of mobile phone, air ticket, Microfinance, Micro Insurance and AGBDS
Puducherry		Mobile and DTH recharge Educational Services- Computer, IT, Management, hardware &

1	2	3
Punjab		Vocational Courses, Online B2C-Rail reservation, Air Ticketing, Hotel Booking, Insurance Premium Payment, Mobile & DTH Recharges, Insurance Services-Life, General & Health Insurance, Rural Personal Accident Insurance, Rural Health Cash, Agleds Dairy Services, Cattle Feed Supply, Basic Computer Learning Course, Mobile Recharge
Rajasthan	Utility services (Electricity bill payment), Land Records, stamp vending, Salary computerization, Digitally Signed Bonafide certificate service Application Forms for Patwari Exams and deposition of examination fees, Board of revenue Computerized salary invoices - Finance Department Issuance of application forms and deposition of examination fees for Rajasthan Public Service Commission (RPSC) MNREGA activities - MIS updation, Application for job card, wage disbursal	eTickets of railway & airlines, Payment of landline & Cellone bills (BSNL), western union money transfer, Bill collection of Airtel, Reliance, Tata Teleservices, Idea, Financial & insurance services of ICICI Bank, Online PAN card application, Online L.P.G. gas booking, Prepaid mobile recharges (Vodafone, Airtel, Idea, BSNL, Reliance, TATA etc.), DTH recharges (TATA Sky, Big TV, Dish TV etc.)
Sikkim	MNREGA Data Entry Job, Biometric Ration Card Preparation	Tie up with 'Subidha' through which e-ticketing, Mobile & DTH recharge, Insurance Premium payment services, Tele (Homeopathy) Medicine centre, NPS/NPS Lite, BSNL One stop Shop, eLiteracy
Tamil Nadu	Electoral services, Transport, Grievances E-applicaion forms available through SSDG & State Portal - eGovernance	IGNOU & SAHAJ education Services, Mobile recharge services, Employment services, Insurance services, Railway Ticket booking, DTH services, Motor dealership, Matrimonial services
Tripura	MNREGA Data Entry Job, Biometric Ration Card Preparation Tele-Homeopathy - Tripura Homeopathy Hospital	Financial services, Photo printing, DTP, printouts
Uttar Pradesh	e-District services, Lokvani services, NREGA digitization work, Print outs of unsigned Land Records VLEs being developed as aggregators for the prestigious "Swavalamban Pension Scheme" of PFRDA	Mobile Recharge Facility (Oxi Recharge), DTH Recharge, Rail Ticketing, LIC Insurance premium deposition, HDFC Standard Life premium deposition, ICICI Prudential Premium deposition, ING Vaysa premium deposition, WUMT Money Transfer Services, Bus Ticketing, Sales of Tata Sky, LIC Insurance New Sales, Offline Computer Education, Basic Computer Education (MS Word/MS Power Point/MS Excel/MS Access/Internet Access/MS Operating System), Offline Commercial Services (Digital Photography, Scan/Copy, DTP, CD Burning, Email/Chat, Net Surfing), Printing Services (Form of G2C Services, Data Printing), eLearning Microsoft, IGNOU, Tally, Business Correspondent for Bank
Uttarakhand	Services available at www.indg.in (India Development Gateway) through CSCs Income, Caste, Haisiyat, Domicile & Character Certificate through Janadhar Services (State initiative) Data Entry for National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for creating database of Pregnant Women and new born child	Railway Reservation, Online PAN Card Application, Mobile Recharge, DTH Recharge, Insurance Premiums
		Internet Surfing, Digital Photography, Desk Top Publishing,

1	2	3
West Bengal	Registration, Employment Exchange, Awareness campaign, Utility services (Electricity, BSNL payment), Postal services, Agricultural Services Data-Entry of MGNREGA through CSCs VLEs to act as collection agents under State Assisted Scheme of provident fund - Unorganized Workers (SASPFUW)	Computer Education for beginners and advance courses, Spoken English Courses, Job training. Train ticket booking through IRCTC, All mobile top ups services, Life Insurance from DLF Pramerica, National Insurance Corporation (NIC) Services, TATA AIG Insurance Services, DTH Recharge Services

Note: Details available at [http://www.mit.gov.in/content/government-notifications-enabling e-services](http://www.mit.gov.in/content/government-notifications-enabling-e-services)

Connecting Shirdi by Air Route

[English]

2626. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to connect Shirdi, the world famous pilgrimage centre in the State of Maharashtra by air route;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the site identified for the purpose;

(c) whether the Government has received any requests from peoples' representatives;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(f) the time by which Shirdi town is likely to be connected by air route?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (f) Government of India had received a proposal from Maharashtra Airport Development Corporation (MADC) for setting up of a Greenfield International airport near Shirdi in Maharashtra. The proposal was considered by the Government of India and 'in-principle' approval was granted for setting up of an International Greenfield airport at Kakdi village, Taluka Kopargaon near Shirdi in Ahmad Nagar, Maharashtra by MADC under 'public use' in case it enjoys all the necessary infrastructure facilities required for an international airport. The timeline for construction of the airport projects depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure, etc. by the individual operations.

Training Programmes for IFS Officers

2627. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any suggestion to re-orient the training programme for Indian Foreign Service (IFS) officers in view of the two embarrassing incidents Involving senior IFS officers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) The Ministry conducts training of the Indian Foreign Service officers with the objective of preparing them for a wide range of tasks that they would be required to perform in their professional careers. An intrinsic part of their training is instructions on the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964, which govern the conduct and behaviour of all civil servants. During their training, the officers are also made aware of the various orders issued by the Ministry from time to time on the standard of conduct and behaviour expected of officers of the Indian Foreign Service. In this context, Foreign Secretary had recently reiterated such instructions on behaviour expected of officers. The instructions of Foreign Secretary have been circulated to all the officers of the IFS.

(c) Not applicable.

[Translation]

Reply to Letters of MPs

2628. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the letters written by Members of Parliament are neither acknowledged nor replied to as per the rules;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government against officials responsible for not responding to such letters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Letters received from Members of Parliament are promptly acknowledged. Further, efforts are made for sending replies on priority as per instructions contained in the Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure. However, matters involving thorough examination may take a little longer time for finalizing replies.

[English]

Common Aptitude Test for Admission of Undergraduate Students

2629. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 44 Central universities have agreed 'in principle' to use a common aptitude test alongwith class XII marks to admit undergraduate students;

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

(c) the date from which the test would be applicable; and

(d) the effect such a test is likely to have on students from rural and under developed areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) In a Conference of Vice-Chancellors of 39 Central Universities held in 2010, there was a consensus that the present college/institution specific system of admission to undergraduate courses places immense burden on the students and applicants as well as parents. Therefore, the admission procedure needs to be modified in a manner that the marks obtained in class 12 and the scores obtained in a common national level aptitude test should get appropriate weightage. It will save students from taking multiple entrance tests conducted by different universities at different places and

on different dates and will save the expenses as well. It will enable candidates from all over the country to seek admission in any of the Central Universities. Core Committee of Vice Chancellors have submitted their report and a Task Force in the Ministry has been constituted to work out the modalities for implementation of the report.

[Translation]

Engineering Colleges

2630. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of engineering colleges in the country has increased rapidly during the last three years;

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

(c) whether a large number of seats in engineering colleges of the country are lying vacant; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The number of All India Council for Technical (AICTE) approved engineering colleges for the last three years is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Engineering colleges granted approval	Sanctioned intake
1.	2008	2388	841018
2.	2009	2942	1071896
3.	2010	3241	1324246

(c) and (d) As per the information given by the AICTE, the admission to AICTE approved Engineering Colleges in the country are being coordinated by competent authorities designated for the purpose by the respective State Government and AICTE has no role to play in it. AICTE has no such data available on record.

[English]

Removal of Mangalore Air Crash Heap

2631. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a local construction firm was hired to remove the heap of the aircraft crashed in Mangalore in May, 2010;

(b) if so, the weight of the scrap material removed by the firm; and

(c) the total weight of the aircraft and the difference between the weight of the aircraft and scrap collected after the accident?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Madam. A local agency was contracted to retrieve the wreckage and shift to a designated location as required by the Court of Enquiry.

(b) and (c) Since there was no requirement of weighing the wreckage, the same was not done. However, the weight of the empty aircraft is 42,539 kilograms.

Chinese Investment in Telecom Sector

2632. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:
SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:

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

(a) whether Chinese Companies have expressed interest in making investment in telecom and electronic Sectors in India;

(b) if so, the details of such companies alongwith the areas of investments;

(c) whether some Indian telecom companies are procuring telecom equipments/gadgets from China by borrowing from Chinese banks and some others are undertaking telecom projects with Chinese companies;

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

(e) whether the Government has assessed the security implications of such moves; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The details of such companies are as per Statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) The import of telecom equipment is governed by Foreign Trade Policy of the Government along with telecom licence conditions. The licenced Telecom Service Providers are free to purchase equipments/software for building their network according to their commercial and technical requirements from vendors of various countries including China. Recently telecom service provider companies namely M/s. Reliance Communications Ltd. and M/s Reliance Telecom Ltd. have informed that they have taken loans from Chinese banks.

(e) and (f) Due to security related issues, amendments to various telecom licences have been issued in May/June 2011, the salient features of which are as under:

The salient points of Amendments dated 31.05.2011 to various telecom service License Agreement on security related concerns for expansion of Telecom Services in various zones of the country.

- (i) The Licensee shall be completely and totally responsible for security of their networks. They shall have organizational policy on security and security management of their networks.
- (ii) The Licensees shall audit their network or get the network audited from security point of view once a year from a network audit and certification agency.
- (iii) The licensee shall induct only those network elements into his telecom network, which have been got tested as per relevant contemporary Indian or International Security Standards. From 1st April 2013 the certification shall be got done only from authorized and certified agencies/labs in India.
- (iv) The licensee shall employ only Resident, trained Indian Nationals on key positions.
- (v) The Licensee shall
 - (a) Keep a record of operation and maintenance procedure in the form of a manual.
 - (b) Keep a record of all the software updations and changes.
 - (c) Keep a record of supply chain of the products (hardware/software).
 - (d) Comply with the conditions of Remote Access (RA).

(vi) The licensee through suitable agreement clauses with vendor shall ensure that the Vendor/Supplier allow the Telecom Service Provider, Licensor/DoT and/or its designated agencies to inspect the hardware, software, design, development, manufacturing facility and supply chain and subject all software to a security/threat check any time during the supplies of equipment. The number of such visits will be limited to two in a

Purchase Order. The expenditure for such visits for order valuing more than Rs 50 crore upto 40 man-days per visit shall be borne by the licensee directly or through vendor.

(vii) A penalty upto Rs. 50 crores will be levied for any security breach.

(viii) The Licensee shall provide location details of mobile customers in the License service area.

Statement

Company-wise FDI Equity inflows from April 2000 to May 2011

Country: China

Sector: TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Sl.No.	Name of Indian Company	FDI Route	Name of Foreign Collaborator	RBI Regional Office	Item of	Amount of FDI Inflows	
						(In Rs. Crore)	(In US\$ million)
1.	12 BI Consulting Pvt. Ltd.	RBI	Sita ramakrishna Velamuri	Bangalore	Internet Services/ Information Technology	0.06	0.01
2.	Perlos Telecom. and Electronics Component	RBI	Perlos (Beijing) Electronics	Chennai	Telephone Communication Services	0.00	0.00
3.	ZTE Kangun Telecom Company India Pvt. Ltd.	RBI	ZTE Corporation	New Delhi	Telecommunications	0.01	0.00
4.	ZTE Kungun Telecom Company India Pvt. Ltd.	RBI	ZTE Corporation	New Delhi	Telecommunications	0.91	0.20
Grand Total						0.98	0.21

Sector: ELECTRONICS

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	FDI Route	Name of Foreign Collaborator	RBI Regional Office	Item of	Amount of FDI Inflows	
						(In Rs. Crore)	(In US\$ million)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	M/s Holley Meters India Pvt. Ltd.	RBI	M/S Zhejiang Holley Intl. co. Ltd.	Hyderabad	Other Electronic Components NEC	0.05	0.01
2.	M/s Holley Meters India Pvt. Ltd.	RBI	Xiao Oijing	Hyderabad	Other Electronic Components NEC	0.00	0.00
3.	Holley Meters (I) P. Ltd.	RBI	Holley Industry Group Co. Ltd.	Hyderabad	Manufacture of other Electronic Components NEC	0.45	0.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Kingtech Electronics (I) Pvt. Ltd.	RBI Zhang	Wuxue Zhang	Region not Indicated	Mfg. of Apparatus for Radio Broacasting etc.	0.01	0.00
5.	Kingtech Electronics (I) Pvt. Ltd.	RBI	Wenxue Zhang	Region not Indication	Mfg. of Apparatus for Radio Broadcasting etc.	0.00	0.00
6.	Coslight India Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	RBI	Harbin Coslight Power Co Ltd.	Region not Indicated	Mfg. of Electronic components	0.00	0.00
Grand Total						0.51	0.11

World Bank Assistance to TEQIP Programme

2633. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is executing the Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) with the help of World Bank in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds received under the scheme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the details of the streams identified and the institutions which have been provided financial assistance for this scheme, State-wise; and

(d) the benefits accrued/likely to accrue to these institutions as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) was conceived and designed as a long-term programme of about 10-12 years duration to be implemented in different phases. The first phase of project commenced in March 2003 and ended on 31st March 2009 at total cost of ₹ 1339.00 crore out of which ₹ 1052.00 crore has been released by the World Bank. The Second phase of the TEQIP, involving a total cost of ₹ 2430.00 crore is under implementation from August 2010, The World Bank do not release funds state wise under the scheme. Details of funds received from the World Bank during the last three years, are as under:

Year	(₹ in crores)
2008-09	71.84 (TEQIP-I)
2009-10	5.50 (TEQIP-I)
2010-11	60.00 (TEQIP-II)

(c) Various streams identified for TEQIP-I was Promoting Academic Excellence, Networking Institutions for Quality Enhancement and Resource Sharing and Enhancing Quality and reach of services to the Community and the Economy. While streams identified for TEQIP-II are strengthening institutions to produce high quality Engineers for better employ ability, Scaling-up Postgraduate Education and demand-driven Research & Development and Innovation, Establishing Centres of Excellence for focused applicable research, Training of faculty for effective Teaching, and Enhancing Institutional and System Management effectiveness. Under TEQIP-I, 127 Institutions including Centrally Funded Institutions have been selected from 13 states and provided the assistance of Rs. 1339.00 crores. Under TEQIP-II, till date 14 Centrally Funded Institutions had been provided the assistance of Rs. 28.00 crores.

(d) According to world bank study there has been nine fold increase in research by institutions participated in the TEQIP-I. In addition substantial improvement in academic governance, faculty development, and infrastructure has been seen in the participating institutions.

[Translation]

Literacy Rate of Minorities

2634. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the number of Madrasas functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) the efforts being made by the Government to increase the literacy rate of minorities; and

(c) the achievements made as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Information on number of Madrasas functioning in the country is not maintained centrally.

(b) A Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasas (SPQEM) has been formulated to provide financial assistance and encourage traditional institutions like Madrasas/Maktabs to introduce Science, Mathematics, Social Studies, Hindi and English in their curriculum so that children studying in these Institutions gain academic proficiency for classes I-XII. Another scheme called Infrastructure Development of Minority Institutes (IDMI) has also been formulated to facilitate education of minorities by augmenting and strengthening school infrastructure in order to expand facilities for formal education to children of minority communities.

(c) Financial assistance of ₹ 147.70 crore has been provided under SPQEM to 7024 Madrasas during 2009-10 and 2010-11. Under IDMI, 146 Institutes have been granted financial assistance of ₹ 27.46 crore during this period.

B. Tech Seats

2635. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of seats available in B. Tech in various Universities in Delhi at present and the number of seats available in each university;

(b) whether the seats available so far are very less while considering the population of Delhi;

(c) if so, whether the Government is contemplating to increase B. Tech seats atleast by 25 percent for the year 2011-12;

(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) The total number of sanctioned seats in All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) approved B.E/B. Tech institution in Delhi are 6290 for academic year 2011-12.

(b) to (e) In order to achieve the target of 15% Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) set up for 11th Five Year Plan in Higher Education Sector, the existing number of Technical Institutions may not suffice. AICTE has taken following measures to increase the GER in technical education:

(i) Allowed new institutions to start with enhanced intake capacity 300 seats in engineering, 120 in MBA/MCA/PGDM/Pharmacy/Art & Craft and 80 for Architecture & town planning in place of last year approved intake for new institutions of 240, 60 and 40 respectively.

(ii) The approved Technical Institutions may expand its activities by adding additional programme/courses/divisions, in the existing Technical Institutions and may also opt for an additional programme/courses/division in 2nd shift or for a separate Technical Institutions in the existing technical Institution in 2nd shift.

(iii) Permission to open separate division in 2nd year of Engineering/Technology courses for admitting Diploma and B.Sc. Degree holders through Lateral Entry Scheme.

[English]

Private Courier Services

2636. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to bring in a legislation to regulate the operations of the private courier services in the country; and

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

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

(b) A bill to replace the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 is being drafted.

[Translation]

Constitution of JBCCI

2637. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHTO:
CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any role in constituting Joint Bipartite Committee for Coal Industry (JBCCI);

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its aims and objectives and the tenure of the said committee;

(c) the law/rule which empowers the JBCCI to solve industrial disputes regarding wages allowances and other facilities of coal workers;

(d) the law under which the jurisdiction of JBCCI covers to all coal workers, coal companies and labour unions of the country;

(e) the law under which labour unions are represented through JBCCI alongwith the criteria, constitution, tenure and rights thereof;

(f) the number and name of labour unions which have objected to the formation of JBCCI during the last three years State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) Joint Bipartite Committee for the Coal Industry (JBCCI) is constituted by Coal India Limited (CIL) with the approval of the Government and in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Department of Public Enterprises.

(b) JBCCI is a committee consisting of the representatives of management and Central Trade Unions operating in the coal industry, which negotiates and decides the wages/ salaries and other allowances for the workers of the coal industry. In 1973, a Joint Bipartite Wage Negotiations Committee for the coal industry was set up which later came to be known as the JBCCI. The tenure of one JBCCI exists till the next committee is constituted.

(c) and (d) Prior to nationalization of Coal Industry, the wage structure and other service conditions including

fringe benefits were covered under the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Coal Mining Industry. The report of the Coal Wage Board was implemented w.e.f. 15.8.1967 as accepted by the Central Government. The workmen in the Coal Industry demanded a review of the wage structure commensurate with the increase in other industries. Thereafter, the Government of India considered the matter and approved the setting up of a Joint Bipartite Wage Negotiating Committee for the Coal industry in the country. This Committee later came to be known as the Joint Bipartite committee. Industrial Disputes Act itself provides for solving any dispute regarding pay, allowances and other facilities. However, in National Coal Wage Agreement (NCWA) which is signed by JBCCI, there is a provision to constitute a standardization Committee which discusses any issue arising in regard to pay, allowances and other facilities. Decided issues are accepted by the management and employees of coal industry. After signing of the agreement, *i.e.* NCWA, instructions are issued for implementation of the provisions made under NCWA.

(e) At present, Ministry of Coal authorizes CIL to constitute JBCCI in consultation with participating trade unions of earlier JBCCI and in accordance with the existing guidelines of Department of Public Enterprises. CIL is also asked to consider the representations received from trade unions for membership of JBCCI as per the practice being followed. At present, JBCCI consists of 5 Central Trade Unions and the management of coal companies *i.e.* CIL & its subsidiary companies and Singareni Collieries Company Limited. The tenure of one JBCCI exists till the next committee is constituted.

(f) and (g) Mainly the National Front of Indian Trade Unions, Dhanbad (NFITU) (DHN) has objected to the formation of JBCCI and raised the issue of inclusion of their union also in JBCCI. Representation has also been received from All India Confederation of Central Trade Unions (AICCTU). CIL was asked to consider the representations of both the Trade Unions for inclusion in JBCCI. However, in view of their not having significant presence in CIL and its subsidiaries, the unions failed to get their recognition in any forum in Industrial Relation system in CIL and hence could not be made member of JBCCI.

Reservation in KVs

2638. SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to provide reservations other than the existing reservations in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) for those students who belong to the categories of Below Poverty Line, Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), handicapped or rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be done; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has already been providing reservation as per Right to Education Act 2009, to the children belonging to disadvantaged group and the weaker section of the society. These include the children belonging to Scheduled Caste, the Scheduled Tribe, the social and educationally backward class or such other group having disadvantage owing to social, cultural, economical, geographical, linguistic, gender or such other factors, as may be specified by the appropriate Government by notification. The Kendriya Vidyalayas are placed under specified category of schools under Section 2(p). Such schools are obliged to grant admission in Class I to the extent of 25% of class strength to the children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged group in the neighborhood and provide free and compulsory elementary education till its completion. This has been implemented in KVS from the Academic Session 2010-11.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Regional Centre of Tribal University

2639. SHRI MOHD. ASRARUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the proposal for setting up a regional centre of tribal university in southern Bihar; and

(b) the time by which it is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Presently, there is no proposal to set up a Regional Centre of Tribal University in Southern Bihar.

(b) Does not arise.

SAARC Conference

2640. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the discussions held in the recent SAARC conference in Delhi;

(b) whether India and Pakistan had entered into any agreement on controlling terrorism and terrorists activities in India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) No SAARC Conference has been hosted in Delhi recently. However, the 4th Meeting of SAARC Home/Interior Ministers was held in Thimphu, Bhutan from July 21-23, 2011. In the SAARC meetings no separate bilateral agreements are entered into. The Home Minister of India and his Pakistani counterpart met on the margins of the 4th Meeting of SAARC Home/Interior Ministers in Bhutan in July, 2011 and discussed matters pertaining to India-Pakistan bilateral relations including matters relating to terrorism and security.

Appointments in Assam University

2641. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any resentment regarding permanent and casual appointments in Assam University, Silchar;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any complaints or memorandum have been received on such appointments;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) According to the information furnished by Assam University, there is no resentment regarding appointments made by the University, However, some complaints of irregularities in appointment of teaching and non-teaching staff in the University have

been received from certain quarters, wherein allegations of non-fulfilment of eligibility conditions, lack of requisite experience, nepotism, etc. have been levelled.

(e) The matter is being examined in consultation with University Grants Commission.

[Translation]

Education Loan

2642. SHRI PREMDAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to grant 100 per cent subsidy on the interest of education loan granted to the poor students;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of students likely to be benefited;

(c) whether any income criteria has been fixed so as to identify the poor students;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the time period for such subsidy scheme has been prescribed; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Government has launched a new Central Scheme to provide full interest subsidy on Educational Loans during the period of moratorium (*i.e.* duration of a recognised professional course plus 1 year, or 6 moths after employment — whichever is earlier) on educational loans under the Indian Banks' Association (IBA) loan scheme for students belonging to economically weaker sections.

(b) The details of the scheme are available on this Ministry's website at www.education.nic.in. It is estimated that about 5 lakhs students would be availing the educational loan every year.

(c) and (d) To be eligible for loan, annual parental family income from all sources should be Rs. 4.50 lakhs or less.

(e) and (f) The scheme has become effective from the academic year 2009-10. The loan taken after 1st April,

2009 will be eligible for interest subsidy under the scheme. No prospective time limit has been prescribed under the scheme.

[English]

Haj Pilgrimage

2643. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting was held by him with the Members of Parliament in New Delhi on 7th March, 2011 to discuss matters relating to Haj Pilgrimage;

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed & consensus arrived at the meeting; and

(c) the follow-up action being taken thereon?

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

(b) and (c) Issues discussed during the meeting were: (i) Issues relating to subsidy to Haj pilgrims; (ii) Scrapping Haj Goodwill Delegations; (iii) Hiring of accommodation in Makkah & Madinah on long term basis; (iv) Global tendering of air charter for the pilgrims; (v) Sharing contents of the bilateral Haj Agreement signed between the Government of India and Saudi Arabia; (vi) Abolition of PTO quota; (vii) Regional balance in PTOs quota; (viii) Inclusion of Ziyarat with Haj pilgrimage; (ix) Shifting of Haj Committee of India's office from Mumbai to Delhi; (x) Expeditious issuance of pilgrims' passports; (xi) Coordination among Government, Haj Committees and airlines; (xii) Delays in arrival/departure of charter flights; (xiii) Compensation on account of loss of baggage of pilgrims; (xiv) Release of seats to MPs from Government quota; (xv) Higher air fare in charter flights; (xvi) Adopting Malaysian model of Tabung Haji; (xvii) Khadim-ul-hujjaj etc. The views expressed are being given due consideration.

[Translation]

Assessment of Poverty

2644. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken into account the need for health, education, clothes and housing while making assessment of poverty;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for excluding the above variable 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) to (c) The Tendulkar Committee, which submitted its Report in 2009, recommended all-India poverty line as Rs. 446.68 and Rs. 578.80 per capita per month at 2004-05 price level in rural and urban areas respectively. 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.”

[*English*]

Appointment of Data Security Officer

2645. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) whether the Government has asked all telecom players to submit detailed comments regarding appointing a Data Security Officer for each telecom company;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure appointment of Data Security Officers in all telecom companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) No, Madam. The Government has not asked telecom operators to submit detailed comments regarding appointing a Data Security Officer.

However, the Government has asked telecom service licensees i.e. Access Services/NLD/ILD/ISP to ensure compliance of the following conditions:

(i) The Chief Officer in charge of technical network operations and the Chief Security Officer should be a resident Indian citizen.

(ii) The officers/officials of the license companies dealing with the lawful interception of messages will be resident Indian citizens.

(iii) The majority Directors on the Board of the Licensee company shall be Indian citizens.

(iv) The positions of the Chairman, Managing Director, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and/or Chief Financial Officer (CFO), if held by foreign nationals would require to be security vetted by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). Security vetting shall be required periodically on yearly basis. In case something adverse is found during the security vetting, the direction of MHA shall be binding on the licensee.

Due to security related issues, further amendments to various telecom licenses have been issued in May/June, 2011, which *inter-alia* states that the licensee shall employ only Resident, trained Indian Nationals as Chief Technical officers/s, Chief Information Security Officer, Nodal Executives for handling interception and monitoring cases and incharge of GMSC, MSC, Softswitch, Central Database, Routers, Switches, Nodes, PoPs, ILD Gateway Switches and System Administrators/s.

(c) This being in the operational interest of the companies themselves. There is no proposal to issue any directions to telecom companies in this regard.

[*Translation*]

Delay in Installation of Towers

2646. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

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

(a) whether the installation of a large number of sanctioned mobile towers in the country is held up particularly in remote and hilly areas;

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

(c) whether non-availability of equipments is the main reason for the same; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government to ensure timely procurement and supply of required equipments?

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

[English]

Talks with Taliban

2647. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the tripartite talks going on between U.S. Government, Government of Afghanistan and certain Taliban factions; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) The Government is aware of reports on reconciliation talks with Taliban factions in Afghanistan, including reports of direct contacts between U.S. officials and representatives of Taliban. During the second India-U.S. Strategic Dialogue held in New Delhi on 19 July, 2011, the two sides reaffirmed their commitment for consultation, coordination, and cooperation on Afghanistan, and to work jointly in Afghanistan in capacity building, agriculture, and women's empowerment, expanding on work already underway. Both sides agreed to Afghan-led, Afghan-owned, and inclusive reconciliation.

Post Offices in the Country

2648. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to close down a number of post offices in the country;

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

(c) whether the reduction in the number of post offices will lead to retrenchment of employees; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the Government proposes to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No, Madam.

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

Eradication of Hunger and Poverty

2649. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various schemes or programmes that are being implemented by the Union Government since the start of the Eleventh Five Year Plan for the purpose of eradicating poverty and hunger in the country Ministry-wise;

(b) the total budgetary outlays and expenditure of these programmes so far, year-wise and scheme-wise; and

(c) the extent of utilisation of funds and problems being faced for its effective implementation?

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) Major centrally sponsored schemes that are being implemented by the Union Government for the purpose of eradicating poverty and hunger in the country include National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), National Programme Nutritional Support to Primary Education (MDM), Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Indira Awas Yojana, Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme. The detailed Ministry wise/scheme wise and year wise allocation for these schemes are as below:

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	Schemes/Programmes	2007-08 (BE)	2008-09 (BE)	2009-10 (BE)	2010-11 (BE)	2011-12 (BE)
Department of Agriculture & Cooperation						
1.	National Food Security Mission	0.00	1100.00	1350.00	1350.00	1350.00
Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation						
2.	SJSRY	344.00	515.00	515.00	564.60	813.00
Department of School Education and Literacy						
3.	National Programme Nutritional Support To Primary Education (MDM)	7324.00	8000.00	8000.00	9440.00	10380.00
Ministry of Labour & Employment						
4.	Health Insurance For Unorganised Sector Workers (Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana)	0.00	250.00	250.00	350.00	313.42
Department of Rural Development						
5.	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	12000.00	16000.00	39100.00	40100.00	40000.00
6.	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (Sgsy)	1800.00	2150.00	2350.00	2984.00	2914.00
7.	Rural Housing-IAY	4040.00	5400.00	8800.00	10000.00	10000.00
Ministry of Women And Child Development						
8.	ICDS	5293.00	6300.00	6705.00	8700.00	10000.00

(c) Information on expenditure, extent of utilisation of funds and problems for effective implementation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Enrolment of Children

2650. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of enrolment for primary education in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether in some States like Andhra Pradesh, primary school enrolment has fallen in 2010-11 as compared to the figure of enrolment in 2009-10;

(c) if so, the details of States where primary school enrolment has fallen during the last three years;

(d) the reasons for this fall in enrolment;

(e) whether the Union Government has sought a report from the Government of Andhra Pradesh in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the manner in which the objectives of RTE Act, 2009 will be achieved in such a situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): The State-wise enrolment at primary level for three years from 2006-07 to 2008-09, for which Selected Educational Statistics (SES) data is available, is enclosed as Statement.

(b) to (f) The SES data for the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 is not available. The enrolment figures for 2008-

09 (provisional) in Andhra Pradesh indicate a decline in enrolment at primary level from 71.74 lakh in 2007-08 to 71.22 lakh in 2008-09. The other States which have indicated decline in primary school enrolment in the these three years are Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep.

The decline in enrolment may be attributed to various factors like decline in the population growth rate, reduction in the number of over-age and under-age children, identification of fake and dual enrolment, lack of complete information on the enrolment in private schools etc.

(g) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 which became operative with effect from 1st April 2010 mandates the compulsory enrolment, retention and completion of elementary education for all the children of 6-14 years of age. SSA framework for implementation and norms have been revised to align them with the provisions of the RTE Act. Important provisions made to ensure universal enrolment include the opening of schools in the neighbourhood, improvement of school infrastructure and facilities, residential hostel buildings for children in habitations unserved by regular schools and also for children without adult protection, recruitment of additional teachers, provision of text-books and uniforms to children, special training for Out-of-School children.

Statement

Enrolment At Primary Level

Sl.No	States/UTs	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Decline in enrolment from Year 2006-07 to 2008-09	Decline in enrolment from Year 2007-08 to 2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7363237	7173537	7122361	-240876	-51176
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	200803	199478	209513	8710	10035
3.	Assam	3245754	4193867	4312162	1066408	118295
4.	Bihar	11503960	12412315	13201001	1697041	788686
5.	Chhattisgarh	3195546	3234343	3621334	425788	386991
6.	Goa	114922	123093	124754	9832	1661
7.	Gujarat	6560923	6687859	6559964	-959	-127895
8.	Haryana	2197296	2233720	2203009	5713	-30711
9.	Himachal Pradesh	676245	659579	646879	-29366	-12700
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1134528	1134528	1288047	153519	153519
11.	Jharkhand	4064769	5464268	5251078	1186309	-213190
12.	Karnataka	5725006	5596700	5542416	-182590	-54284
13.	Kerala	2524232	2476329	2434936	-89296	-41393
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11812968	12045591	11780132	-32836	45692

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Maharashtra	11648450	10358054	10403746	-1244704	518
16.	Manipur	369758	371376	371894	2136	-104999
17.	Meghalaya	563708	564713	459714	-103994	23436
18.	Mizoram	150977	150977	174413	23436	23436
19.	Nagaland	224715	219804	286235	61520	66431
20.	Odisha	4485315	4515307	4582202	96887	66895
21.	Punjab	1922553	2274000	1764759	-157794	-509241
22.	Rajasthan	9326565	9061113	8955966	-370599	-105147
23.	Sikkim	84999	82992	81366	-3633	-1626
24.	Tamil Nadu	6145971	6047131	6148411	2440	101280
25.	Tripura	493169	485237	463521	-29648	-21716
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2581X922	25832158	25168813	-643109	-663345
27.	Uttarakhand	1202153	1202456	1108276	-93877	-94180
28.	West Bengal	8862119	9463730	8315923	-546196	-1147807
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	38174	36637	35192	-2982	1445
30.	Chandigarh	51402	79800	84863	33461	5063
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	38059	39979	38050	-9	-1929
32.	Daman and Diu	16403	16313	21137	4734	4824
33.	Delhi	1651019	1674560	1685513	34494	10953
34.	Lakshadweep	7244	7244	7046	-198	-198
35.	Puducherry	110866	111174	111688	822	514
INDIA		133525730	136229962	134566314	1040584	-1663648

Pakistani Judicial Commission

2651. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has agreed to any judicial commission from Pakistan visiting India and collecting evidence in connection with 26/11 Mumbai terror attacks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) India has given in principle approval for a Judicial

Commission from Pakistan to visit India in connection with the ongoing trial in Pakistan of the accused in the Mumbai terrorist attacks case. Dates for the visit of the Judicial Commission will be decided through diplomatic channels once the Judicial Commission is constituted by Pakistan.

Cases Assigned To CBI For Investigation

2652. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases which have been assigned to CBI for investigation by various State Governments during the last two years and the current year including Maharashtra and West Bengal;

(b) the number of cases in which investigation has been completed and the number of pending cases; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on the said investigation reports?

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) During the years 2009, 2010 & 2011 (till 30.06.2011) various State Governments have assigned 90 Cases to CBI for investigation. Out of these, 03 cases have been assigned to CBI for investigation by the State of Maharashtra & 03 Cases by the State of West Bengal.

(b) As on 30.06.2011, investigation has been completed in 5 1 cases whereas 39 cases are at various stages of investigation.

(c) After completion of investigation, CBI submits investigation report to the competent courts which either frame charges and proceed with the trial or accepts the final report and file it. Sometimes, CBI recommends disciplinary action against government servants to the concerned Cadre Controlling Authorities who take decision in this regard. Information in this respect is not maintained centrally.

Opencast Coal Mines

2653. SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of opencast coal mines/projects undertaken by private contractors in the country. State-wise and company-wise;

(b) whether the Government is encouraging opencast mining instead of deep mining and also asking contractors for opencast mining in all the subsidiaries;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and the action plan of the Government to extract coal through deep mining;

(d) whether some of the land owners whose land was acquired for coal mining and other related works has been waiting for compensation since long;

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

(f) the time by which compensation/rehabilitation is likely to be provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) No opencast coal mines/projects are run by private contractors in Coal India Limited (CIL). CIL engages contractors for hiring of Heavy Earth Moving Machinery (HEMM)/equipment for some operations in the mines under supervision of CIL. All mining activities are not outsourced.

(b) and (c) The system of mining is based on the techno-economic feasibility of mining the given coal deposit.

(d) and (e) The details are as under:

Company	Details
1	2
Eastern Coalfields Limited Western Coalfields Limited Central Coalfields Limited Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	Some of the cases of the land owners whose land has been acquired for coal mining projects are pending due to non-submission of proper title documents by land owners, non-availability of the complete land compensation due to demand of higher rate of compensation beyond the provisions of the relevant Land Acquisition Act and demand of R&R benefits beyond the provisions of Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R&R) Policy of CIL. However, the land of the land owners who have not received compensation amount is still in their possession.

1

2

Northern Coalfields Limited

Some of the land owners whose land acquired for coal mining purpose vide Notification No.3821 dated 13.9.2006 have not been paid the compensation. However, land is still under their

Bharat Coking Coal Limited

No such case is pending

South Eastern Coalfields Limited

No such case is pending

(f) The payment of land compensation/R&R benefits will be extended soon after submission of the title documents by the land owners and after acceptance of the compensation amount by the land losers.

(ii) Government needs to formulate and implement a comprehensive scheme for capacity building of OBCs that would bring them at par with the rest of society.

[Translation]

Recommendations of Administrative Reforms Commission

2654. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended that the work for the welfare of the backward classes should be undertaken on the pattern of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government so far to implement the said recommendations?

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 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) in its 7th Report titled 'Capacity Building for Conflict Resolution - Friction to Fusion' made the following recommendations on "issues related to other Backward Classes":

(i) Government may work out the modalities of a survey and take up a statewide socio-economic survey of the 'Other Backward Classes', which could form the basis of policies and programmes to improve their status.

(c) The Government has decided to conduct a Socio Economic and Caste Census. The field work is being carried out by the respective State/UT Governments with the financial and technical support of the Government of India. In Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011, the caste of all persons is being collected. Besides data on caste/tribe, the information on parameters such as occupation/activity, highest educational level completed, disability, religion, housing/dwelling, employment and income characteristics, assets, land owned etc. are also being collected in Rural Areas.

In addition, specific details on main source of income/earning, chronic illness and amenities are also being collected in Urban Areas. As such, the count alongwith the Socio-economic profile of each caste would be available from Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011. The Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 is to be completed in a phased manner from June to December 2011 in all States/UTs of India.

The Government has a scheme of Assistance of voluntary organizations for Welfare of Other Backward Classes (OBCs), which interalia aims at providing assistance to NGOs for establishing Centers which equip the eligible OBCs by upgrading their skills to enable them to start income generating activities through self-employment/wage-employment. Besides, the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation provides financial assistance to State Channelising Agencies for project upgradation of technical and entrepreneurial skill of eligible members of backward classes.

[English]

Removing of Turbans

2655. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention is drawn to the increasing number of incidents at airports worldwide including US and Europe regarding forcible removal of turban of Sikhs in the name of security frisking; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Government's attention has been drawn to incidents in some countries where Indian nationals, who follow the Sikh faith, have been asked at airports to remove their turbans for security checks in its interaction with concerned foreign governments, it has been emphasized that security checks need to be carried out in a manner that ensures the dignity of Indian nationals and that full respect has to be shown to their faith. It has also been emphasized that if turbans are to be checked then such checks need to be carried out in private spaces at the airport and no force should be used.

Job Oriented Higher Education

2656. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the number of research scholars has gone down due to not being provided good job opportunities by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to make education, provided in universities and colleges, more relevant and job oriented in the country;

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

(e) the number of seats created for such job oriented courses during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. As per the data available with the Government, enrolment of research scholars (Ph.D./D.Sc./D.Phil./M.Phil.) has increased as follows:

Year	Enrolment of research scholars
2006-07	36847
2007-08	77038
2008-09	78388

(c) and (d) Universities/institutions are autonomous entities and competent to frame relevant syllabi and curricula to make education more relevant and job oriented. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has reported that it is implementing a scheme for Career Orientation to Education. The objective of the scheme is to ensure that the graduates who pass out after completing these courses, have knowledge, skills and aptitudes for gainful employment in wage sector in general and self employment in particular. The courses offered are in the form of Certificate/Diploma/Advance Diploma which a student may opt parallel to their conventional B.A./B.Com./B.Sc. Degrees. The courses offered are inter disciplinary in nature. The students have the freedom to diversify into various fields, not necessarily related with their core discipline, e.g. a science student could side by side pursue course in Event Management and students of Arts background have the option to pursue a course in Science, Journalism etc. During the period 2009-10, 515 proposals received from the Colleges and Universities were approved by the UGC for financial assistance under the Scheme and Rs. 47.04 crores were released to them for conducting Career Oriented Courses.

Further, 08 Indian Institutes of Technology, 07 Indian Institutes of Management, 05 Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research, 02 Schools of Planning and Architecture, 01 Central Institute of Technology, 10 National Institutes of Technology and 15 Central Universities have been set up during the XI Five Year Plan. Further, under the scheme of Sub-mission on Polytechnics, out of 300 districts, financial assistance has been provided for setting up of new Polytechnics in 252 districts.

(e) Data is not centrally maintained.

Subsidy on Fossil Fuel

2657. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several studies show the perverse impact of subsidies on fossil fuels on human, environment and development;

(b) if so, whether the Government has commissioned a comprehensive study to assess such external costs of fossil fuel subsidies;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is mooting to include the external costs of subsidies to fossil fuels in project appraisal and national accounting; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, and 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) An International Energy Agency, World Bank and OECD joint report has estimated that phase out of fossil fuel consumption subsidies over 2011-2020 would reduce global energy related CO₂ emissions by 5.8 percent by 2020.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) and (e) No such proposal exists in view of the lack of any estimates of the external costs of subsidies to fossil fuels.

Helicopter Services in NE Region

2658. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether helicopter services has been discontinued in the entire NE region;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to restart such services in the near future; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) After two accident involving Pawan Hans Helicopters Limited's (PHHL) helicopters in the Arunachal Pradesh in the month of April, 2011 including the one involving the then Chief Minister, operations of PHHL were stopped and Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) was asked to conduct an audit of PHHL. DGCA teams carried out the safety audits of PHHL including that of the North Eastern Regions in the month of May, 2011. Based on the action taken report permission was granted on 6.6.2011 by DGCA to PHHL for resumption of its operations in North East Region. PHHL has resumed its services in Sikkim, Tripura and with Oil India Limited.

[*Translation*]

Operation of Airlines

2659. SHRI JITENDER SINGH MALIK:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of airlines operating in the country alongwith the revenue earned and expenditure incurred by Government owned airlines during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the names of the countries where premier airline Air India (AI) and its subsidiaries are providing their services, country-wise;

(c) the details of the total yearly earnings and spending of AI from these countries, country-wise, item-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the financial health of public sector aviation companies?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The private scheduled airlines operating in the country are Jet Airways, jetLite, Kingfisher Airlines, Spicejet, Go Air and Indigo. Air India is Government owned and its revenue earned and expenditure during each of the last three years are as under:

	(Rs. in crore)		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Pro.)
Revenue	13479.38	13402.27	13963.93
Expenses	20668.01	19053.83	21361.43

(b) Air India operates to 19 countries viz. Afghanistan, Canada, China France Germany, Hong Kong, Japan, Kuwait, Male, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, UAE, UK & USA. Air India's subsidiary company namely Air India Express operates to 10 countries viz. Bharian, Bangladesh, Kuwait, Malaysia, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka & UAE.

(c) Information is being collected.

(d) The financial and operational performance of Air India is being monitored by a Group of Ministers.

Civil Aviation Schemes

2660. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of civil aviation schemes started during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise;

(b) whether the work on the said schemes is progressing as per schedule;

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

(d) the amount of funds sanctioned/utilised in respect of each scheme, scheme-wise during the aforesaid period; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expedite the work on these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) Details of Civil Aviation Schemes regarding airports taken up in the last three years by Airports Authority of India (AAI), progress of these works as well as the amount spent on the same are given in the enclosed Statements-I & II.

(e) The Project Monitoring and Quality Assurance Department in AAI ensures regular monitoring and quality assurance at site through periodic site inspections and review with coordination meeting to remove bottlenecks in the execution of the projects and expedite progress for completion of the works as per schedule.

Statement I

Work completed during last three years

(Rs. in crores)			
Sl.No.	Name of Schemes	Amount	Sanctioned Status as on 31.07.2011
1	2	3	4
NORTHERN REGION			
1.	DEHRADUN		
	Construction of New TB, Substation cum AC Plant room, car park etc.	35.00	Completed
	Construction of technical block cum control tower, fire station, medical centre	6.78	Completed
2.	CHANDIGARH		
	Construction of New integrated Terminal Building	78.00	Completed
3.	LUCKNOW		
	Construction of new apron for four wide-bodied aircraft and taxiway.	41.30	Completed
4.	SRINAGAR		
	Expansion of apron Ph-II	28.00	Completed
	Expansion and Modification of Terminal Building complex.	101.33	Completed

1	2	3	4
5.	VARANASI		
	Construction of new integrated terminal building complex	139.50	Completed
	Extension and strengthening of apron and extension of runway.	40.00	Completed
6.	JAIPUR		
	Construction of new international terminal complex	115.77	Completed
	Construction of new apron and taxiway	32.00	Completed
7.	UDAIPUR		
	Extension and strengthening of runway and allied works	44.31	Completed
	Construction of control tower & technical block	9.38	Completed
	Construction of new terminal building complex	77.44	Completed
	Construction of Apron including link Taxiway-Ph II	7.76	Completed
8.	JAISELMER		
	Construction of Apron & Link taxi track	9.94	Completed
9.	AMRITSAR		
	Modular Expansion of Terminal Building (Ph-II)	117.36	Completed
	Strengthening/Resurfacing of runway and apron/taxiway	9.80	Completed
	EASTERN REGION		
10.	RANCHI		
	Expansion of apron and construction of isolation bay	12.52	Completed
	Resurfacing of Runway	15.07	Completed
11.	COOCH BEHAR		
	Construction of new terminal building	12.50	Completed
12.	PORTBLAIR		
	Expansion of apron and additional taxiway.	34.38	Completed
	NORTH-EAST REGION		
13.	AGARTALA		
	Expansion and strengthening of apron	18.66	Completed
	Strengthening of existing runway	37.00	Completed
14.	DIBRUGARH		
	Construction of new terminal building i/c land acquisition.	71.71	Completed
	Strengthening of existing runway and taxiway	17.71	Completed

1	2	3	4
15.	BAGDOGRA		
	Extension of apron	20.70	Completed
16.	GUWAHATI		
	Extension of runway and C/o new apron with link taxiway,	60.82	Completed
	Construction of isolation aircraft parking stand.	14.15	Completed
	C/o B. wall in the newly acquired land for r/w extn. And c/o new apron	8.95	Completed
	Filling of the Newly Acquired Area for International Terminal Building (Ph-I)	29.78	Completed
17.	SILCHAR		
	Extension of runway, acquisition of land & const. of boundary wall.	41.50	Completed
18.	BARAPANI (SHILLONG)		
	Construction of new Terminal Building.	29.70	Completed
	WESTERN REGION		
19.	AHMEDABAD		
	C/o New International Terminal Building	328.00	Completed
	C/o New International Terminal Building Phase-II		Completed
	Expansion of existing Apron at Ahmedabad.	10.96	Completed
20.	BHOPAL		
	Extension & strengthening of runway and associated work	52.10	Completed
	Construction of new apron and associated works	63.78	Completed
	Construction of New Expandable Modular Terminal Building at Raja Bhoj Airport, Bhopal.	135.00	Completed
21.	INDORE		
	Construction of New Integrated Terminal building	135.60	Completed
	Extension & strengthening of runway	79.00	Completed
22.	AURANGABAD		
	Construction of new terminal building, Technical Block, Control Tower, Fire Station, MT etc.	99.70	Completed
	Extension of runway including electrical works	25.68	Completed
23.	NAGPUR		
	Exp. & mod. of Terminal Bldg. for international operations	43.00	Completed
24.	PUNE		
	Ext. & Modification of Terminal Building	78.00	Completed

1	2	3	4
	Ext. & Str. of existing apron and taxi-track Phase II at Pune Airport.	15.42	Completed
	Construction of Pallaral Taxiway		Completed
25.	GONDIA		
	Construction of New Passenger Lounge, Control Tower, Fire Station, Boundary Wall, Residential Quarters and other Ancillary Works	41.75	Completed
	Extension & Strengthening of Runway	40.95	Completed
	Construction of Parallel Taxi way	18.32	Completed
	Construction of NIATAM	52.33	Completed
26.	GOA		
	Construction of New apron for new international terminal building	14.86	Completed
27.	VADODARA		
	Construction of Maintenance & Night parking stand with associated works	17.12	Completed
28.	SURAT		
	Development of Surat Airport for ATR-72 type Aircraft-Terminal Bldg work.	53.33	Completed
	Extension of Runway	21.30	Completed
	Construction of Terminal Building Ph-II first floor A/A & E/S Amt:- 23.68 crores Likely completion cost:- 19.50 crores	23.68	Completed
	SOUTHERN REGION		
29.	COIMBATORE		
	Construction of part parallel taxiway and Expansion of apron	41.51	Completed
	Expansion & Modification of Terminal Building	78.00	Completed
30.	AGGATTI		
	Strengthening of Runway	12.80	Completed
31.	VIZAG		
	C/o new integrated TB	94.95	Completed
32.	PUDUCHERRY		
	Development of Puduchery Airport	24.34	Completed
33.	MYSORE		
	Development of Mysore Airport Building work	69.29	Completed
34.	VIJAYWADA		
	Extension and strengthening of runway Construction of new apron	48.00	Completed

1	2	3	4
35.	CUDDAPAH Construction of runway,taxiway, apron & allied works	26.12	Completed
36.	CALICUT Resurfacing of Runway and widening shoulder for B-747 incl grading of balance area of runway	27.00	Completed
37.	TRIVANDRUM Construction of New International Terminal Complex across the runway on Chackai side. (a) C/o NITB and other services Construction of 8 nos bays,taxiway,GSE area & shoulders.	245.58 30.92	Completed Completed
38.	MANGALORE Construction of New Terminal Building i/c apron Construction of apron	147.00	Completed Completed
39.	MADURAI Construction of new integrated terminal building Strengthening & extnesion of runway	128.76 35.25	Completed Completed
40.	TRICHY C/o New Terminal Bldg.	74.70	Completed

Statement II*Work in Progress*

Sl.No.	Name of Schemes	Amount Sanctioned	Progress made upto 31.07.2011	The time by which likely to be completed
1	2	4	5	5
NORTHERN REGION				
1.	JAMMU Extension of Apron	15.00	9.5%	March-12
2.	KHAJURAHO Construction of New Terminal Building	75.32	29%	December-11
3.	LUCKNOW Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	129.38	93%	September-11

1	2	4	5	5
EASTERN REGION				
4.	RANCHI			
	Construction of New Integrated Passenger Terminal Building	137.79	86%	December-11
5.	BHUBANESWAR			
	Construction of New Integrated Passenger Terminal Building	145.54	40%	April-12
6.	PORTBLAIR			
	Construction of Hangar, Annexe Building, Apron and Link Taxiway etc.	5.34	21%	September-11
	PATNA			
	Re-carpetting of Runway, taxiway & apron and allied works at JPNI Airport.	23.08	99.5%	August-11
7.	RAIPUR			
	Construction of New Expandable Modular Integrated Terminal Building	135.72	82%	December-11
NORTH EASTERN REGION				
8.	AGARTALA			
	Construction of Control Tower	9.67	46%	December-11
9.	IMPHAL			
	Construction of New Apron	11.83	46%	September-11
10.	PAKYONG			
	Construction of New Airport at Pakyong, Sikkim. (SH: Earth work in cutting and filling, geogrid reinforced retaining wall, drainage system including box culvert, aerodrom pavement etc.)	309.00	48.5%	December-12
WESTERN REGION				
11.	GONDIA			
	Extension of Runway	42.19	4%	March-12
	Construction of IInd module of Passenger lounge	12.97	25%	November-12
12.	GOA			
	New International Terminal, Car Park, Extension of Apron and Allied Works	330.02	21%	December-12
13.	VADODARA			
	Construction of New Terminal Building	115.97	1%	October-12

1	2	4	5	5
SOUTHERN REGION				
14.	CUDDAPAH			
	Construction of New Modular Terminal Building	40.40	40%	December-11
15.	PUDUCHERRY			
	Construction of Passenger Terminal Building	29.87	30%	December-11
16.	RAJAMUNDARY			
	Construction of New Terminal Building including Car Park	43.29	95%	September-11
17.	TIRUPATI			
	Construction of New Apron		46.4%	March-12
	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	174.00	0.1%	February-13

[English]

Review of Atomic Energy Act

2661. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review/change the Atomic Energy Act;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) A proposal for the amendment of the Atomic Energy Act 1962 is under consideration of the Government. A decision regarding this is possible only after taking all relevant factors into account.

Complaints Against Telecom Operators

2662. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI RAJU SHETTI:

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

(a) whether complaints have been received against some of the telecom operators including Reliance for overcharging and preventing the customers from porting;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against such operators, operator-wise?

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

(b) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has received complaints from some customers regarding wrong rejection of porting requests by telecom operators. They also came to know through media regarding Rs. 10/- being charged for a message (SMS) for requesting porting code through Number, '1900'.

(c) (i) TRAI has issued Direction dated 3rd December 2010 to all Cellular Mobile Telephone Service Providers and Unified Access Service Providers prohibiting extra charges for SMS sent to Short code '1900'.

(ii) In order to reduce the porting rejections by the service providers, TRAI issued direction to the telecom service providers on 24th May 2011 specifying that rejection under contractual obligation can be done on the following grounds:-

- The post paid connection with bundled handset with contractual obligation having exit clause and the subscriber has not complied with the same; and

- Corporate connection with contractual obligation having an exit clause and the subscriber has not complied with the same.

Regarding outstanding payment it is specified that if the outstanding payment due from the subscriber, in the previous paid bill, is less than rupees ten, then the service provider may include the same in the subsequent bill of the subscriber without any penal charges.

(iii) TRAI has initiated action by issuing Show Cause Notices to service providers (M/s Bharti Airtel, M/s Idea, M/s Loop, M/s Reliance and M/s Vodafone) for violation of Mobile Number Portability (MNP) Regulations 2009 and the same will follow due process.

Funds for Teaching Hindi

2663. DR. K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be please to state:

(a) whether funds are allocated to the Indian missions for teaching Hindi language to the natives of the foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some Indian missions hardly spend money on the teaching of Hindi language and most of the funds allocated under this project remain unutilized;

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

(e) the remedial measures the Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) No. The Ministry does not allocate any fund to the Missions for teaching Hindi language. However, the Indian Council For Cultural Relations (ICCR), has established 19 Hindi Language Chairs in various Universities of different countries and allocated Rs. 374.00 lakhs to these Hindi Chairs during the financial year 2010-11, which was fully utilized.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Financial Irregularities in Central Universities

2664. SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the instances of violation of norms and financial other irregularities and malpractices in the Central Universities have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted the independent, controlled, scientific studies to access the change impact analysis of central aid schemes on technology upgrade at universities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Central Universities are autonomous bodies established under the Act of Parliament and the Central Government has no role in their day- to-day functioning. Complaints received against the University Authorities are usually forwarded to the University for necessary action at their end. However, a Fact Finding Committee, constituted with the approval of Visitor, Aligarh Muslim University, to inquire into the alleged financial irregularities, have recently submitted its report and the matter has been handed over to the CBI for investigation. Another Fact Finding Committee, constituted by University Grants Commission, to inquire into the complaints against the University authorities, including the Vice-Chancellor of Visva Bharati, has also submitted its report which is under consideration with the Government.

(c) to (e) No, Madam.

Push To Talk Service

2665. SHRI N. KRISTAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cellular operators provided Push to Talk (PTT) service to their subscribers some time back in contravention of the license agreement;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of such operators and the circles in which the service was provided; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against the operators, operator-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) M/s Hutchison Essar South Limited (now Vodafone Essar South Limited) in Andhra Pradesh, Chennai Metro, Karnataka, Punjab and UP (West) service area, M/s Hutchison Essar Limited (now Vodafone Essar Limited) in Mumbai service area, M/s Hutchison Essar Mobile Services Limited (now Vodafone Essar Mobile Services Limited) in Delhi service area, M/s Hutchison Telecom East Limited (now Vodafone Essar East Limited) in Kolkata service area, M/s Fascal Limited (now Vodafone Essar Gujarat Limited) in Gujarat service area and M/s Aircel Digilink India Limited (now Vodafone Essar Digilink Limited) in UP (East) & Rajasthan service area had provided a service named as Push 2 Talk service during the year 2004-2005 in contravention to certain terms and conditions of Licence.

The show cause notices were issued for violation of licence conditions. The replies received from service providers were examined. Government is in the process of deciding the quantum of penalty to be imposed.

Flying Schools

2666. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:
SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of flying training centres/ schools functioning in India;

(b) the number of trainees which have been issued commercial pilot licence by the said centres during each of the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the total number of persons who have been issued commercial pilot licence by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation during the above period;

(d) the number of pilots who got and who could not get employment from the Government recognised flying schools during the last three years; and

(e) the reasons for not getting the employment?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) There are 42 flying training organisations approved by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA).

(b) The flying training organisation are not authorized to issue any type of licences.

(c) 1405, 1872 and 1436 Commercial Pilot Licences were issued during 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively.

(d) and (e) The Government does not maintain such data.

[Translation]

New Education Policy

2667. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the education policies formulated earlier in the country;

(b) the reasons for formulation and implementation of such a new education policy;

(c) whether the Government proposes to include Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Indian Institute of Management (IIM) and other institutions in the said new education policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) In the post Independence period, a major concern of the Government has been to give increasing attention to education as a factor, vital to national progress and security. Problems of educational reconstruction were reviewed by several Commissions and Committee in the past. On the basis of the recommendations of Education Commission (1964-66), Government brought a National Policy on Education, 1968. National Policy on Education, 1968 also stipulates the review of Education Policy after every five years.

In view of this, the National Policy on Education, 1968 was reviewed and New Education Policy, 1986 was put in place. This was, however, modified in 1992 incorporating different developments taking place in the education sector. The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 (as modified in 1992) also covers technical and management education. NPE enunciated a comprehensive framework to guide the development of education in its entirety. The framework continues to be of relevance.

Nomination of TAC Members

2668. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the circle-wise details of the Members of Telephone Advisory Committee (TAC) of BSNL;

(b) the norms and criteria adopted for nominating a person as member of TAC; and

(c) the details of expenditure incurred on members of TAC during the last three years and the current year, circle-wise?

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.

Accidents in Coal Mines

2669. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any responsibility for accident cases in various coalfields/coal mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of persons found guilty for these accidents during the last three years, year-wise company-wise and State-wise;

(c) the details of action taken/proposed to be taken against them during the said period, year-wise, company-wise and State-wise; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (d) Under the provisions of Coal Mines Regulation 1957 under Mines Act 1952 duties and responsibilities of mine officials are clearly defined. Any accident involving serious/fatal injury is gone into depth by the concerned authorities of DGMS as well as Coal Companies concerned. Further, in exercising the power under provisions of Mines Act, 1952, the Courts of Inquiry are being conducted by Ministry of Labour & Employment to find out causes and circumstances fixing responsibility leading to major accident and action is initiated against the guilty as per the recommendations of the enquiry.

The enclosed statement indicates the number of fatal accidents in the last three years, persons found guilty and action taken.

Statement

Company	Year	State	No. of Accidents	No. of persons held responsible	Action Taken	Action Under Process	Type of Action
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ECL	2008	West Bengal & Jharkhand	11	20	19	1	Suspension, disciplinary actions, stoppage of increments, warning letter and reversion to lower grade.
	2009		8	22	20	2	
	2010		12	13	9	4	
BCCL	2008	West Bengal & Jharkhand	11	14	12	2	Suspension, disciplinary actions, stoppage of increments, warning letter and reversion to lower grade.
	2009		13	20	20	0	
	2010		7	18	14	4	
CCL	2008	Jharkhand	4	9	6	3	Suspension, disciplinary actions, stoppage of increments, warning letter and reversion to lower grade.
	2009		6	5	5	0	
	2010		8	11	5	1	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NCL	2008	Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh	7	7	7	0	
	2009		4	2	2	0	
	2010		11	21	21	0	
WCL	2008	Maharashtra & Madhya Pradesh	10	39	39	0	
	2009		11	36	31	5	
	2010		11	49	49	0	
SECL	2008	Chhattisgarh & Madhya Pradesh	12	49	49	0	
	2009		10	26	26	0	
	2010		20	55	53	2	
MCL	2008	Odisha	4	8	8	0	Suspension, disciplinary actions, stoppage of increments, warning letter and reversion to lower grade.
	2009		3	2	2	0	
	2010		2	10	10	0	
NEC	2008	Assam	1	1	1	0	
	2009		0	0	0	0	
	2010		1	0	0	0	
CIL	2008		60	147	141	6	
	2009		55	113	106	7	
	2010		72	177	161	11	
NLC	2008	Neyveli (Tamil Nadu)	2	3	3	—	
	2009		3	1	1	—	
	2010		2	—	—	—	
	2008	Barsingsar (Rajasthan)	0	0	—	—	
	2009		0	0	—	—	
	2010		1	0	1	—	
SCCL	2008	Andhra Pradesh	14	18	18	—	
	2009		20	32	32	—	
	2010		14	39	39	—	

[English]

National Textbook Council

2670. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish National Textbook Council to monitor textbooks used in the schools in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposal has not found support amongst the State Governments;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the views expressed by the State Governments; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) A Committee of Central Advisory Board of Education on "Regulatory Mechanism for Textbooks and Parallel Textbooks taught in schools outside Government system" has recommended establishment of "National Textbook Council" to monitor textbooks used in schools in the country so that standard of education could be maintained and the student

community should not be exposed to inferior quality of textbooks or undesirable content. A proposal has been circulated among the State Governments and Union Territory (UT) Administrations seeking their opinion.

(c) to (e) Replies have been received from the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep and Puducherry. A gist of responses of these States /UTs are enclosed as Statement with the reply. The matter is under consideration at present.

Statement

A gist of responses of States/UTs on the proposal of Establishment of National Textbook Council (NTC)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Gist of Response
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	They have supported the proposal and suggested that one State level Textbook Council should also be set up.
2.	Assam	They have supported the proposal. However, they are of the opinion that a decentralized approach as adopted in the Right to Education Act should be incorporated instead of a rigidly centralized institution.
3.	Chhattisgarh	They have consented to the proposal and suggested to nominate Members in Council, who are subject specific and having vast knowledge/experience in the field of appropriate education and quality services in scheduled areas.
4.	Goa	They have supported the proposal.
5.	Gujarat	They are not in favour of the proposal because creation of such a body is the prerogative of State Govt. and any national body which is created to keep a watch on the textbooks is likely to be led by value judgment of a few people.
6.	Haryana	They have supported the proposal and offered suggestion regarding need for enlargement of scope of condition to be fulfilled by textbooks.
7.	Jharkhand	They have supported the proposal.
8.	Karnataka	They have supported the proposal, and suggested that Secretaries-in-charge of the School Education of 3 to 4 States should be members of the Council.
9.	Mizoram	They have offered suggestion regarding composition of the Council and condition to be fulfilled by the textbooks.
10.	Nagaland	They have supported the proposal.

1	2	3
11.	Odisha	They have stated that setting up of NTC is likely to lead to a situation of concentration and centralization of authority on textbook development which could be detrimental to fostering of creativity, promotion of local and culture specific content and approach as envisioned in National Curriculum Framework, 2005, At the same time, they have offered a few suggestions regarding composition of the Council.
12.	Punjab	They have suggested that there should be representation from each State in the Council to monitor the textbooks published in regional languages.
13.	Rajasthan	They have supported the proposal.
14.	Tamil nadu	They have informed that Government of Tamirnadu is about to bring in common school system in the State. As such, the textbooks prepared by Tamilnadu Textbook Corporation will be used in all schools of the State.
15.	Tripura	They have suggested that there should be specific provision ensuring right of the States to incorporate such regional elements and topics in the textbook which will not be prejudicial to the sovereignty and integrity of our country. NTC should be made accountable to the Parliament. There should be some representatives of the States in the NTC.
16.	Uttarakhand	They have suggested a few modification regarding the proposec composition of the Council
17.	West Bengal	They have not supported the proposal. They have stated that instead of strengthening National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and State Councils of Educational Research and Training (SCERTs) to take care of the additional task of monitoring violation of norms, creating another central council is not convincing. Moreover, centra council in general should have proper representation of State Governments.
18.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	They have supported the proposal and have informed that they have constituted a State level monitoring committee to maintain a vigilant eye on the content of all textbooks printed by Government or private agencies.
19.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	They have supported the proposal and suggested that it would be better if Central Legislation also provides for the creation of the State Council vested with similar powers as the Central Council.
20.	Daman and Diu	They have supported the proposal and suggested that it would be better if Central Legislation also provides for creation of State Councils vested with similar powers as the Central Council.
21.	Delhi	They have supported the proposal and suggested similar state level bodies for regulation of textbooks.
22.	Lakshdweep	They have informed that they are using textbooks of NCERT and SCERT (Kerala) and all schools are owned by the UT Administration.
23.	Puducherry	They have supported the proposal and suggested that the Council should be empowered to make interim orders and also order withdrawal of recognition as penalty.

[Translation]

Financial Condition of Post Offices

2671. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial condition of post offices in the country is a matter of concern;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the functioning of Post Offices is also unsatisfactory;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether it is a fact that general public take less interest in the banking facilities, saving and deposit schemes of post offices in comparison to other banks;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) The Department is presently not assessing the financial performances of Post Offices. However, the details of the financial performance of the Department of Posts for the last three years is as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Gross Expenditure	Recoveries	Net Expenditure	Revenue	Deficit
2008-09	9756.24	300.82	9455.42	5862.33	3593.09
2009-10	13346.94	438.94	12908.00	6266.30	6641.30
2010-11	13793.67	485.72	13307.95	6962.33	6345.62

(c) No, Madam. However, complaints regarding delay in delivery of postal articles/non-delivery of postal articles are received from all parts of the country

(d) The incidents of delay could be due to cancellation/late running of trains and State transport buses carrying Mails, mis-sending of Mails, incomplete and illegible addressee, non-use of PIN code, non-availability of addressee and change in the residence of the addressee without intimation to the concerned Postmaster etc.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) The trend of selecting mode of investment refer to *inter-alia*, investor's choice of alternative instruments for effecting savings. The small saving schemes is favourable with the benefits of liquidity, accessibility, tax incentives and implicit sovereign guarantee.

(g) The Government has taken the following steps to make the small savings schemes more attractive and investor friendly:

(i) The restriction on opening of more than one account during a calendar month under the

Senior Citizen Saving Scheme has been removed with effect from 24th May 2007.

(ii) All categories of pensioners have been allowed to open and maintain 'Pension Account' under Post Offices Saving Account Rules, with effect from 11th July 2007.

(iii) The penalty of pre-mature withdrawal of deposits under the Post Office Monthly Income Account (POMIA) scheme has been rationalized from 3.5% to 2% on withdrawal on or before expiry of three years and 1% on withdrawal after expiry of three years.

(iv) The maximum deposit ceiling of Rs. 3.00 lakhs and Rs. 6.00 lakhs under the Post Office Monthly Income Account (POMIA) scheme has been raised to Rs. 4.5 lakhs and Rs. 9.00 lakhs in respect of single and joint accounts respectively.

(v) Bonus at the rate of 5% on the deposits made under Post Office Monthly Income Account (POMIA) Scheme on or after 8th December 2007 upon the maturity of the deposit had been re-introduced.

- (vi) The benefit of Section 80 C of the Income Tax act 1961 has been extended to the investments made under 5-year Post Office Time Deposit Account and Senior Citizens Saving Scheme with effect from 1.04.2007.
- (vii) A website of the National Saving Institute under Government of India, Ministry of Finance has also been launched to facilitate interface with the public through wider dissemination of information on small savings and on-line registration and settlement of investors grievances. The website address is nsiindia.gov.in

Recogonization of NFITU Union

2672. CAPT. JAI NARAYAN PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry first accorded acknowledgement of representation to recognized Labour Union National Front of Indian Trade Union (NFITU) and later withdrawn it;

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

(c) the criteria of workers representation in the Standing Committee of Safety in Coal Mines;

(d) whether his Ministry has any proposal to provide representation to trade union NFITU;

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

(f) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) The inclusion of National Front of Indian Trade Union (NFITU), Dhanbad, in the Standing Committee on Coal Mines under Ministry of Coal was done based on the verified membership strength of Central Trade Unions, as notified by the Ministry of Labour & Employment's Order dated 11.1.2008 which included reference figures as on 31.12.2002. However, the representation of NFITU, Dhanbad, has been kept in abeyance and not withdrawn, as verification of latest strength of membership in respect of NFITU, Dhanbad, state-wise, has been sought from the Ministry of Labour & Employment.

(c) As per the procedure agreed upon and adopted in the meeting convened under the Chairmanship of Chief

Labour Commissioner (Central) on 1.11.1999 with representatives of all the Central Trade Union Organizations (CTUO), the unions having a verified membership of at least 5,00,000 manpower and spread over at least four States and four Industries (which may include agriculture and rural sectors) were to be recognized by the Government as Central Trade Union Organization (CTUO) will be considered for representation in the Standing Committee on Safety in Coal Mines.

(d) to (f) Yes, Madam. As mentioned above the representation of NFITU, Dhanbad has been kept in abeyance and the final decision will be taken to give representation to NFITU if found eligible in the general verification report as and when received from Ministry of Labour & Employment.

[English]

Advice to Arab Nations

2673. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India will not offer unsolicited advice to Arab nations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) While India's Foreign Policy is guided by the principle of non-interference in the Internal affairs of other countries, India does articulate its views on international issues and developments including on developments in the Arab world.

[Translation]

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

2674. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:
DR. KIRIT PREMAJIBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI
BAVALIYA:
SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

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

(a) the targets fixed and the achievements made under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) in the country during each of the last two years and the current year, State wise;

(b) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised during the above period, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any representation from some States regarding discrimination/ variations in release of funds under the said scheme;

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

(e) the States which have submitted their annual plan proposals under RMSA for 2011-12 and the action taken by the Government thereon, State-wise; and

(f) the progress made under the proposal to include Government- aided schools under the ambit of RMSA and the steps being taken for the effective implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The physical target for 11th Five

Year Plan is strengthening of about 44000 existing secondary schools and opening of about 11000 new secondary schools. State-wise target is not fixed under this scheme. The scheme has been operational from 2009-10. State-wise, details of the new schools and existing secondary schools for strengthening sanctioned under RMSA during 2009-10, 2010-11 and current year (2011-12), is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) The fund sanctioned, released during 2009-10, 2010-11 and the current year and fund utilized from 2009-10 to 2010-11 is as Statement-II.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. Release of funds to States/ UTs depends upon the annual plan proposals submitted by them and appraised by Project Approval Board (PAB) of the Ministry.

(e) Annual Plan proposals for 2011-12 have been received from 33 States/UTs and appraised by the PAB of the Ministry except for the State of Jammu & Kashmir. Annual work plan and budget for the year 2011-12 from Uttar Pradesh has not been received yet.

(f) The Department has made a proposal to include Government aided secondary schools in revised scheme for RMSA. However, no final decision has been taken yet.

Statement I

State-wise new schools and existing secondary schools for strengthening sanctioned under RMSA during 2009-10, 2010-11 and current year (2011-12)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (provisional) till 31.8.2011	
		New Schools	Strengthening of existing	New Schools	Strengthening of existing	New Schools	Strengthening of existing Schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	1656	0	487	102	3440
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	11	100	22	92
4.	Assam	0	0	0	1158	0	14
5.	Bihar	350	0	447	443	169	1095
6.	Chandigarh			4	8	0	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	218	0	514	584	636	1057

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	6	0	7
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	2	12	1	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	74	0	30	0	22
12.	Gujarat	0	143	72	0	328	51
13.	Haryana	0	0	32	1402	5	595
14.	Himachal Pradesh	69	0	45	351	22	320
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	69	360	182	20		
16.	Jharkhand	300	24	297	236	297	312
17.	Karnataka	80	1646	249	1035	0	0
18.	Kerala	60	0	37	244	17	723
19.	Lakshadweep	4	11	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	341	1459	0	1790	603	1051
21.	Maharashtra	0	120	0	693	0	0
22.	Manipur	44	224	23	0	49	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	20	25	9	0	0
24.	Mizoram	23	154	32	45	26	0
25.	Nagaland	35	126	67	0	45	126
26.	Odisha	300	0	400	847	9	1062
27.	Puducherry	0	24	9	24	2	19
28.	Punjab	70	0	79	907	73	1436
29.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	951	0	2392
30.	Sikkim	0	61	0	71	0	33
31.	Tamil Nadu	200	0	344	879	710	1153
32.	Tripura	0	97	42	45	41	71
33.	Uttar Pradesh	254	0	318	200		
34.	Uttarakhand	23	969	58	139	147	0
35.	West Bengal	38	96	0	0	0	7
Total		2478	7264	3289	12716	3304	15082

Statement II*State-wise fund sanctioned, released and utilisation from 2009-10 to 2011-12 under RMSA*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		Utilisation from 2009-10 to 2010-11 (till 31.3.2011)	2011-12	
		Sanctioned outlay	Released*	Sanctioned outlay	Released		Sanctioned outlay	Released (till (12.8.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.53	0	0.98	0.64	0.48	2.03	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	753.40	15.05	338.31	311.57	341.01	1460.36	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.28	1.89	52.14	26.98	25.73	32.44	
4.	Assam	28.26	8.70	341.13	19.35	22.66	399.05	
5.	Bihar	226.35	19.64	454.42	77.27	111.89	574.25	
6.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.10	4.20	0.45	0.55	1.58	1.53
7.	Chhattisgarh	150.18	58.12	644.88	15.25	68.14	1145.63	282.83
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	2.50	0.20	0.20	1.63	1.01
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	2.64	0.31	0.28	1.20	1.10
10.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.71	13.24	
11.	Goa	1.63	0.51	5.20	0.54	0.52	3.34	
12.	Gujarat	27.45	2.94	55.59	10.69	2.54	251.66	
13.	Haryana	20.56	5.33	366.42	23.00	53.55	182.61	141.10
14.	Himachal Pradesh	46.99	3.74	156.84	38.50	50.27	104.43	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	87.76	11.02	122.60	26.40	30.80	0.00	
16.	Jharkhand	193.67	9.41	268.54	69.43	10.88	392.78	
17.	Karnataka	379.37	74.43	459.15	19.47	61.58	289.55	
18.	Kerala	47.65	10.33	122.51	15.13	21.95	172.89	
19.	Lakshadweep	5.87	1.10	0.15	0.05	0.66	1.66	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	493.79	97.58	572.75	196.19	238.81	817.94	
21.	Maharashtra	9.99	3.50	156.80	13.47	9.73	37.40	52.95
22.	Manipur	78.41	18.54	37.16	25.26	37.07	51.67	
23.	Meghalaya	4.71	1.86	17.95	0.00	0.94	3.27	
24.	Mizoram	67.70	17.21	41.84	19.08	33.62	40.52	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25.	Nagaland	48.64	11.87	20.92	5.24	9.79	91.66	
26.	Odisha	203.88	8.04	509.00	89.83	46.38	550.85	
27.	Puducherry	8.01	1.82	9.68	1.87	1.71	11.35	
28.	Punjab	62.00	25.25	433.71	188.25	201.30	377.04	
29.	Rajasthan	43.19	19.38	329.15	52.96	59.27	798.48	
30.	Sikkim	10.23	2.70	13.44	4.26	1.13	7.02	
31.	Tamil Nadu	139.16	55.18	613.57	77.05	114.90	1539.18	
32.	Tripura	42.59	9.98	49.42	25.26	20.24	56.28	
33.	Uttar Pradesh	154.93	36.10	271.03	49.43	34.93	0.00	146.10
34.	Uttarakhand	57.13	3.52	97.57	76.01	18.64	166.49	
35.	West Bengal	58.65	12.99	5.79	0.00	12.01	18.38	
Total		3553.96	547.83	6578.09	1480.10	1644.87	9597.86	626.62

Note: 1. Utilisatoin figure is provisional as audited accounts for 2010-11 are yet to be received.

2. Sanctioned outlay includes Central + State share.

*Includes fund released for preparatory activities.

[English]

Incentives to Telecom Sector

2675. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI ARJUN ROY:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) Whether the Government proposes to offer more incentives to the telecom sector for increasing tele density, both for landline and mobiles;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some telecom operators have approached the Government to grant some more incentives;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has set up a committee to look into the cases of delay in rolling out mobile services under the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF);

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the composition and terms of reference of the committee; and

(g) the time by which the committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (d) Under various schemes of Universal Services Obligation Fund (USOF) financial support is provided for extending telecom service to rural and remote areas which contribute to increase in teledensity in these areas. These schemes include provision of fixed line telephones as well as creation of infrastructure for provision.of mobile services in rural and remote areas.

(e) Yes Madam.

(f) A Committee consisting of following members has been set up by Hon'ble Minister of Communications & Information Technology on 15th July, 2011 to consider all aspects of delay in roll out of mobile services under Shared Mobile Infrastructure Scheme of USO Fund and suggest appropriate action that may be required to be taken in the facts and circumstances of the case:

- (i) Secretary (Telecom), Chairman of the Committee
- (ii) Member (Technology)
- (iii) Member (Finance)
- (iv) Administrator, USO Fund
- (v) Sr. DDG(AS), DoT
- (vi) Jt. Administrator(Technical), USO Fund
- (vi) Jt. Administrator(Finance), USO Fund
- (vii) Legal Advisor (Telecom)

(g) The Committee is to complete the exercise and submit its report within a period of eight weeks.

Feasibility Study for Regional Connectivity

2676. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any feasibility study for regional connectivity by air;

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

(c) whether some global firms have shown keen interest in this project;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to reconsider the capacity distribution norms for airlines to ensure better connectivity in small cities; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of airlines which have smaller aircraft to operate to smaller cities?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

(e) and (f) The discussion about capacity redistribution norms for airlines is at very preliminary stage.

Income and Expenditure of AI

2677. SHRIMATI JAYA PRADA:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION pleased to state:

(a) the details of the expenditure and the income of Air India during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of financial packages announced during the above period;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to privatize debt ridden Air India/pay AI's huge debt burden;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any responsibility has been fixed for the losses suffered by AI;

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

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to trim down unwarranted expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The details of expenditure and income of Air India during each of the last three years are as under:-

	(Rs. in crore)		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Pro.)
Revenue	13479.38	13402.27	13963.93
Expenses	20668.01	19053.83	21361.43

(b) Government has infused Rs. 800 crore in FY 2009-10, Rs. 1200 crore in FY 2010-11 as equity in Air India. A further provision of Rs. 1200 crore towards equity infusion has been made in the budget for 2011-12.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) No, Madam. The losses are due to escalating fuel prices, falling yields and high interest costs.

(g) Air India has taken a series of measures for reducing costs. These include rationalization of certain loss making routes, return of leased aircraft, phasing out of old fleet, reduction in contractual employment & outsourced agencies, fuel savings through critical analysis of fuel consumption, optimization of aircraft utilization, closure of foreign stations, offline offices, etc.

Electronic Hardware Equipments

2678. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:
SHRI BHARATRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether the Government plans to strengthen domestic capabilities of the electronic hardware manufactures;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken in this regard so far;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has recommended a policy framework for granting preferential access to domestic manufactures in the procurement of electronic equipment by the Government; and

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

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

(b) Steps taken by the Government to strengthen domestic capabilities of the electronics hardware

manufacturers are at Statement-I and the steps being Government in this regard are at Statement-II.

(c) A Committee comprising of Chairman, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC) and Adviser to Prime Minister on Public Information Infrastructure & Innovation, among others, deliberated on the issues relating to manufacture of electronic hardware including telecom equipment. The Chairman, NMCC and Adviser to Prime Minister submitted their recommendations to the Prime Minister on 14.9.2010. One of the five key recommendations of the Committee is to provide preferential access to "Indian Electronics Products"/ "Manufactured-in-India Electronics Products" for all government procurements and procurement by Government Licensees, PSUs etc.

(d) The matter is under consideration of Government.

Statement I

Steps taken by the Government to strengthen domestic capabilities of the electronics hardware manufacturers

1. Foreign Direct Investment

- Approvals for all foreign direct investment upto 100% in the electronics hardware manufacturing sector are under the automatic route.

2. Tariff Structure

- All goods required in the manufacture of Information Technology Agreement (ITA-1) items have been exempted from customs duty subject to actual user condition.
- Customs duty on specified raw materials/inputs used for manufacture of electronic components is 0%.
- Customs duty on specified capital goods used for manufacture of electronic goods is 0%.
- In order to promote indigenous manufacture of mobile handsets; parts, components and accessories for the manufacture of mobile handsets; sub-parts for the manufacture of such parts and components; and parts or components for the manufacture of battery chargers, PC connectivity cables and hands-free headphones of such mobile handsets and sub-parts for the manufacture of such parts and components are exempted from basic customs duty and excise

duty. They have also been exempted from Special Additional Duty of Customs (SAD) upto 31.3.2012.

- LCD Panels have been levied a concessional customs duty of 5% to promote indigenous manufacture of LCD TVs.
- Microprocessors, Hard Disc Drives, Floppy Disc Drives, CD ROM Drives, DVD Drives/DVD Writers, Flash Memory and Combo-Drives are levied concessional excise duty of 5%.
- A concessional import duty structure of 5% CVD and Nil SAD has been prescribed on parts for manufacture of DVD writers, Combo drives and CD Drives subject to actual user condition.

3. **Export Promotion Capital Goods scheme (EPCG):**

- The general Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme allows import of capital goods at 3% customs duty, subject to an export obligation equivalent to 8 times of duty saved on capital goods imported under EPCG scheme, to be fulfilled in 8 years reckoned from Authorization issue-date. However, a Zero duty EPCG Scheme is available to exporters of electronic products. It allows import of capital goods at zero% customs duty, subject to an export obligation equivalent to 6 times of duty saved on capital goods imported under EPCG scheme, to be fulfilled in 6 years reckoned from Authorization issue-date.
- The export obligation under EPCG Scheme can also be fulfilled by the supply of ITA-1 items to the DTA provided the realization is in free foreign exchange.

4. **Supplies of Information Technology Agreement (ITA-1) items and notified zero duty telecom/electronic items in the Domestic Tariff Area (DTA):**

- Supplies of ITA-1 items and notified zero duty telecom/electronic items in the Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) by Electronics Hardware Technology Park (EHTP) Export Oriented Unit (EOU) units are counted for the purpose of fulfillment of positive Net Foreign Exchange Earnings (NFE).

5. **Special Economic Zones (SEZs):**

- Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are being set up to enable hassle free manufacturing and trading for export purposes.

- Sales from Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) to SEZs are being treated as physical export. This entitles domestic suppliers to Drawback/ DEPB benefits, CST exemption and Service Tax exemption.
- 100% Income Tax exemption on export profits available to SEZ units for 5 years, 50% for next 5 years and 50% of ploughed back profits for 5 years thereafter.

6. **Second hand capital goods:**

- Second hand capital goods are freely importable.

7. **Information Technology Investment Regions (ITIRs)**

- The Policy Resolution for Setting up of ITIRs has been published in the Gazette of India dated 29.5.2008. The regions would be a combination of IT/ITES and Electronics Hardware Manufacturing Units; public utilities, residential areas, social infrastructure and administrative services. Such regions could include new integrated townships, SEZs, industrial parks etc.

8. **Promotion of Research & Development:**

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 clause (1) of sub-section (2AB) of Section 35 of the Income Tax Act.

Department of Information Technology has put in place the following Schemes:

- **Support International Patent Protection in Electronics & IT (SIP-EIT):** Under this scheme SMEs and Technology Start-up units will be reimbursed costs incurred in filing international patent applications in Electronics & ICT domain for their indigenous inventions to the extent of 50% of the actual cost incurred by the applicant on filing International Patent, subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs per application.
- **Multiplier Grants Scheme:** The objective of the scheme is to encourage industry to collaborate with premier Academic and Government R&D institutions for development of innovative and commercially viable products/packages. Under this scheme, the Government would provide grants up to the maximum of twice the amount

invested by the industry/industry consortium/ association towards the innovation at academic/ R&D institution.

- **Scheme for Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs (TIDE) in the area of Electronics, ICT and Management:** The Scheme aims to assist Institutions of Higher learning (ITTs, IIMs, IITs and NITs) to strengthen their Technology Incubation Centres and thus enable young entrepreneurs to initiate technology start up companies for commercial exploitation of technologies developed by them.

Statement II

Steps being taken by the Government to strengthen domestic capabilities of the electronics hardware manufacturers

A Committee comprising of Chairman, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC) and Adviser to Prime Minister on Public Information Infrastructure & Innovation, among others, deliberated on the issues relating to manufacture of electronic hardware including telecom equipment. The Chairman, NMCC and

Adviser to Prime Minister submitted their recommendations to the Prime Minister on 14.9.2010. This Committee has made following 5 key recommendations, for which action is being taken for implementation:

- To set up a National Electronics Mission (NEM).
- To set up two Semiconductor Wafer Fabs.
- To introduce Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme and setting up of Electronics Manufacturing Clusters.
- To set up a dedicated "Electronics Development Fund" for promotion of innovation, R&D, Indian IP and Development of Indian "Microprocessor.
- To provide preferential access to "Indian Electronics Products"/ "Manufactured-in-India Electronics Products" for all government procurements and procurement by Government Licensees, PSUs etc.

The present status of implementation of above FIVE key recommendations for promotion of Electronics Hardware Manufacturing is given at in the enclosed Annexure.

Annexure

Status of implementation of FIVE key recommendations for promotion of Electronics Hardware Manufacturing

Sl.No.	Recommendation	Status
1	2	3
1.	To set up a National Electronics Mission (NEM)	Draft Cabinet Note for setting up of NEM has been prepared. Action for Inter-Ministerial consultations is underway.
2.	To set up two Semi-conductor Wafer Fabs	Empowered Committee has been set up for identifying technology and investors for setting up two Semiconductor Wafer Fabrication (Fab) Manufacturing facilities after Cabinet approval.
3.	To introduce Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme and setting up of Electronics Manufacturing Clusters	— Draft Cabinet Note for introduction of Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) has been prepared. Action for Inter-Ministerial consultations is underway. — Draft Cabinet Note for Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme has been prepared. Action for Inter-Ministerial consultations is underway.
4.	To set up an Electronics Development Fund (EDF) to promote innovation, R&D, Indian IP and development of Indian Micro processor	Draft Detailed Project Report (DPR) for setting up of Electronics Development Fund (EDF) is under finalization.

1	2	3
5.	To provide preferential access to domestically produced electronics products for government procurements (excluding defence) and procurement by Government Licensees, PSUs etc.	Proposal was considered by the Committee of Secretaries (COS) in its meeting held on 7.2.2011. As per COS decision, draft Cabinet Note has been prepared. Action for Inter-Ministerial consultations is underway.

New Technical Institutes

2679. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) the total number of the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), National Institutes of Technology (NITs), Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and the Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) in the country, State and location-wise;

(b) whether the Government has decided to set up some more such institutes in the country, particularly in West Bengal;

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

(d) whether the locations for setting up of these institutes have been finalized;

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

(f) if not, the time by which the locations are likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The total number of Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) is 13 (thirteen), National Institutes of Technology (NITs) is 30 (thirty), Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) is 15 (fifteen) and the Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) is 4 (four). The details and their locations, State-wise in the country are as under:

IIMs:- (i) Ahmedabad (Gujarat), (ii) Bangaluru (Karnataka), (iii) Kolkata (West Bengal), (iv) Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh), (v) Indore (Madhya Pradesh), (vi)

Kozhikode (Kerala), (vii) Shillong (Meghalaya), (viii) Rohtak (Haryana), (ix) Raipur (Chhattisgarh), (x) Ranchi (Jharkhand), (xi) Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu), (xii) Kashipur (Uttarakhand) & (xiii) Udaipur (Rajasthan) are functioned in the country.

NITs:- (i) Agartala (Tripura), (ii) Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh), (iii) Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), (iv) Calicut (Kerala), (v) Durgapur (West Bengal), (vi) Hamirpur (Himachal Pradesh), (vii) Jaipur (Rajasthan), (viii) Jalandhar (Punjab), (ix) Jamshedpur (Jharkhand), (x) Kurukshetra (Haryana), (xi) Nagpur (Maharashtra), (xii) Patna (Bihar), (xiii) Raipur (Chhattisgarh), (xiv) Rourkela (Odisha), (xv) Silchar (Assam), (xvi) Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir), (xvii) Surat (Gujarat), (xviii) Surathkal (Karnataka), (xix) Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu), (xx) Warangal (Andhra Pradesh). NITs, one each in all the major States/UTs have been operationalised for:- (i) Arunachal Pradesh, (ii) Manipur, (iii) Meghalaya, (iv) Mizoram, (v) Nagaland, (vi) Goa, (vii) Puducherry, (viii) Sikkim, (ix) Delhi, (x) Uttarakhand.

IITs:- (i) Kharagpur (West Bengal), (ii) Madras (Tamil Nadu), (iii) Bombay (Maharashtra), (iv) Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh), (v) Delhi (NCT of Delhi), (vi) Guwahati (Assam), (vii) Roorkee (Uttarakhand), (viii) Gandhinagar (Gujarat), (ix) Ropar (Punjab), (x) Jodhpur (Rajasthan), (xi) Bhubaneswar (Odisha), (xii) Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), (xiii) Patna (Bihar), (xiv) Indore (Madhya Pradesh), (xv) Mandi (Himachal Pradesh).

IIITs:- (i) Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh), (ii) Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh), (iii) Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh), (iv) Kancheepuram (Tamil Nadu).

(b) to (f) The Government of India has decided to set up 20 (twenty) new IIITs on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis. Moreover, the Government has also approved up gradation of Bengal Engineering and Science University (BESU), Shibpur to Indian Institute of

Engineering, Science and Technology (IEST). The location of the 20 new IITs has not yet been finalized. The project is targeted to be completed in nine years from 2011-12 to 2019-20. In the first year, 5-10 IITs would be set up depending upon the response of the State Governments and Private Partners.

Basic Facilities in Schools

2680. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SURI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

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

(a) the number/percentage of primary as well as upper primary schools in the country without buildings, black boards, toilets, drinking water and play grounds at the beginning of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) the extent to which the situation has improved in the recent years; and

(c) the funds allocated/spent in this regard during the said plan period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The State-wise number/percentage of primary as well as upper primary schools in the country without buildings, black boards, toilets, drinking water and play grounds at the beginning of the Eleventh Five Year Plan is enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The situation has improved considerably in recent years as detailed below:

Percentage of Schools with facilities

Facility	Level	2007-08	2009-10	Improvement
With Drinking Water	Primary	84.18	91.51	7.34
	Upper Primary	91.59	94.43	2.85
With Blackboard	Primary	97.97	99.85	1.88
	Upper Primary	98.72	99.8	1.08
With Common/Boys Toilet	Primary	59.72	72.9	13.19
	Upper Primary	70.81	81.06	10.25
With Girls Toilet	Primary	43.05	51.06	8
	Upper Primary	67	71.9	4.9
With ramp	Primary	35.31	45.87	10.57
	Upper Primary	35.82	49.15	13.32
With Building	Primary	94.29	96.42	2.13
	Upper Primary	97.24	98.86	1.62
With Playground	Primary	46.9	47.92	1.03
	Upper Primary	65.91	66.25	0.33

(c) A State-wise details of funds released/spent during the said plan period is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

The number/percentage of primary, upper primary schools in the country without buildings, black boards, toilets, drinking water and Play grounds at the beginning of the Eleventh Five Year Plan

State Name	Total School		Without Drinking Water				Without Blackboard				Without Common Toilet			
	Pry.	Up	Pry.	%	Up	%	Pry.	%	Up	%	Pry.	%	Up	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	199	160	3	1.51	4	2.50	9	4.52	7	4.38	16	8.04	37	23.13
Andhra Pradesh	65352	35097	8366	12.80	1679	4.78	0	0.00	0	0.00	28379	43.42	10520	29.97
Arunachal Pradesh	3677	870	1456	39.60	101	11.61	443	12.05	52	5.98	3207	87.22	352	40.46
Assam	50655	16072	20262	40.00	4929	30.67	111	0.22	21	0.13	38691	76.38	10466	65.12
Bihar	49868	17997	12365	24.80	825	4.58	2114	4.24	343	1.91	30073	60.31	4852	26.96
Chandigarh	28	148	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	11	39.29	98	66.22
Chhattisgarh	32780	16788	3782	11.54	2682	15.98	999	3.05	1513	9.01	22055	67.28	8782	52.31
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	177	114	12	6.78	2	1.75	5	2.82	3	2.63	138	77.97	53	46.49
Daman and Diu	51	42	6	11.76	3	7.14	8	15.69	7	16.67	6	11.76	5	11.90
Delhi	2454	2288	16	0	60	0.26	2	0.08	3	0.13	151	6.15	302	13.20
Goa	1013	488	47	4.64	4	0.82	74	7.31	39	7.99	546	53.90	129	26.43
Gujarat	12775	26264	2558	20.02	2443	9.30	0	0.00	0	0.00	4233	33.14	7226	27.51
Haryana	9503	8236	360	3.79	98	1.19	17	0.18	18	0.22	644	6.78	395	4.80
Himachal Pradesh	11515	5677	693	6.02	492	8.67	17	0.15	23	0.41	6511	56.54	2422	42.66
Jammu and Kashmir	11782	9007	3604	30.59	1399	15.53	0	0.00	0	0.00	9166	77.80	3762	41.77
Jharkhand	28802	13142	10953	38.03	1324	10.07	15	0.05	2	0.02	22002	76.39	5384	40.97
Karnataka	28871	27570	8770	30.38	2747	9.96	0	0.00	0	0.00	11410	39.52	5290	19.19
Kerala	6704	5694	222	3.31	51	0.90	97	1.45	78	1.37	940	14.02	1002	17.60
Lakshadweep	16	21	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	6.25	1	4.76	2	12.50	7	33.33
Madhya Pradesh	90092	38908	7859	8.72	2528	6.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	27662	30.70	8945	22.99
Maharashtra	40960	46295	7450	18.19	3466	7.49	26	0.06	41	0.09	12324	30.09	9358	20.21
Manipur	2564	1447	695	27.11	270	18.66	156	6.08	55	3.80	1583	61.74	371	25.64
Meghalaya	7867	2702	4059	51.60	1156	42.78	496	6.30	248	9.18	5782	73.50	1533	56.74
Mizoram	1512	1267	347	22.95	227	17.92	52	3.44	37	2.92	387	25.60	242	19.10
Nagaland	1591	931	499	31.36	205	22.02	38	2.39	39	4.19	369	23.19	206	22.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Odisha	34286	19159	5672	16.54	2083	10.87	1003	2.93	259	1.35	18564	54.14	7662	39.99
Puducherry	306	394	7	2.29	3	0.76	8	2.61	6	1.52	75	24.51	132	33.50
Punjab	13409	6617	370	2.76	98	1.48	1047	7.81	570	8.61	1317	9.82	953	14.40
Rajasthan	57332	45971	10233	17.85	2440	5.31	141	0.25	73	0.16	43521	75.91	22496	48.94
Sikkim	804	344	172	21.39	58	16.86	310	38.56	112	32.56	74	9.20	54	15.70
Tamil Nadu	34835	18472	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10926	31.37	7409	40.11
Tripura	2154	1747	594	27.58	308	17.63	0	0.00	2	0.11	798	37.05	407	23.30
Uttar Pradesh	128111	51857	1701	1.33	2352	4.54	324	0.25	181	0.35	12310	9.61	3669	7.08
Uttarakhand	14665	5945	1821	12.42	860	14.47	105	0.72	70	1.18	2276	15.52	919	15.46
West Bengal	58957	10801	12535	21.26	2053	19.01	8724	14.80	1814	16.79	8406	14.26	2568	23.78
India	805667	438532	127489	15.82	36896	8.41	16342	2.03	5617	1.28	324555	40.28	128008	29.19

State Name	Without Ramp				Without Girls Toilet				Without Building				Without Play ground			
	Pry.	%	Up	%	Pry.	%	Up	%	Pry.	%	Up	%	Pry.	%	Up	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	187	93.97	138	86.25	68	34.17	23	14.38	2	1.01	2	1.25	109	54.77	52	32.50
Andhra Pradesh	59830	91.55	29746	84.75	42619	65.21	10871	30.97	2949	4.51	306	0.87	33316	50.98	9095	25.91
Arunachal Pradesh	3595	97.77	816	93.79	3489	94.89	517	59.43	718	19.53	2	0.23	3103	84.39	330	37.93
Assam	42536	83.97	14373	89.43	47212	93.20	12480	77.65	15995	31.58	4028	25.06	31488	62.16	5848	36.39
Bihar	41599	83.42	12272	68.19	42235	84.69	10948	60.83	12303	24.67	368	2.04	38351	76.91	9804	54.48
Chandigarh	23	82.14	91	61.49	6	21.43	3	2.03	0	0.00	1	0.68	8	28.57	3	2.03
Chhattisgarh	22691	69.22	12171	72.50	28029	85.51	11595	69.07	2687	8.20	2733	16.28	21797	66.49	9097	54.19
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	174	98.31	107	93.86	153	86.44	59	51.75	1	0.56	0	0.00	155	87.57	57	50.00
Daman and Diu	37	72.55	28	66.67	20	39.22	10	23.81	0	0.00	0	0.00	28	54.90	13	30.95
Delhi	1007	41.04	651	28.45	571	23.27	655	28.63	3	0.12	3	0.13	639	26.04	343	14.99
Goa	799	78.87	428	87.70	720	71.08	99	20.29	1	0.10	0	0.00	666	65.75	159	32.58
Gujarat	3855	30.18	7253	27.62	6775	53.03	6786	25.84	290	2.27	231	0.88	4816	37.70	6760	25.74
Haryana	4433	46.65	3678	44.66	1630	17.15	604	7.33	47	0.49	87	1.06	1962	20.65	1072	13.02
Himachal Pradesh	7903	68.63	4501	79.28	8260	71.73	2286	40.27	12	0.10	22	0.39	4932	42.83	1668	29.38
Jammu and Kashmir	10947	92.91	7555	83.88	10798	91.65	5420	60.18	460	3.90	147	1.63	8414	71.41	3600	39.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Jharkhand	27848	96.69	11757	89.46	25350	88.01	7907	60.17	4314	14.98	174	1.32	23203	80.56	8061	61.34
Karnataka	24874	86.16	18910	68.59	18827	65.21	10996	39.88	77	0.27	6	0.02	16251	56.29	9293	33.71
Kerala	2799	41.75	2391	41.99	2025	30.21	550	9.66	34	0.51	39	0.68	2613	38.98	1113	19.55
Lakshadweep	6	37.50	3	14.29	10	62.50	4	19.05	0	0.00	0	0.00	16	100.00	12	57.14
Madhya Pradesh	59813	66.39	25123	64.57	53223	59.08	15167	38.98	1401	1.56	3037	7.81	42621	47.31	13829	35.54
Maharashtra	8878	21.67	23546	50.86	23600	57.62	11237	24.27	234	0.57	103	0.22	16083	39.27	10526	22.74
Manipur	2432	94.85	1283	88.67	2462	96.02	826	57.08	27	1.05	3	0.21	1350	52.65	515	35.59
Meghalaya	7452	94.72	2543	94.12	7355	93.49	2128	78.76	387	4.92	142	5.26	5878	74.72	1536	56.85
Mizoram	1063	70.30	948	74.82	1233	81.55	892	70.40	18	1.19	18	1.42	1409	93.19	1129	89.11
Nagaland	1487	93.46	873	93.77	1199	75.36	389	41.78	0	0.00	0	0.00	907	57.01	370	39.74
Odisha	29080	84.82	13923	72.67	26959	78.63	12243	63.90	916	2.67	186	0.97	28462	83.01	12345	64.43
Puducherry	174	56.86	245	62.18	67	21.90	25	6.35	4	1.31	7	1.78	171	55.88	114	28.93
Punjab	7782	58.04	4009	60.59	2078	15.50	619	9.35	92	0.69	53	0.80	5150	38.41	1260	19.04
Rajasthan	43287	75.50	31945	69.49	17463	30.46	3899	8.48	2653	4.63	221	0.48	38436	67.04	17255	37.53
Sikkim	761	94.65	314	91.28	550	68.41	111	32.27	7	0.87	4	1.16	359	44.65	65	18.90
Tamil Nadu	20858	59.88	9120	49.37	16636	47.76	3440	18.62	16	0.05	12	0.06	8979	25.78	3238	17.53
Tripura	1172	54.41	906	51.86	1907	88.53	1113	63.71	0	0.00	2	0.11	1047	48.61	480	27.48
Uttar Pradesh	54115	42.24	31200	60.17	24232	18.91	7383	14.24	192	0.15	59	0.11	46313	36.15	15028	28.98
Uttarakhand	9690	66.08	4817	81.03	7648	52.15	2195	36.92	135	0.92	89	1.50	6671	45.49	2503	42.10
West Bengal	18023	30.57	3783	35.02	33384	56.62	1248	11.55	25	0.04	1	0.01	32135	54.51	2916	27.00
India	521210	64.69	281447	64.18	458793	56.95	144728	33.00	46000	5.71	12086	2.76	427838	53.10	149489	34.09

Statement II*Release and Expenditure during 2007-08 to 2010-11 and SSA*

Sl.No.	Name of The State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28100.00	43225.95	71031.78	93526.52	38569.90	72257.36	81000.00	144004.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11043.55	11039.93	13683.64	16864.67	11427.95	12427.83	20401.77	21241.62
3.	Assam	28903.62	54623.20	42740.91	55426.39	47480.00	50780.61	76854.35	85580.20
4.	Bihar	135417.64	194222.17	186158.47	209431.20	121739.06	224870.24	204789.63	343795.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	46787.76	66685.90	51853.86	75100.77	55592.82	96340.63	87863.00	131748.24
6.	Goa	899.57	1269.76	804.41	1273.85	550.58	0.00	671.27	1459.10
7.	Gujarat	22658.26	27604.61	25432.47	34076.51	20031.73	40058.48	44065.01	82624.56
8.	Haryana	14220.00	22988.77	20546.87	29943.19	27600.00	45620.98	32786.11	63340.47
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7638.30	10882.92	8552.99	12284.92	8608.00	14610.06	13786.66	21840.37
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20063.27	27059.15	20532.59	26622.06	37363.27	22257.61	40348.79	64000.94
11.	Jharkhand	80748.99	80623.91	69041.09	122584.26	70940.22	119946.99	89562.26	158455.50
12.	Karnataka	40604.78	68739.93	51578.19	89806.77	44220.60	83028.85	66903.00	114457.93
13.	Kerala	8323.42	13890.13	10854.04	17695.88	11989.50	19233.00	19660.73	26017.01
14.	Madhya Pradesh	86769.94	121186.62	85569.35	153094.30	113249.00	194011.77	176783.00	300010.71
15.	Maharashtra	45729.96	76383.12	67386.02	98285.15	56432.00	107883.64	85537.00	137871.76
16.	Manipur	1850.95	2086.24	321.21	782.48	1500.00	0.00	13253.77	10106.32
17.	Meghalaya	935.9.63	10854.02	9440.36	10794.75	9383.00	12093.67	18540.90	20050.00
18.	Mizoram	4212.02	4718.29	5112.59	2127.34	6617.75	8254.45	10115.31	9073.47
19.	Nagaland	4596.00	4576.17	2867.87	3203.96	4913.00	5439.51	8636.83	10371.08
20.	Odisha	62853.68	80401.37	49080.90	84525.30	63061.60	112011.89	73177.85	146508.08
21.	Punjab	10493.88	12705.46	13808.10	26102.20	20044.00	36772.00	39612.74	55942.97
22.	Rajasthan	101307.20	134401.35	108326.80	162651.25	127124.00	199893.55	146182.29	265793.66
23.	Sikkim	1036.25	895.76	1075.31	1890.20	1736.00	2040.90	4469.19	4009.88
24.	Tamil Nadu	53125.09	60672.13	45414.47	84456.89	48366.00	78267.24	69068.57	119480.84
25.	Tripura	4178.49	4294.16	6464.12	6937.00	7473.00	9196.44	17121.48	14313.02
26.	Uttar Pradesh	204758.00	294482.00	212884.89	331477.00	196011.90	335048.80	310462.88	511392.23
27.	Uttarakhand	13162.80	18572.09	11444.45	22072.55	16006.29	27187.03	25793.94	36831.60
28.	West Bengal	90571.68	101725.21	65169.37	124384.20	104142.00	162540.01	174703.17	302972.08
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	187.10	261.62	780.54	1128.42	412.44	0.00	357.78	885.55
30.	Chandigarh	934.95	1314.98	820.52	1062.58	1100.72	2063.43	2155.89	2705.23
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	418.54	.287.19	104.63	622.73	350.18	631.10	413.78	713.11
32.	Daman and Diu		130.91	0.00	139.06	169.00	324.15	162.99	374.81
33.	Delhi	1671.55	2973.37	1529.01	3905.77	3088.62	3684.61	3552.71	4657.76
34.	Lakshadweep		112.33	70.00	230.42	143.80	245.51	127.39	292.63
35.	Puducherry	577.07	666.52	638.59	1141.82	669.96	1124.64	485.38	1296.00
	Total	1143203.94	1556557.24	1261120.41	1905652.36	1278107.89	2100146.98	1959407.42	3214217.83

Note: Expenditure also includes funds releases by respective States Government for State Share.

[*Translation*]

Losses of Telecom PSU's

2681. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether all the Public Sector telecom companies *viz.*, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) and Indian Telephone Industries Limited (ITI) have been incurring losses;

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

(c) whether BSNL has sought financial assistance/subsidy from Department of Telecom (DoT) for the current fiscal to meet its operational costs;

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

(e) whether the Government has formulated any plan for restructuring/revival of these companies; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the progress made in this regard, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) The financial figures of BSNL, MTNL and ITI for the year 2010-11 are yet to be finalized. However, the profit/loss status of these companies for the last three years is as follows:

	BSNL			MTNL			ITI		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Net Profit (Crores)	3,009	575	(-),1,823	587	211	(-),2,611	(-),358	(-),668	(-),459

(c) and (d) BSNL has submitted a proposal to the Department of Telecommunications seeking financial assistance to run commercially unviable services, which is being examined in this Department.

(e) and (f) The Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) has recommended the merger of ITI Ltd. with Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) or its takeover by the BSNL as a separate subsidiary thereby ensuring strategic vertical integration. Similarly, the BRPSE has also recommended that there is no reason for the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) to continue as a separate entity. This could also be brought under BSNL as a subsidiary. The recommendations of BRPSE are being examined by a Committee constituted by Department of Telecommunications headed by Member (Services), Telecom Commission.

Teachers Recruitment under Madrasa Modernisation Scheme

2682. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

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

(a) the number of teachers working in the country under Madrasas Modernisation Scheme, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is aware that salary to the Madrasa teachers has not been paid for a long time;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the disbursement of salary on time and arrear at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has extended financial assistance to 7024 Madrasas for 16,344 teachers under the Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasa (SPQEM).

(d) The SPQEM is implemented by the State Governments. The State Governments consider the proposals in the State Grant-in-Aid Committee (GIAC) and forward their recommendations to the Government of India. As and when proposals are received from the State Governments, the Central Grant-in-Aid Committee set up in the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India considers the same on merit and accords approval.

[English]

Permission for Educational Institutions

2683. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has granted permission to the private companies to set up educational institutions including technical institutes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the location of such projects established so far;

(c) whether tuition fee waiver scheme has been made mandatory in such institutes;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has proposed any incentive scheme to these private companies for encouraging technical education in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Under the provisions of prevailing All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) regulations in force notified vide Gazette Notification No. 37-3/Legal/2011 dated 10.12.2010 wherein a company established under section 25 of Companies Act 1956 are also made eligible for submitting applications for seeking AICTE approval for opening new institutions. Two such companies complying with AICTE norms have been granted approval for setting up new institutions. The details of these institutions are as follows:-

(i) Rathinam Technical Campus, Eachanari, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)

(ii) St. Mary's Technical Campus, North 24 Parganas, District-Kolkata (West Bengal).

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. AICTE has notified a Tuition Fee Waiver Scheme for sons & daughter of parents having annual income of less than 2.5 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 shall be available for these admissions.

(e) and (f) No, Madam.

Upgradation of Tirupati Airport

2684. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals from the various State Governments for renovation/upgradation of the existing airports in their respective States during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Jharkhand alongwith the action taken on these proposals;

(c) whether upgradation work on various airports has been stalled;

(d) if so, the details thereof, locationwise;

(e) whether the Government/AAI has completed upgradation work of many non-metro airports;

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of non-metro airports which are yet to be upgraded; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the work on such projects?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Development/upgradation of airports is a continuous process depending upon the traffic potential, demands from airline operators, commercial viability, availability of land and related infrastructure etc. Airports

Authority of India (AAI) from time to time, takes initiative in this regard including the airports in Jharkhand.

(d) to (f) Details of Civil Aviation Schemes taken up in the last three years by Airports Authority of India (AAI) are enclosed Statements-I and II.

(g) The Project Monitoring and Quality Assurance Department in AAI ensures regular monitoring and quality assurance at site through periodic site inspections and review with coordination meetings to remove bottlenecks in the execution of the projects and expedite progress for completion of the works as per schedule.

Statement I

Work completed during last three years

(Rs. in crores)			
Sl.No.	Name of Schemes	Amount	Sanctioned Status as on 31.07.2011
1	2	3	4
NORTHERN REGION			
1.	DEHRADUN		
	Construction of New TB, Substation cum AC Plant room, car park etc.	35.00	Completed
	Construction of technical block cum control tower, fire station, medical centre	6.78	Completed
2.	CHANDIGARH		
	Construction of New integrated Terminal Building	78.00	Completed
3.	LUCKNOW		
	Construction of new apron for four wide-bodied aircraft and taxiway.	41.30	Completed
4.	SRINAGAR		
	Expansion of apron Ph-II	28.00	Completed
	Expansion and Modification of Terminal Building complex.	101.33	Completed
5.	VARANASI		
	Construction of new integrated terminal building complex	139.50	Completed
	Extension and strengthening of apron and extension of runway.	40.00	Completed
6.	JAIPUR		
	Construction of new international terminal complex	115.77	Completed
	Construction of new apron and taxiway	32.00	Completed
7.	UDAIPUR		
	Extension and strengthening of runway and allied works	44.31	Completed
	Construction of control tower & technical block	9.38	Completed

1	2	3	4
	Construction of new terminal building complex	77.44	Completed
	Construction of Apron including link Taxiway-Ph II	7.76	Completed
8.	JAISELMER		
	Construction of Apron & Link taxi track	9.94	Completed
9.	AMRITSAR		
	Modular Expansion of Terminal Building (Ph-II)	117.36	Completed
	Strengthening/Resurfacing of runway and apron/taxiway	9.80	Completed
	EASTERN REGION		
10.	RANCHI		
	Expansion of apron and construction of isolation bay	12.52	Completed
	Resurfacing of Runway	15.07	Completed
11.	COOCH BEHAR		
	Construction of new terminal building	12.50	Completed
12.	PORTBLAIR		
	Expansion of apron and additional taxiway.	34.38	Completed
	NORTH-EAST REGION		
13.	AGARTALA		
	Expansion and strengthening of apron	18.66	Completed
	Strengthening of existing runway	37.00	Completed
14.	DIBRUGARH		
	Construction of new terminal building i/c land acquisition.	71.71	Completed
	Strengthening of existing runway and taxiway	17.71	Completed
15.	BAGDOGRA		
	Extension of apron	20.70	Completed
16.	GUWAHATI		
	Extension of runway and C/o new apron with link taxiway,	60.82	Completed
	Construction of isolation aircraft parking stand.	14.15	Completed
	C/o B. wall in the newly acquired land for r/w extn. And c/o new apron	8.95	Completed
	Filling of the Newly Acquired Area for International Terminal Building (Ph-I)	29.78	Completed
17.	SILCHAR		
	Extension of runway, acquisition of land & const. of boundary wall.	41.50	Completed

1	2	3	4
18.	BARAPANI (SHILLONG) Construction of new Terminal Building.	29.70	Completed
	WESTERN REGION		
19.	AHMEDABAD C/o New International Terminal Building	328.00	Completed
	C/o New International Terminal Building Phase-II		Completed
	Expansion of existing Apron at Ahmedabad.	10.96	Completed
20.	BHOPAL Extension & strengthening of runway and associated work	52.10	Completed
	Construction of new apron and associated works	63.78	Completed
	Construction of New Expandable Modular Terminal Building at Raja Bhoj Airport, Bhopal.	135.00	Completed
21.	INDORE Construction of New Integrated Terminal building	135.60	Completed
	Extension & strengthening of runway	79.00	Completed
22.	AURANGABAD Construction of new terminal building, Technical Block, Control Tower, Fire Station, MT etc.	99.70	Completed
	Extension of runway including electrical works	25.68	Completed
23.	NAGPUR Exp. & mod. of Terminal Bldg. for international operations	43.00	Completed
24.	PUNE Ext. & Modification of Terminal Building	78.00	Completed
	Ext. & Str. of existing apron and taxi-track Phase II at Pune Airport.	15.42	Completed
	Construction of Pallaral Taxiway		Completed
25.	GONDIA Construction of New Passenger Lounge, Control Tower, Fire Station, Boundary Wall, Residential Quarters and other Ancillary Works	41.75	Completed
	Extension & Strengthening of Runway	40.95	Completed
	Construction of Parallel Taxi way	18.32	Completed
	Construction of NIATAM	52.33	Completed
26.	GOA Construction of New apron for new international terminal building	14.86	Completed

1	2	3	4
27.	VADODARA		
	Construction of Maintenance & Night parking stand with associated works	17.12	Completed
28.	SURAT		
	Development of Surat Airport for ATR-72 type Aircraft-Terminal Bldg work.	53.33	Completed
	Extension of Runway	21.30	Completed
	Construction of Terminal Building Ph-II first floor A/A & E/S Amt:- 23.68 crores Likely completion cost:- 19.50 crores	23.68	Completed
	SOUTHERN REGION		
29.	COIMBATORE		
	Construction of part parallel taxiway and Expansion of apron	41.51	Completed
	Expansion & Modification of Terminal Building	78.00	Completed
30.	AGGATTI		
	Strengthening of Runway	12.80	Completed
31.	VIZAG		
	C/o new integrated TB	94.95	Completed
32.	PUDUCHERRY		
	Development of Puduchery Airport	24.34	Completed
33.	MYSORE		
	Development of Mysore Airport Building work	69.29	Completed
34.	VIJAYWADA		
	Extension and strengthening of runway Construction of new apron	48.00	Completed
35.	CUDDAPAH		
	Construction of runway,taxiway, apron & allied works	26.12	Completed
36.	CALICUT		
	Resurfacing of Runway and widening shoulder for B-747 incl grading of balance area of runway	27.00	Completed
37.	TRIVANDRUM		
	Construction of New International Terminal Complex across the runway on Chackai side. (a) C/o NITB and other services	245.58	Completed
	Construction of 8 nos bays,taxiway,GSE area & shoulders.	30.92	Completed

1	2	3	4
38.	MANGALORE		
	Construction of New Terminal Building i/c apron	147.00	Completed
	Construction of apron		Completed
39.	MADURAI		
	Construction of new integrated terminal building	128.76	Completed
	Strengthening & extnesion of runway	35.25	Completed
40.	TRICHY		
	C/o New Terminal Bldg.	74.70	Completed

Statement II*Work in Progress*

Sl.No.	Name of Schemes	Amount Sanctioned	Progress made upto 31.07.2011	The time by which likely to be completed
1	2	4	5	5
NORTHERN REGION				
1.	JAMMU			
	Extension of Apron	15.00	9.5%	March-12
2.	KHAJURAHO			
	Construction of New Terminal Building	75.32	29%	December-11
3.	LUCKNOW			
	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	129.38	93%	September-11
EASTERN REGION				
4.	RANCHI			
	Construction of New Integrated Passenger Terminal Building	137.79	86%	December-11
5.	BHUBANESWAR			
	Construction of New Integrated Passenger Terminal Building	145.54	40%	April-12
6.	PORT BLAIR			
	Construction of Hangar, Annexe Building, Apron and Link Taxiway etc.	5.34	21%	September-11
	PATNA			
	Re-carpetting of Runway, taxiway & apron and allied works at JPNI Airport.	23.08	99.5%	August-11

1	2	4	5	5
7.	RAIPUR Construction of New Expandable Modular Integrated Terminal Building	135.72	82%	December-11
NORTH EASTERN REGION				
8.	AGARTALA Construction of Control Tower	9.67	46%	December-11
9.	IMPHAL Construction of New Apron	11.83	46%	September-11
10.	PAKYONG Construction of New Airport at Pakyong, Sikkim. (SH: Earth work in cutting and filling, geogrid reinforced retaining wall, drainage system including box culvert, aerodrom pavement etc.)	309.00	48.5%	December-12
WESTERN REGION				
11.	GONDIA Extension of Runway	42.19	4%	March-12
	Construction of IInd module of Passenger launge	12.97	25%	November-12
12.	GOA New International Terminal, Car Park, Extension of Apron and Allied Works	330.02	21%	December-12
13.	VADODARA Construction of New Terminal Building	115.97	1%	October-12
SOUTHERN REGION				
14.	CUDDAPAH Construction of New Modular Terminal Building	40.40	40%	December-11
15.	PUDUCHERRY Construction of Passenger Terminal Building	29.87	30%	December-11
16.	RAJAMUNDARY Construction of New Terminal Building including Car Park	43.29	95%	September-11
17.	TIRUPATI Construction of New Apron	174.00	46.4%	March-12
	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building		0.1%	February-13

Consumer Centric Parameters

2685. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

(a) the details of guidelines on Consumer Centric parameters in Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) Act, 1997;

(b) whether TRAI has received representations from various stakeholders expressing concerns over implementation of the same:

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in exercise of its functions under the provisions in the TRAI Act, 1997, has laid down the quality of service standards through regulations issued from time to time. The Consumer Centric Parameters

contained in the "Standards of Quality of Service of Basic Telephone service (Wireline) and Cellular Mobile Telephone Service Regulations, 2009 dated 20th March, 2009 and the Quality of Service of Broadband Service Regulations 2006 dated 6th October 2006" are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) During 2010-11, TRAI has received 4929 representations/complaints from consumers, consumer organizations etc.

(d) TRAI has prescribed the mechanism for handling consumer complaints by the service providers through Telecom Consumer Protection and Redressal of Grievances Regulations, 2007, which provide for establishment of a three tier Grievance Redressal mechanism viz. Call Centre, Nodal Officer and Appellate Authority within the company. The individual consumer complaints received in TRAI are forwarded to the concerned service provider for necessary action. TRAI do take cognizance of complaints affecting a large number of consumers or complaints alleging violation of TRAI orders, directions and regulations. These complaints are taken up with the service providers for undertaking root cause analysis and for rectifying systemic deficiencies.

Statement*Consumer Centric Parameters***(i) Basic Telephone Service (Wireline)**

Sl.No.	Name of Parameter	Benchmark	Averaged over a period
1	2	3	4
(i)	Fault repair by next working day	<p>For urban areas:</p> <p>By next working day: 90% and within 3 days: 100%.</p> <p>For rural and hilly areas:</p> <p>By next working day: 90% and within 5 days: 100%.</p> <p>Rent Rebate</p> <p>Faults pending for > 3 days and 7 days: Rent rebate for > 7 days.</p> <p>Faults pending for >7 days and 15 days: Rent rebate for 15 days.</p>	One Quarter

1	2	3	4
		Faults pending for > 15 days: rent rebate for one month.	
(ii)	Metering and billing credibility—post paid	Not more than 0.1% of bills issued should be disputed over a billing cycle	One Billing Cycle
(iii)	Metering and billing credibility—pre-paid	Not more than 1 complaint per 1000 customers, <i>i.e.</i> , 0.1% complaints for metering, charging, credit, and validity	One Quarter
(iv)	Resolution of billing/charging complaints	100% within 4 weeks	One Quarter
(v)	Period of applying credit/waiver/adjustment to customer's account from the date of resolution of complaints	within 1 week of resolution of complaint	One Quarter
(vi)	Response Time to the customer for assistance		
	(a) Accessibility of call centre/customer care	95%	One Quarter
	(b) Percentage of calls answered by the operators (voice to voice) within 60 seconds	90%	One Quarter
(vii)	Termination/closure of service	7 days	One Quarter
(viii)	Time taken for refund of deposits after closures	100% within 60 days.	One Quarter
(ii)	Cellular Mobile Telephone Services		
(i)	Metering and billing credibility—post paid	Not more than 0.1% of bills issued should be disputed over a billing cycle	One Billing Cycle
(ii)	Metering and billing credibility—pre-paid	Not more than 1 complaint per 1000 customers <i>i.e.</i> 0.1% complaints for metering, charging, credit, and validity	One Quarter
(iii)	(a) Resolution of billing/charging complaints	100% within 4 weeks	One Quarter
(iv)	(b) Period of applying credit/waiver/adjustment to customer's account from the date of resolution of complaints	within 1 week of resolution of complaint	One Quarter
(v)	Response Time to the customer for assistance		
(vi)	(a) Accessibility of call centre/customer care	95%	One Quarter

1	2	3	4
(vii)	(b) Percentage of calls answered by the operators (voice to voice) within 60 seconds	90%	One Quarter
(viii)	Termination/closure of service	7 days	One Quarter
(ix)	Time taken for refund of deposits after closures	100% within 60 days	One Quarter
(iii) Broadband Services			
(i)	Service Provisioning/Activation Time	100% cases in ≤ 15 working days (subject to technical feasibility). In all cases where payment towards installation charge & security deposit is taken and the Broadband connection is not provided within 15 working days, a credit at the rate of Rs. 10/ per day, subject to a maximum of installation charge or equivalent usage allowance shall be given to the customer, at the time of issue of first bill.	
(ii)	Fault Repair/Restoration time	By next working day: > 90% and within 3 working days: 99% Rebate: (a) Faults Pending for > 3 working days and < 7 working days: rebate equivalent to 7 days of minimum monthly charge or equivalent usage allowance (b) Faults Pending for > 7 working days and < 15 working days: rebate equivalent to 15 days of minimum monthly charge or equivalent usage allowance (c) Faults Pending for > 15 working days: rebate equivalent to one month of minimum monthly charge or equivalent usage allowance	One month
(iii)	Billing Performance		One month
	• Billing complaints per 100 bills issued	< 2%	
	• %age of Billing Complaints resolved	100% within 4 weeks	
	• Time taken for refund of deposits after closure:	100% within 60 days	
(iv)	Response time to the customer for assistance	% age of calls answered by operator (Voice to Voice) Within 60 seconds > 60% Within 90 seconds > 80%	One month
(v)	Broadband Connection Speed (download)	Subscribed Broadband Connection Speed to be met > 80% from ISP Node to User.	

[Translation]

Increase in Call Rates

2686. DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

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

(a) the details of revenue received by the Government separately as spectrum fee and licence fee from the telecom operators as on date;

(b) whether the Government proposes to delink fee for telecom licences from spectrum;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith its likely impacts on mobile tariff;

(d) whether some telecom operators have hiked the mobile tariff recently;

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

(f) the action taken by the Government to check the mobile tariff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The details of revenue received by the Government as spectrum fee and licence fee from the telecom operators up to June 2011 are given below-

(Amount in Thousands of Rupees)

Spectrum charges	1277754707
Licence Fee	880953830
Total	2158708537

These figures include entry fee in respect of 2G, 3G and BWA.

(b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), in its recommendations dated 11.05.2010 on "Spectrum Management and Licensing Framework", has, *inter-alia*, recommended that in so far as future licensing is concerned, spectrum should be delinked from Unified Access Service (UAS) licence. TRAI has also

recommended that all future licences should be unified licences and that spectrum be delinked from the licence. These recommendations of TRAI are under consideration of the Government.

(c) It is difficult to predict the likely impact of such policy changes on mobile tariff, as these are a result of multiple factors, including market conditions and competition.

(d) Recently, several mobile operators have increased tariffs applicable for certain plans and packs offered by them.

(e) The hike effected by the telecom operators is not across the board, but for certain plans/schemes and for certain categories of calls. The major change is in respect of on-network Local and STD charges which have been restructured to be at par with off-net call charges. The service providers have attributed this change to increase in the cost of providing service, decline in profitability, to improve the quality of service despite spectrum constraints and to bring in uniformity in the on-net charges vis-à-vis off-net usage charges.

(f) Mobile operators have been revising the tariff both upward and downward, in accordance with the market dynamics. However, as a whole, the tariff for telecom services has been showing consistently downward trend for several years. TRAI has issued regulatory prescriptions as per which the existing subscribers are protected from any hike in tariff for a certain specified period. Operators have assured TRAI that tariff for the existing subscribers will be protected against hike in accordance with the regulatory mandates.

[English]

Centres of Excellence in Science and Technology

2687. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to establish 50 centres of excellence in frontier areas of science and technology in the next few years;

(b) if so, whether these centres will be able to work in bio-technology, bio-informatics, nanotech and high performance computing;

(c) if so, whether an expert committee headed by C.N.R. Rao has shortlisted any proposals;

(d) if so, the names of the shortlisted institutions;

(e) the extent to which the centres conducting courses of Post-graduate/Ph.Di/Post-doctorate levels are likely to be benefited;

(f) whether any provision has been made in the Eleventh Five Year Plan in this regard; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. An expert committee headed by Dr. T. Ramasami, Secretary, Department of Science and Technology has shortlisted 35 proposals from 30 institutions for setting up these centres in frontier areas of science and technology. The state-wise details is at Statement.

(e) to (g) Yes, Madam. The scheme will strengthen the scientific infrastructure for training and research at doctoral and post doctoral in emerging areas of science and technology in institutions with good track record.

Statement

Region	State	Institutions
1	2	3
Eastern	Assam	Assam University, Silchar
	Odisha	National Institute of Technology, Rourkela
	West Bengal	(i) Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Kolkata (ii) Satyendra Nath Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Kolkata
Northern	Uttar Pradesh	(i) Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Science, Lucknow (ii) Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur
North West	New Delhi	Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi
	Rajasthan	Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani, Rajasthan
South Central	Andhra Pradesh	(i) Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad (ii) International Institute of Information Technology, Hyderabad (iii) University of Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
Southern	Tamil Nadu	(i) Indian Institute of Technology, Madras (ii) University of Madras, Chepauk, Chennai (iii) Amrita Vishwavidyapeetham University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu (iv) Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Tamil Nadu (v) Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology, Annamalai University, Tamil Nadu (vi) National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu (vii) Anna University, Chennai (viii) Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai (ix) Thiagarajar College, Madurai (x) Entomology Research Institute, Loyola College, Chennai (xi) Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirapalli
	Puducherry	School of Life Sciences, Puducherry University
South West	Karnataka	(i) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore (ii) Deptt. of Studies in Computer Science, University of Mysore (iii) Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment, Bangalore

1	2	3
	Kerala	(i) Cochin University of Science and Technology, Cochin (ii) National Institute of Technology, Calicut, Kerala (iii) Centre for Bioinformatics, Karyavattom Campus, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
Western	Maharashtra	University of Pune, Maharashtra

Phone Tapping

2688. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

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

(a) whether the Government recommends for tapping of telephone conversations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the policy of the Government in this regard;

(d) whether some records of tapped phone calls have been leaked recently;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the measures adopted by the Government to ensure the safe custody of recorded calls and the action taken against the persons found responsible for leakage of recorded taps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): Based on the information received from Ministry of Home Affairs, the reply is as follows:

(a) to (c) Interception of telephone conversation is a permissible activity under Section 5(2) of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 wherein on the occurrence of any public emergency, or in the interest of the public safety, the Central Government or a State Government or any officer specially authorized in this behalf by the Central Government or a State Government after proper satisfaction issues authorization to the concerned notified agencies to intercept/tap telephones in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of State,

friendly relations with foreign states or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of an offence duly recording the reasons thereof. The procedure of such authorization is well laid in Rule 419 A of the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951 as amended from time to time in 1999 and in 2007.

(d) and (e) As an allegation of this effect is a matter of a Writ Petition with the Apex Court-the matter is thus sub-judice.

(f) Rule 419A provides for a robust oversight mechanism.

[Translation]

Waning of Country's Image

2689. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI ARJUN ROY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of Global Intelligence Review (GIR), an independent Mumbai based think tank, has stated that India's image has been waned at the international level during the past six months;

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

(c) the details of reasons given by the GIR for waning country's image; and

(d) the details of steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the image of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S

OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Government has seen media reports to the effect that a study by Global Intelligence Review, an independent Mumbai think tank, has *inter-alia* stated that India's image has waned at the international level during the past six months due to governance deficit and corruption. The study/review represents a point of view.

(d) The Government has taken several steps in the recent past to check corruption and improve Governance. The steps, *inter alia*, include-

- (i) Constitution of a Group of Ministers to consider measures that can be taken by the Government to tackle corruption.
- (ii) Introduction of the Lokpal Bill, 2011 in the Lok Sabha.
- (iii) Ratification of United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC).
- (iv) Introduction of the Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organizations Bill, 2011 in the Lok Sabha.
- (v) Introduction of the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010 in the Parliament.
- (vi) Placing of immovable property returns of all Members of the All India Services and other Group 'A' officers of the Central Government in public domain.

Improving Living Standard of Common Man

2690. SHRI ARJUN ROY:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the assessment of individual living standard of a common man carried out on the basis of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country is far from reality;

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

(c) whether different basis have been identified in several countries of the world in place of the GDP for assessing the living standard of the common man; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the basis prevalent at present in other countries of the world for the said assessment?

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 (d) Yes, Madam. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is one of the many indicators identified for measuring human well-being in terms of improved living standard of common man. Overall development includes improvement in standard of living of the people measured in terms of various parameters such as level of education, employment, access to basic amenities etc., besides GDP growth and its distribution.

There have been many initiatives taken worldwide to capture the progress made in human welfare in general and the living standard of the people in particular and these have been captured in many studies including that of UN.

The concept of Gross National Happiness (GNH), which puts the well-being of individuals at the top of the national development agenda, was first articulated by Bhutanese King Jigme Singye Wangchuck in 1972. The National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) of Philippine developed a methodology to compute Philippine Happiness Index, which measures the happiness by combining the economic indicators along with some multidimensional measure of the progress. The Happy Planet Index (HPI) is an index of human well-being and environmental impact that was introduced by the New Economics Foundation (NEF) in July 2006.

India's inclusive growth model adopted as a development strategy in the Eleventh Five Year Plan emphasized the policy framework that broadly converges with human welfare approach of development and focuses on improvement in the living standard of the common man. The broad vision of the Eleventh Plan includes several inter-related components: rapid growth that reduces poverty and creates employment opportunities, access to essential services in health and education especially for the poor, equality of opportunity, empowerment through education and skill development, employment opportunities underpinned by the National Rural Employment Guarantee, environmental sustainability, recognition of women's agency and good governance.

*[English]***Enrolment Rate in Schools**

2691. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:

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

(a) the enrolment rate at primary, middle and matriculation stages in the schools for urban and rural areas, separately;

(b) the drop-out rates for the aforesaid categories;

(c) whether the Government is aware that quality of education in rural areas is inferior in comparison to the urban areas; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government for improving the standard of education in the rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As per the SES data for 2007-08 Gross Enrolment Ratio at primary, upper primary and secondary level in 2007-08 is as follows:

	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary
Rural	111.81	69.99	50.87
Total (Rural + Urban)	113.97	78.06	58.15

The data for drop out rate for urban and rural areas is not available separately.

(c) and (d) As per Mid Term Learner Achievement Survey conducted by NCERT, the difference in learning achievement of class III students in rural and urban areas for the subjects of Mathematics, Language and EVS is not significant. Similarly, in respect of class V students, the urban-rural differences in achievement is marginal for the subjects of Mathematics and EVA, but is somewhat high in the case of language abilities. For class VII/VIII students, the urban-rural difference in achievement is insignificant for the subject of Mathematics, Science and Social Science, and is marginal in the case of language abilities. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 which became operative with

effect from 1st April 2010 mandates the compulsory enrolment, retention and completion of elementary education for all the children of 6-14 years of age. SSA framework for implementation and norms have been revised to align them with the provisions of the RTE Act. Important provisions made to ensure universal enrolment include the opening of schools in the neighbourhood, improvement of school infrastructure and facilities, residential hostel buildings for children in habitations un-served by regular schools and also for children without adult protection, recruitment of additional teachers, provision of text-books and uniforms to children, special training for Out-of- School children. In addition, SSA also provides for specific interventions for girls, SC, ST, and Muslim community. The Mid-day-Meal programme also contributes to improve educational status throughout the country. The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has also been launched in order to universalize and improve the quality of secondary education in the country.

*[Translation]***Sixth Report of Administrative Commission**

2692. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission has submitted its Sixth report;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the main features of the said report; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on the recommendations of the 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) The 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) has submitted its Sixth Report titled 'Local Governance - An inspiring journey into the future'.

(b) and (c) The Sixth Report of 2nd ARC has made detailed recommendations on various issues concerning rural and urban Local Self Government, details of which are given in Statements-I to IV.

The action taken by the Government is enclosed at Statement-I (pages 1-100), Statement-II (pages 101-130), Statement-III (pages 131-140 and Statement-IV (pages 141-143).

Statement I

*Administrative Reforms Commission's 6th Report titled
"Local Governance — An Inspiring Journey into the Future"*

Accepted Recommendations which have been implemented

Sl.No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission	Government's Decision	Action Taken
1	2	3	4
	3. (Para 3.1.3.11) Structure of Local Bodies		Ministry of Panchayati Raj
1.	b. The Constitutional provisions relating to reservation of seats (Article 243 D) must be retained in the current form to ensure adequate representation to the under-privileged sections and women.(5)	(b) Accepted. Article 243 D would be retained in its present form	(b) No action called for.
2.	d. Article 243 C(1) should be retained. (7)	(d) Accepted	(d) No action called for.
	4. (Para 3.2.1.12) The Electoral Process		Ministry of Urban Development
3.	a. The task of delimitation and reservation of constituencies should be entrusted to the State Election Commissions (SECs). (11)	(a) to (f) Accepted.	(a) to (f) State/Union Territory Governments have been requested to take necessary action vide letter No. N-11025/56/2007-UCD dated 08.12.2008 and reminded vide letters dated 7.8.2009 and 3.9.2009. State/UT Governments are periodically requested to take necessary action.
4.	b. Local government laws in all States should provide for adoption of the Assembly electoral rolls for local governments without any revision of names by SECs. For such a process to be effective it is necessary to ensure that the voter registration and preparation of electoral rolls by Election Commission of India is based on geographic contiguity. Similarly the electoral divisions for elections to local bodies should follow the Building Blocks approach. (12)		Ministry of Panchayati Rai
5.	c. The Registration of Electors Rules, 1960, should be amended to define a 'Part' a compact geographical unit.(13)		(a), (b) and (f) Referred to States/UTs vide MoPR's letter dated 01.01.09 for implementation. Reminder sent on 10.02.09. Detailed advisory issued by letter No. M-11011/131/2008-P&C (AR) dated 31st March, 2009 to Chief Secretaries.
6.	d. In order to achieve convergence between census data and electoral rolls, the boundaries of a 'Part' and 'Enumeration Block' should coincide. (14)		

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7. e. Reservation of seats should follow any one of the two principles mentioned below (15).

8. i. In case of single-member constituencies, the rotation can be after at least 2 terms of 5 years each so that there is possibility of longevity of leadership and nurturing of constituencies.

ii. Instead of single-member constituencies, elections can be held to multimember constituencies by the List System, ensuring the reservation of seats. This will obviate the need for rotation thus guaranteeing allocation of seats for the reserved categories.

Part (ii) not accepted.

f. The conduct of elections for the elected members of District and Metropolitan Planning Committees should be entrusted to the State Election Commission.(16)

5. (Para 3.2.2.6) Constitution of the State Election Commission

9. a. The State Election Commissioner should be appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of a collegium, comprising the Chief Minister, the Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly and the Leader of Opposition in the Legislative Assembly. (17)

(a) and (b) Accepted.

10. b. An institutional mechanism should be created to bring the Election Commission of India and the State Election Commission on a common platform for coordination, learning from each other's experiences and sharing of resources (18)

Ministry of Urban Development

(a) and (b) State/Union Territory Governments have been requested by Ministry of Urban Development to take necessary action vide letter No. N-11035/56/2007-UCD dated 08.12.2008 and reminded vide letters dated 7.8.2009. Most of the State Governments have constituted the State Election Commission (SEC). Reminders have been sent to the remaining five States/UTs of J&K, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland and Daman & Diu, requesting to take necessary action and revert.

Ministry of Panchayati Raj

(a) Referred to States/UTs *vide* MoPR's letter dated 01.01.09 for implementation. Reminder sent on 10.02.09. Detailed advisory issued by Letter No. M-11011/131/2008-P&C (AR) dated 31st March, 2009 to Chief Secretaries.

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	7. (Para 3.3.1.7) Devolution of Powers and Responsibilities		Ministry of Urban Development
11.	a. There should be clear delineation of functions for each level of local government in the case of each subject matter law. This is not a one-time exercise and has to be done continuously while working out locally relevant socio-economic programmes, restructuring organizations and framing subject-matter laws.(20)	(a) to (d) Accepted.	(a) to (d) State/Union Territory Governments and Central Ministries have been requested to take necessary action vide letter No. N-11025/56/2007-UCD dated 08/12/08 and reminded vide letters dated 7.8.2009 and 3.9.2009. Further, the Government of India is promoting devolution of functions listed under Schedule 12 of the Constitution under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT). All states have committed to strengthen the process of devolution in a time bound manner within the Mission period of 2005-2012.
12.	b. Each subject-matter law, which has functional elements that are best attended to at local levels, should have provision for appropriate devolution to such levels - either in the law or in subordinate legislation. All the relevant Union and State laws have to be reviewed urgently and suitably amended.(21)		Ministry of Panchayati Raj
13.	c. In the case of new laws, it will be advisable to add a 'local government memorandum' (on the analogy of financial memorandum and memorandum of subordinate legislation) indicating whether any functions to be attended to by local governments are involved and if so, whether this has been provided for in the law.(22)		(a) to (c) Ministry of Panchayati Raj vide their D.O. No. N-11011/182/2008-P&C (AR) dated 16.01.2009 have requested State/Union Territory Governments and Central Ministries to take necessary action.
14.	d. In case of urban local bodies, in addition to the functions listed in the Twelfth Schedule, the following should be devolved to urban local bodies: — School education; — Public health, including community health centres/areas hospitals; and — Land management, including registration. These, however, are only illustrative additional functions and more such functions could be devolved to urban local bodies by the respective States (23)	(d) Accepted.	Ministry of Urban Development
15.	9. (Para 3.5.2.18) The State Finance Commission (SFC)		(a) to (j) State/Union Territory Governments have been requested to

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	Commission regarding the working of the SFCs as listed in paragraph 3.5.2.8. (25)		
16.	b. Article 243 I (1) of the Constitution should be amended to include the phrase "at such earlier time" after the words "Every fifth year". (26)		
17.	c. Each State should prescribe through an Act, the qualifications of persons eligible to be appointed as Members of the State Finance Commission. (27)		
18.	d. SFCs should evolve objective and transparent norms for devolution and distribution of funds. The norms should include area-wise indices for backwardness. State Finance Commissions should link the devolution of funds to the level/quality of civic amenities that the citizens could expect. This could then form the basis of an impact evaluation.(28)		take necessary action vide letter No.N-11025/56/2007-UCD dated 08.12.08 and reminded vide letters dated 7.8.2009 and 3.9.2009. In fact, an advisory was issued to the States in March, 2008 emphasizing <i>inter-alia</i> the need for proper constitution of SFCs, time limit of SFCs and synchronization of SFCs with Central Finance Commissions (CFCs), creation of a Permanent SFC Cell in each State, consistent methodology of SFCs defining Minimum Standards of performance of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), defining of Minimum Service Standards Norms, proposed SFC Grants to be linked with Enhanced Levels of Services, need for analysis of State Finances, response by State Government to SFC Reports etc. State/ UT Governments. Have been requested to take necessary action.
19.	e. The Action Taken Report on the recommendations of the SFC must compulsorily be placed in the concerned State Legislature within six months of submission and followed with an annual statement on the devolution made and grants given to individual local bodies and the implementation of other recommendations through an appendix to the State budget documents.(29)		The 13th Central Finance Commission has stipulated that State Governments must prescribe through an Act the qualifications of persons eligible for appointment as members of SFC, for availing Performance Grants.
20.	f. Incentives can be built into devolution from the Union to the States to take care of the need to improve devolution from the States to the third tier of governments.(30)		
21.	g. Common formats, as recommended by the Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC) must be adopted, and annual accounts and other data must be compiled and updated for use by the SFCs.(31)		
22.	h. SFCs should carry out a more thorough analysis of the finances of local bodies		<p>Ministry of Panchayati Raj</p> <p>(a) to (j) Accepted Ministry of Panchayati Raj have requested State/ Union Territory Government to take necessary action vide their letter No. N-11011/54/2007-P&C (AR) (Vol.-IV) dated 01.01.2009 Detailed guidelines have also been issued vide letter No. N-38012 13/TFC/2008 dated 27th April, 2009.</p>

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and make concrete recommendations for improvements in their working. In case of smaller local bodies such recommendations could be broad in nature, but in case of larger local bodies, recommendations should be more specific. With historical data being available with the SFC, and with the improvement in efficiency of data collection, the SFC would be in a position to carry out the required detailed analysis. The special needs of large urban agglomerations particularly the Metropolitan cities should be specially addressed by the SFC.(32)

23. i. SFCs should evolve norms for staffing of local bodies.(33)
24. j. It is necessary that a mechanism be put in place which reviews the implementation of all the recommendations of the SFCs. If considered necessary, devolution of funds could be made conditional to local bodies agreeing to implement the recommendations of the SFCs. (34)

10. (Para 3.6.16) Capacity Building for Self Governance

25. a. Capacity building efforts in rural and urban local self governing institutions must attend to both the organisation building requirements as also the professional and skills upgradation of individuals associated with these bodies, whether elected or appointed. Relevant Panchayat and Municipal legislations and manuals framed thereunder must contain clear enabling provisions in this respect. There should be special capacity building programmes for women members. (35)
26. b. State Governments should encourage local bodies to outsource specific functions to public or private agencies, as may be appropriate, through enabling guidelines and support. Outsourcing of activities

Ministry of Urban Development

(a) to (g) State/UT Governments have been requested to take necessary action vide letter No. N-11025/56/2007-UCD dated 08.12.2008 and reminded vide letters dated 7.8.2009 and 3.9.2009. The Ministry of Urban Development implemented the Capacity building for decentralized urban governance (CBDUG) programme in collaboration with the UNDP in 16 Urban Local Bodies in four states. The programme covered property tax reforms, implementation of double entry accounting systems, establishment of citizens facilitation centres and formulation of city development plans. In November, 2008, the Capacity Building Programme for

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	<p>should be backed by development of in-house capacity for monitoring and oversight of outsourced activities. Likewise, transparent and fair procurement procedures need to be put in place by the State Government to improve fiscal discipline and probity in the local bodies. (36)</p> <p>27. c. Comprehensive and holistic training requires expertise and resources from various subject matter specific training institutes. This can be best achieved by 'networking' of institutions concerned with various subjects such as financial management, rural development, disaster management and general management. This should be ensured by the nodal agencies in State Governments. (37)</p> <p>28. d. As an aid to capacity building, suitable schemes need to be drawn up under State Plans for Rural and Urban Development for documentations of case studies, best practices and evaluation with reference to the performance of the prescribed duties and responsibilities of such bodies. (38)</p> <p>29. e. Training of elected representatives and personnel should be regarded as a continuing activity. Expenditure requirement on training may be taken into account by the State Finance Commissions while making recommendations. (39)</p> <p>30. f. Academic research has a definite role to play in building long-term strategic institutional capacity for greater public good. Organizations like the Indian Council of Social Science Research must be encouraged to fund theoretical, applied and action research on various aspects of the functioning of local bodies. (40)</p> <p>31. g. A pool of experts and specialists (e.g. engineers, planners etc.) could be maintained by a federation/consortium of local bodies. This common pool could be</p>		<p>Urban Local Bodies (CBULB) was launched. The programme is aimed at strengthening urban local governments through capacity building for better governance and financial management as articulated in the 11th Plan. The Scheme covers a wide range of activities with respect to Capacity Building like setting up of Centres of Excellence, addressing specific gaps in Urban planning, Preparation of City Development plans, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), Implementation of Property Tax Reforms, e-Governance, Accounting Reforms, etc. The financial support under the Capacity Building Programme shall be extended to the identified institutions/Cities/States for the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Setting up of Centres of Excellence 2. Addressing specific capacity gaps including urban planning, socio-economic and environmental planning, project implementation and management, preparation of detailed project reports, municipal service delivery including water supply, sewerage and sanitation, solid waste management, financial management, urban transport, costs recovery and user charges etc. 3. Implementation of capacity building programme in pursuance of National Urban Sanitation Policy. 4. Implementation of municipal reforms likes property tax reforms, accounting reforms, e-Governance, public-private partnership etc. 5. Applied research and development programmes related to water supply, sanitation, solid waste management, urban development etc.

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then accessed by the local bodies whenever required for specific tasks. (41)

6. Communication and outreach activities like documentation and dissemination, website workshop/seminars/conferences etc.

7. Monitoring and evaluation of the activities undertaken.

The Ministry is also supporting training programmes for women elected representatives.

Centres of Excellence

Under the CBULB Scheme, the Ministry of Urban Development has created thirteen Centres of Excellence with the aim to strengthen capacity building measures, awareness, research & training in priority areas of Urban Development and Management. The Centres of Excellence will address urban development issues at national, state and local levels and will provide support to State and local government in key areas of urban development. The centres of excellence include Administrative Staff College of India, Indian Institute of Management — Bangalore, IIT — Chennai, IIT — Guwahati, etc.

In FY 2009-10, under the Capacity Building Scheme the proposals submitted by various State Governments were approved and grants released as per details below—

(a) Capacity Building proposals from 6 States which cover areas of Accounting Reforms, Development of CDP and toolkit, preparation of DPR and project management, training of newly elected women representatives, elected representatives, town planning officers, Municipal Engineers etc.; Communication

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campaign for community participation, citizen centric Municipal Services and reform; Comprehensive Revenue Improvement Action Plan and Tax Mapping; and Strategizing of state sanitation programmes etc.

(b) City Sanitation Plans for 85 cities.

(c) Information Systems Improvement Plans (ISIP) for 12 Cities.

An amount of Rs. 39.10 crores were released in respect of the above proposals, including grants to the COEs.

State/UT Governments are being encouraged to take up capacity building activities under the scheme.

Ministry of Panchayati Raj

(a) to (g) Accepted.

(a) to (g) Ministry of Panchayati Raj had prepared a comprehensive National Capability Building Framework which is under implementation. States have been requested vide d.o. letter No. M-11011/71/2008- P&C dated 29.04.2009 to incorporate the Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) recommendations into Capacity Building Programmes and Guidelines. Action research and research project has been initiated to prepare model guidelines for outsourcing of functions by local bodies.

11. (Para 3.7.5.6) Decentralized Planning

32. b. In the interim and in accordance with the present constitutional scheme, DPCs should be constituted in all States within three months of completion of elections to local bodies and should become the sole planning body for the district. The DPC should be assisted by a planning office with a full time District Planning Officer.(43)

(b) to (h) Accepted. It was noted that the Planning Commission had already issued guidelines which the States need to implement.

Ministry of Urban Development

(b) to (h) State/UT Governments have been requested to take necessary action vide letter No. N-11025/56/2007-UCD dated 08.12.2008 and reminded vide letters dated 7.8.2009 and 3.9.2009. Manual for Integrated District Planning prepared by the Planning Commission was circulated to all

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33.	c. For urban districts where town planning functions are being done by Development Authorities, these authorities should become the technical/planning arms of the DPCs and ultimately of the District Council.(44)		States/UTs for use during district planning exercises. Ministry of Urban Development was actively involved in the formulation of the manual. The purpose of the manual is to assist planners at the local, district and State levels by taking into account resources locally available, infrastructure status and gaps, the aims and vision of the local people etc.
34.	d. A dedicated centre in every district should be set up to provide inputs to the local bodies for preparations of plans. A two-way flow of information between different levels of government may also be ensured.(45)		A letter was sent by Secretary (MUD) to Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs requesting action to facilitate enactment of enabling legislation and constitution of Metropolitan Planning Committees for all the metropolitan areas. So far out of 14 Metropolitan Planning Committee (MPC) States, six states viz. Andhra Pradesh, Gujrat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have constituted MPCs or passed enabling legislation for the same; six Sates/UTs viz. Chandigarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh are yet to implement this; and Haryana & Delhi have not committed to the same.
35.	e. The guidelines issued by the Planning Commission pertaining to the preparation of the plan for the district and the recommendations of the Expert Group regarding the planning process at the district level should be strictly implemented. (46)		Ministry of Panchayati Raj
36.	f. Each State Government should develop the methodology of participatory local level planning and provide such support as is necessary to institutionalize a regime of decentralized planning. (47)		(b) to (h) District Planning Councils (DPCs) have now been constituted in 21 States. Gujarat has also constituted DPCs in some of the districts. Uttarakhand & Jharkhand are now the only States where DPCs are yet to be constituted The matter is being pursued by Ministry of Panchayati Raj with Uttarakhand. Letters were sent at the Ministerial and Secretary level to Government of Uttarakhand in 2008 and 2009.
37.	g. States may design a planning calendar prescribing the time limits within which each local body has to finalize its plan and send it to the next higher level, to facilitate the preparation of a comprehensive plan for the district. (48)		The Planning Commission in association with Ministry of Panchayati Raj has prepared and issued Manual on District Planning.
38.	h. State Planning Boards should ensure that the district plans are integrated with the State plans that are prepared by them. It should be made mandatory for the States to prepare their development plans only after consolidating the plans of the local bodies. The National Planning Commission has to take the initiative in institutionalizing this process. (49)		

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Detailed advisory on decentralized integrated planning issued to States vide Ministry of Panchayati Raj letter No. N- 11019/833/08-Pol.I dated 29.05.09.

(Para 3.7.6.2.4)

Ministry of Urban Development

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| <p>39. a. The function of planning for urban areas have to be clearly demarcated among the local bodies and planning committees. The local bodies should be responsible for plans at the layout level. The DPCs/District Councils — when constituted — and MPCs should be responsible for preparation of regional and zonal plans. The level of public consultation should be enhanced at each level. (50)</p> <p>40. b. For metropolitan areas, the total area likely to be urbanised (the extended metropolitan region) should be assessed by the State Government and an MPC constituted for the same which may be deemed to be a DPC for such areas. As such an area will usually cover more than one district, DPCs for those districts should not be constituted (or their jurisdictions may be limited to the rural portion of the revenue district concerned). The MPCs should be asked to draw up a Master Plan/CDP for the entire metropolitan area including the peri-urban areas. (51)</p> <p>40. c. The departments Development (DAs) should planning of the Authorities be merged with the DPCs and MPCs who will prepare the master plans and zonal plans. (52)</p> <p>42. d. The task of enforcement and regulation of the master plans/CDPs drawn up by the MPCs should be the specific statutory responsibility of all the local bodies falling within the extended metropolitan region concerned. (53)</p> <p>43. e. The monopoly role of Development Authorities (DAs) in development of land</p> | <p>(a) to (e) Accepted.</p> | <p>(a) to (e) State/Union Territory Government have been requested by the Ministry of Urban Development to take necessary action vide letter No. N-11025/56/2007-UCD dated 8.12.2008 and reminded vide letters dated 7.8.2009 and 3.9.2009. State/UT Governments are periodically being requested to take necessary action.</p> |
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for urban uses, wherever it exists, should be done way with. However, public agencies should continue to play a major role in development of critical city level infrastructure as well as low cost housing for the poor. For this purpose, the engineering and land management departments of the DAs should be merged with the concerned Municipality/ Corporation. (54)

12. (Para 3.8.6) Accountability and Transparency

44. a. Audit committees may be constituted by the State Governments at the district level to exercise oversight regarding the integrity of financial information, adequacy of internal controls, compliance with the applicable laws and ethical conduct of all persons involved in local bodies. These committees must have independence, access to all information, ability to communicate with technical experts, and accountability to the public. For Metropolitan Corporations, separate audit committees should be constituted. Once the District Councils come into existence, a special committee of the District Council may examine the audit reports and other financial statements of the local bodies within the district. Such committee may also be authorized to fix responsibility for financial lapses. In respect of the audit reports of the District Council itself, a special committee of the Legislative Council may discharge a similar function. (55)

45. b. There should be a separate Standing Committee of the State Legislature for the local Bodies. This Committee may function in the manner of a Public Accounts Committee. (56)

46. c. A local body Ombudsman should be constituted on the lines suggested below. The respective State Panchayat Acts and

Ministry of Urban Development

(a) to (j) Accepted except that the constitution of the District Council is not acceptable (11(a)) as it would alter the existing structure of PRIs.

(a) to (j) State/UT Governments have been requested to take necessary action vide letter No.N-11025/56/ 2007 - UCD dated 08.12.2008 from Ministry of Urban Development and reminded vide letters dated 7.8.2009 and 3.9.2009. State/UT Governments are periodically being requested to take necessary action.

The 13th Central Finance Commission has stipulated that State Governments must put in place a system of independent local body ombudsman to look into compliance of corruption and mal administration against functionaries of local bodies, which include both elected members and officials for recommending suitable action, for availing Performance Grant.

Ministry of Panchayati Raj

(a) to (h) Recommendation on Ombudsman has also figured in the 4th Report of ARC and this has already been referred to States vide D.O.No.A-4401 4 HI 06-Estt. Dated 21.08.2007. Last reminder sent on 6.2.2009. The model Panchayati Raj Act formulated by MoPR, which has a provision for Ombudsman, has been circulated to the States for adoption. Others referred vide D.O.No. N-11011/

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	<p>the Urban local Bodies Acts should be amended to include provisions pertaining to the local body Ombudsman.</p> <p>i. Local body Ombudsman should be constituted for a group of districts to look into complaints of corruption and maladministration against functionaries of local bodies, both elected members and officials. For this, the term 'Public Servant' should be defined appropriately in the respective State legislations.</p> <p>ii. Local body Ombudsman should be a single member body appointed by a Committee consisting of the Chief Minister of the State, the Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly and the Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly. The Ombudsman should be selected from a panel of eminent persons of impeccable integrity and should not be a serving government official.</p> <p>iii. The Ombudsman should have the authority to investigate cases and submit reports to competent authorities for taking action. In case of complaints and grievances regarding corruption and maladministration against local bodies in general and its elected functionaries, the local body Ombudsman should send its report to the Lokayukta who shall forward it to the Governor of the State with its recommendations. In case of disagreement with the recommendations of the Ombudsman, the reasons must be placed in the public domain.</p> <p>iv. In case of a Metropolitan Corporations, a separate Ombudsman should be constituted.</p> <p>v. Time limits may be prescribed for the Ombudsman to complete its investigations into complaints. (57)</p>		<p>54/2007-P&C (AR) (Vol. IV) dated 01.01.2009. Reminder issued on 10.02.2009.</p> <p>Reminder on recommendations (a), (b) & (g) sent vide No. M-11011/139/2008-P&C (AR) on 20.01.2009. Reminder issued on 23.04.2009.</p>
47.	d. In case of complaints and grievances related to infringement of the law governing elections to these local bodies, leading to suspension/disqualification of membership, the authority to investigate should lie with the State Election Commission who shall send its recommendations to the Governor of the State. (58)		

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55.	<p>b. The financial statements and balance sheet of the urban local bodies should be audited by an Auditor in the manner prescribed for audit of Government Companies under the Companies Act, 1956 with the difference that in the case of audit of these local bodies, the C&AG should prescribe guidelines for empanelment of the Chartered Accountants and the selection can be made by the State Governments within these guidelines. The audit to be done by the Local Fund Audit or the C&AG in discharge of their responsibilities would be in addition to such an audit. (66)</p>		<p>Urban Development Programme and Scheme for Infrastructure upgradation in satellite towns and counter magnets. Subsequent to the National Municipal Accounts Manual, the Ministry has also brought out the Municipal Asset Valuation Methodology Manual and is in the process of preparing a training manual for implementation of double entry accounts. State/Union Territory Governments as well as C&AG have been requested to take necessary action vide letter No. N-11025/56/2007-UCD dated 8.12.2008 and reminded vide letters dated 7.8.2009 and 3.9.2009.</p>
56.	<p>c. The existing arrangement between the Comptroller & Auditor General of India and the State Governments with regard to providing Technical Guidance and Supervision (TGS) over maintenance of accounts and audit of PRIs and ULBs should be institutionalised by making provisions in the State Laws governing local bodies. (67)</p>		<p>The 13th Central Finance Commission has stipulated that the State Governments must put in place an audit system for all local bodies which may be certified by C&AG to ensure compliance of this condition for availing Performance Grants.</p>
57.	<p>d. It should be ensured that the audit and accounting standards and formats for Panchayats are prepared in a way which is simple and comprehensible to the elected representatives of the PRIs. (68)</p>		<p>(g) to (k) State/UT Governments as well as C& AG have been reminded to take necessary action.</p>
58.	<p>e. The independence of the Director, Local Fund Audit (DLFA) or any other agency responsible for audit of accounts of local bodies should be institutionalized by making the office independent of the State administration. The head of this body should be appointed by the State Government from a panel vetted by the C&AG. (69)</p>	<p>(g) to (k) Accepted.</p>	<p>The Ministry of Panchayati Raj</p> <p>(g) to (k) State /UT Governments as well as C&AG have been requested to take necessary action vide letter D.O. No. N- 11011/54/2007-P&C (AR) (Vol.-IV) dated 01/01/2009 by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. Further reminder issued vide No. 11011/134/2008-P&C dated 20.01.2009.</p>
59.	<p>g. Audit reports on local bodies should be placed before the State Legislature and these reports should be discussed by a separate committee of the State Legislature on the same lines as the Public Accounts Committee (PAC). (71)</p>		<p>The Ministry of Panchayati Raj is separately working with the C&AG for a robust and simple accounting and reporting system. Advisory is being issued to the States regarding maintenance and audit of accounts which includes simple and robust accounting formats.</p>

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60. h. Access to relevant information/records to DLFA/designated authority for conducting audit or the C&AG should be ensured by incorporating suitable provisions in the State Laws governing local bodies. (72)
61. i. Each State may ensure that the local bodies have adequate capacity to match with the standards of accounting and auditing. (73)
62. j. The system of outcome auditing should be gradually introduced. For this purpose the key indicators of performance in respect of a government scheme will need to be decided and announced in advance. (74)
63. k. To complement institutional audit arrangements, adoption and monitoring of prudent financial management practices in the local bodies should be institutionalized by the State Governments by legislating an appropriate law on Fiscal Responsibility for local Bodies. (75)

14. (Para 3.10.1.2) Information and Communication Technology

64. a. Information and Communication Technology should be utilized by the local governments in process simplification, enhancing transparency and accountability and providing delivery of services through single window. (76)

Ministry of Urban Development

(a) Accepted. Ministry of Panchyati Raj and Ministry of Urban Development may take further action. At the District Planning Unit that is planned by Planning Commission, ICT as well as space technology can be utilized. This unit will harmonize, synergize and integrate with the existing ICT infrastructure of NIC at the district level.

(a) This Ministry is implementing the National Urban Information System (NUIS) Scheme. NUIS scheme comprises broadly two major components (a) Urban Spatial Information System (USIS) to meet the spatial (map/images, data /information) requirements of urban planning for routine functions and (b) National Urban Databank and Indicators (NUDBI) to develop town-level urban database to support development of indices through Local Urban Observations (LUO) under the National Urban Observatory (NUO) programme. During the 1st phase, 152 towns/cities will be covered under NUIS Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 66.28 crore to be shared by the Centre and the

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State in the ratio of 75:25. Generation of digital maps and GIS database under this scheme is being outsourced to Survey of India who will undertake the job jointly with National Remote Sensing The Town and Country Planning Organization (TCPO) under the Ministry of Urban Development is the nodal agency for implementation and review of the scheme. A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Ministry of Urban Development and Survey of India was signed on March 13, 2006. 152 towns have been selected under the scheme. During the 1st phase of this scheme, a total estimated sum of Rs. 66.28 crore would be spent, out of which the Central Share is Rs. 49.71 crore.

Project on e-Governance in Municipalities that would ensure utilization of ICT by local governments for enhanced transparency and accountability as well as better service delivery through single window has been initiated. However, as per the decision of the Planning Commission the project is presently being implemented in 35 cities having million plus population as part of the JNNURM Scheme. Implementation of the project in other towns would wait till the implementation is watched in 35 cities.

Ministry of Panchayati Raj

(a) State/UT Governments have been requested to take necessary action vide D.O. No. N-11011/54/2007-P&C (AR) (Vol.-IV) dated 01.01.2009.

A Centrally sponsored scheme for e-governance in PRIs is being finalized by Ministry of Panchayati Raj. Work on Information and Service Needs Assessment (ISNA), Business Process

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	<p>15 (Para 3.10.2.8) Space Technology</p> <p>65. a. Space Technology should be harnessed by the local bodies to create an information based and for providing services (77)</p> <p>66. b. Local Governments should become one point service centres for providing various web based and satellite based services. This would however require capacity building in the local governments (78)</p>	<p>(a) and (b) Accepted.</p>	<p>Re-engineering (BPR) and preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR), State-wise is underway.</p> <p>Ministry of Urban Development</p> <p>(a) and (b) Benchmarks for the provision of e-Governance related functions have been formulated. The benchmarks will cover functions such as Registration and issue of Birth/Death Certificate, Property Tax Administration. Payment and Management of Utility bills, Grievances Handling, Building approvals, e-Procurement, Issue of License etc.</p> <p>The National Mission Mode Project for e-Governance is under implementation in the 35 million plus cities and is likely to be extended to all 423 Class I cities as per the 2001 census. Achievement of these benchmarks will entail the use of space technology.</p>
	<p>16. (Para 4.1.3.5) Size of the Gram Panchayat</p> <p>67. a. States should ensure that as far as possible Gram Panchayats should be of an appropriate size which would make them viable units of self-governance and also enable effective popular participation. This exercise will need to take into account local geographical and demographic conditions. (79)</p>	<p>(a) Accepted.</p>	<p>Ministry of Panchayati Raj</p> <p>(a) State/UT Governments have been requested to take necessary action vide D.O. No.N-11011/54/2007 -P&C (AR) (Vol.-IV) dated 01/01/2009 by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. Reminder issued on 10.02.2009. Implementation lies with the States/UTs</p>
	<p>17. (Para 4.1.4.4) Ward Sabha — its Necessity</p> <p>68. a. Wherever there are large Gram Panchayats, States should take steps to constitute Ward Sabhas which will exercise in such Panchayats, certain powers and functions of the Gram Sabha and of the Gram Panchayat as may be entrusted to them. (80)</p>	<p>(a) Accepted.</p>	<p>Ministry of Panchayati Raj</p> <p>(a) State/UT Governments have been requested to take necessary action vide D.O. No. N-11011/54/2007-P&C (AR) (Vol.-IV) dated 01.01.2009 by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. Reminder issued on 10.02.2009. Implementation lies with the States/UTs.</p>

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18. (Para 4.1.5.4) Personnel Management in PRIs

Ministry of Panchayati Raj

69. a. Panchayats should have power to recruit personnel and to regulate their service conditions subject to such laws and standards as laid down by the State Government. Evolution of this system should not be prolonged beyond three years. Until then, the Panchayats may draw upon, for defined periods, staff from departments/agencies of the State Government, on deputation. (81)
- (a) and (b) Accepted. However, any fresh recruitment should not result in an increase in the overall administrative cost.
- (a) and (b) State/UT Governments have been requested to take necessary action vide D.O. No. N-11011/54/2007-P&C (AR) (Vol.-IV) dated 01.01.2009 by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. In case of (b) reminder was sent on 06.02.2009 vide letter No. A-44014/1/06-Estt-AR (Vol.11). Implementation lies with the States/UTs.
70. b. In all States, a detailed review of the staffing pattern and systems, with a zero-based approach to PRI staffing, may be undertaken over the next one year in order to implement the policy of PRI ownership of staff. The Zila Parishads, particularly, should be associated with this exercise. (82)

19. (Para 4.1.6.8) PRIs and the State Government

Ministry of Panchayati Raj

71. a. The provisions in some State Acts regarding approval of the budget of a Panchayat by the higher tier or any other State authority should be abolished. (83)
- (a) to (e) Accepted.
- (a) to (e) State/UT Governments have been requested to take necessary action vide D.O. No.N-11011/54/2007-P&C (AR) (Vol.-IV) dated 01.01.2009 by Ministry of Panchayati Raj. Reminder was also sent on 06.02.2009. Implementation lies with the States/UTs.
72. b. State Governments should not have the power to suspend or rescind any resolution passed by the PRIs or take action against the elected representatives on the ground of abuse of office, corruption etc. or to supersede/ dissolve the Panchayats. In all such cases, the powers to investigate and recommend action should lie with the local Ombudsman who will send his report through the Lokayukta to the Governor. (84)
73. c. For election infringements and other election related complaints, the authority to investigate should be the State Election Commission who will send its recommendations to the Governor. (85)
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74.	d. If, on any occasion, the State Government feels that there is need to take immediate action against the Panchayats or their elected representatives on one or more of the grounds mentioned in 'b' above, it should place the records before the Ombudsman for urgent investigation. In all such cases, the Ombudsman will send his report through Lokayukta to the Governor in a specified period. (86)		
75.	e. In all cases of disagreements with the recommendations made by the local Ombudsman/Lokayukta, the reasons will need to be placed in the public domain. (87)		
	21. (Para 4.2.3.10) Activity Mapping		Ministry of Panchayati Raj
76.	a. States must undertake comprehensive activity mapping with regard to all the matters mentioned in the Eleventh Schedule. This process should cover all aspects of the subject viz; planning, budgeting and provisioning of finances. The State Government should set-up a task force to complete this work within one year. (93)	(a) Accepted.	(a) Central Ministries/Depts. & States/UTs have been addressed vide letter No. N11019/681/2008-Pol. I dated 19.01.09 from Ministry of Panchayati Raj. All the States with the exception of Jharkhand have undertaken the exercise for activity mapping. Ministry of Panchayati Raj is pursuing with the States for improving the quality and depth of the exercise. Implementation lies with the individual Ministries/Departments and the States/UTs.
	22. (Para 4.2.4.2) Devolving Regulatory Functions to the Panchayats		Ministry of Panchayati Rai
77.	a. Rural policing, enforcement of building byelaws, issue of birth, death, caste and residence certificates, issue of voter identity cards, enforcement of regulations pertaining to weights and measures are some of the regulatory functions which should be entrusted to Panchayats. Panchayats may also be empowered to manage small endowments and charities. This could be done by suitably modifying the laws relating to charitable endowments. (95)	(a) and (b) Accepted. However, control of local bodies over police functions was not agreed to.	(a) and (b) Referred to Central Ministries/Depts. & States/UTs vide D.O. letter No. M-11011/18 2/ 2008-P&C (AR), dated 16.01.2009 by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. Reminders also sent on 26.02.2009, 01.05.2009 & 10.08.2009. Implementation lies with the individual Ministries/Departments and the States/UTs.

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78.	b. Regulatory functions which can be performed by the Panchayats should be identified and devolved on a continuous basis. (96)		
	23. (Para 4.3.5.3) Resource Generation by the Panchayats		Ministry of Panchayati Raj
79.	a. A comprehensive exercise needs to be taken up regarding broadening and deepening of the revenue base of local governments. This exercise will have to simultaneously look into four major aspects of resource mobilisation viz. (i) potential for taxation (ii) fixation of realistic tax rates (iii) widening of tax base and (iv) improved collection. Government may incorporate this as one of the terms of reference of the Thirteenth Finance Commission. (97)	(a) to (j) Accepted. Ministry of Panchayati Raj would take up the recommendations with the State Governments with regard to exploitation of minerals etc. Concerns of environment and pollution may be kept in mind.	(a) to (j) Detailed advisory on Panchayat Finances issued to States/UTs vide letter No. M-11011/16/2009-P&C (AR) dated 9.04.2009. A resolution had been adopted in the national seminar on Panchayat Level Revenue Mobilization and Efficient Fiscal Transfers held in July, 2007 that covered most of the recommendations of the ARC. This resolution was forwarded to the States for follow up in August 2007. The empowered Sub-Committee of NDC on Financial and Administrative Empowerment of PRIs also endorsed the recommendations adopted in the National seminar. The recommendations of the Empowered Sub-Committee of NDC were forwarded to all the States on 15th July, 2008. The report of the Empowered Sub Committee is proposed to be presented in the next meeting of the NDC.
80.	b. All common property resources vested in the Village Panchayats should be identified, listed and made productive for revenue generation. (98)		
81.	c. State Governments should by law expand the tax domain of Panchayats. Simultaneously it should be made obligatory for the Panchayats to levy taxes in this tax domain.(99)		
82.	d. At the higher level, the local bodies could be encouraged to run/manage utilities such as transport, water supply and power distribution on a sound financial basis and viability. (100)		
83.	e. The expanded tax domain could inter alia include levies on registration of cattle, restaurants, large shops, hotels, cybercafes and tourist buses etc. (101)		
84.	f. The role of State Governments should be limited to prescribing a band of rates for these taxes and levies.(102)		
85.	g. PRIs should be given a substantial share in the royalty from minerals collected		The Ministry of Panchayati Raj in its Memorandum to the Thirteenth Finance Commission suggested in the National Seminar for enabling and empowering the Panchayats to enhance their own revenues. Action research and research project has been initiated on the theme of taxation capacity of Panchayats and incentive packages. Implementation lies with the States & UTs.

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by the State Government. This aspect should be considered by the SFCs while recommending grants to the PRIs. (103)

86. h. State Governments should consider empowering the PRIs to collect cess on the royalty from mining activities. In addition they should also be given power to impose and collect additional/special surcharge from such activities (mines/minerals/plants). (104).
87. i. Innovative steps taken by the States and the PRIs to augment their resources must be rewarded by linking Central Finance Commission and State Finance Commission grants to such measures. States may reward better performing PRIs through special incentives. (105)
88. j. In the tax domain assigned to PRIs, Village Panchayats must have primary authority over taxation. However, where such taxation has inter-Panchayat ramifications, the local government institutions at higher levels - Intermediate Panchayat and Zila parishad could be given concurrent powers subject to a ceiling. Whenever a tax/fee is imposed by the higher tier, such taxes should be collected by the concerned Village Panchayats. (106)

24. (Para 4.3.7.5) Transfer of Funds to the Panchayats

Ministry of Panchayati Raj

89. a. Except for the specifically tied, major Centrally Sponsored Schemes and special purpose programmes of the States, all other allocations to the Panchayati Raj Institutions should be in the form of untied funds. The allocation order should contain only a brief description of broad objectives and expected outcomes. (107)
- (a) to (e) Accepted.
- (a) to (e) Ministry of Panchayati Raj has issued detailed advisory vide letter No. M-11011/16/2009-P&C (AR) dated 9th April, 2009 on Panchayat finances. Transfer of funds to the PRIs without delay and diversion through electronic tagging and tracking and placing information on the State website would ensure better financial health, put pressure on Panchayats to be more accountable and efficient and reduce parking of funds and corruption. TFC
90. b. State Governments should modify their rules of financial business to incorporate the system of separate State and District

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	sector budgets, the later indicating district-wise allocations. (108)		grants are already being transferred electronically to PRIs by many States. Implementation lies with the States and UTs.
91.	c. There should be a separate Panchayat sector line in the State budget. (109)		
92.	d. State Governments should make use of the software on "fund transfer to Panchayats" prepared by the Union Panchayati Raj Ministry for speedy transfer of funds. (110)		
93.	e. State Governments should release funds to the Panchayats in such a manner that these institutions get adequate time to use the allocation during the year itself. The fund release could be in the form of equally spaced installments. It could be done in two installments; one at the beginning of the financial year and the other by the end of September of that year. (111)		
	25. (Para 4.3.8.2) PRIs and Access to Credit		Ministry of Panchayati Raj
94.	a. For their infrastructure needs, the Panchayats should be encouraged to borrow from banks/financial institutions. The role of the State Government should remain confined only to fixing the limits of borrowing. (112)	(a) Accepted.	(a) State/UT Governments have been requested by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj to take necessary action vide D.O. No. N-11011/54/2007-P&C (AR) (Vol.-IV) dated 01.01.2009. Reminder sent on 10.02.2009. Implementation lies with individual Ministries and the States/UTs.
	27. (Para 4.4.7) Rural Development		Ministry of Panchayati Raj
95.	a. The Commission while endorsing the views of the Expert Group on Planning at the Grass roots Level as given at Annexure-IV(2) to this Report, recommends that there has to be territorial/jurisdictional/functional convergence in implementing Centrally Sponsored Schemes. (115)	(a) to (d) Accepted.	(a) to (d) Central Ministries & States have been addressed by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj vide letter No. N-11019/681/2008-Pol.I dated 19.01.2009 wherein certain guidelines have been suggested. Implementation lies with individual Ministries/Departments and States/UTs.
96.	b. The centrality of PRIs in these schemes must be ensured if they are to deal with the matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule:- (i) In all such schemes, the Gram/Ward Sabha should be accepted as the most		

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important/cutting edge participatory body for implementation, monitoring and audit of the programmes.

(ii) Programme committees dealing with functions under the Eleventh Schedule and working exclusively in rural areas need to be subsumed by the respective panchayats and their standing bodies. Some others having wider roles may need to be restructured to have an organic relationship with the Panchayats.

(iii) In the programmes, where the activities percolate to areas and habitations below a Panchayat/Ward level, a small local centre committee should be formed to support these activities. This Centre committee should be only a deliberative body with responsibility to provide regular feedback to the Gram Sabha/Ward Sabha and be accountable to it. (116)

97. c. The Ministry sanctioning the programme should issue only broad guidelines leaving scope for implementational flexibility so as to ensure local relevance through active involvement of the Panchayats. (117)

98. d. All Centrally Sponsored programmes should have properly demarcated goals and there should be a mechanism to assess their socio-economic impact over a given period of time. The NSSO may be suitably strengthened and assigned this task. (118)

29. (Para 4.5.4) Role of Panchayats in Delivery of Services

99. a. In terms of the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution, local level activities of elementary education, preventive and promotive health care, water supply, sanitation, environmental improvement and nutrition should immediately be transferred to the appropriate tiers of the PRIs. (122)

100. b. State Governments need to prepare an overarching Service Delivery Policy outlining the framework within which each

(a) and (b) Accepted.

Ministry of Panchayati Raj

(a) Central Ministries/Depts./State/UT Governments have been given guidelines vide their letter dated 19.01.2009.

(b) Referred to States vide their letter dated 01.01.2009. Reminder sent on 10.02.2009.

Implementation lies with individual Ministries/Departments and States/UTs.

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department could lay down detailed guidelines for preparation of Service Delivery Plans. (123)

35. (Para 5.2.2.4) Proposed Basic Structure - Ward Committees and Area Sabhas

Ministry of Urban Development

101. a. Government may consider the adoption of a common categorisation of urban bodies across the country to improve clarity in their definition so as to assist a systematic planning process and devolution of funds. A categorisation on the lines proposed given in Table 5.6 could be adopted. (136)

(a) to (j) Accepted.

(a) to (j) State/UT Governments have been requested by the Ministry of Urban Development to take necessary action vide letter No. N-11025/56/2007-UCD dated 08.12.08 and reminded vide letters dated 7.8.2009 and 3.9.2009.

102. b. There should be three tiers of administration in urban local governments, except in the case of Town Panchayats, where the middle level would not be required. The tiers should be:

- i. Municipal Council/Corporation (by whatever name it is called);
- ii. Ward Committees; and
- iii. Area Committees or Sabhas. (137)

Implementation of the 74th Constitutional Amendment which includes establishment of ward committees is being promoted through the JNNURM and UIDSSMT schemes. The Nagar Raj Bill provides for the creation of Areas Sabhas which is being promoted under JNNURM and UIDSSMT. States/UT Governments are periodically being requested to take necessary action.

103. c. Each Area Sabha comprising all citizens in one or two (or more) polling station areas, should elect, once in five years, a small Committee of Representatives. The Committee of Representatives would elect one person who would chair the meetings of the Area Sabha and would represent the Area Sabha in the relevant Ward Committee. The State may, by law, prescribe the procedure and other details for such election. (138)

104. d. Ward Committees should be set up in every Ward/Corporator's Division, The present system of having more than one ward in a Ward Committee needs to be given up. (139)

105. e. Ward Committees need to be given legitimate functions which can be handled at that level. These functions could include street lighting, sanitation, water supply,

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drainage, road maintenance, maintenance of school buildings, maintenance of local hospitals/dispensaries, local markets, parks, playgrounds, etc. (140)

106. f. Funds allocated for the functions entrusted to the Ward Committee should be transferred en-bloc to the Ward Committee. The budget proposed by the Ward Committee in respect to the functions allotted to it should be taken into account in formulating the overall municipal budget. (141)
107. g. Meetings of the Ward Committee should be widely publicised to ensure maximum citizens' participation; (142)
108. h. Ward Committees should be given a share of the property taxes collected from the ward, depending on the locality; (143)
109. i. The allocation of functional responsibilities between the tiers must be clearly spelt out. While doing so, the principle of subsidiarity should be followed. Broadly, the Area Sabha should perform functions similar to the Gram Sabha such as prioritising developmental activities and identifying beneficiaries under various schemes; and (144)
110. j. A process of activity mapping similar to the one taken up for PRIs should be carried out for all ULBs within one year. (145)

36. (Para 5.2.3.2) Zonal System for Large Cities

111. a. Zonal offices with all administrative powers delegated to them may be set up immediately in Metropolitan Corporations and Municipal Corporations and become the main point of contact for people in respect of services and amenities. One zone for every five lakh (or less) population could be considered. Similar zonal offices should also be set up in other big cities within the next three years. (146)
- (a) Accepted.

Ministry of Urban Development

(a) State/UT Governments have been requested by the Ministry of Urban Development to take necessary action vide letter No. N-11025/56/ 2007-UCD dated 08.12.08 and reminded vide letters dated 7.8.2009 and 31.8.2009. State/UT Governments are periodically requested to take necessary action.

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	39. (Para 5.3.3.8) Property Tax Reforms		Ministry of Urban Development
112.	a. State Governments should ensure that all local bodies switch over to the 'unit area method' or 'capital value method' for assessment of property tax in a time-bound manner. (155)	(a) to (i) Accepted.	(a) to (i) State/UT Governments have been requested by the Ministry of Urban Development to take necessary action vide letter No. N-11025/56/2007-UCD dated 08.12.08 and reminded vide letters dated 7.8.2009 and 3.9.2009.
113.	b. The categories of exemptions from property tax need to be reviewed and minimized. (156)		Property tax reforms including the GIS mapping area are a part of the reform agenda of all programme implemented by the Ministry of UD and capacity building support is also provided for this purpose. The issue of service charge being payable by the properties of the Union and State Governments has also been taken up with various Departments of the Union Government and an affidavit in this regard has also been filed in the Supreme Court on the basis of the consensus achieved. Detailed guidelines on implementation of property tax reforms have been issued under the JNNURM.
114.	c. In order to ensure that unauthorised constructions do not escape the tax net, State laws should stipulate that levy of tax on any property would not, in itself, confer any right of ownership, in case the property is found to be constructed in violation of any law or regulation. (157)		Further, the 13th Central Finance Commission has stipulated following conditions for availing Performance Grant.
115.	d. Tax details for all properties should be placed in the public domain to avoid collusion between the assessing authority and the property owner. (158)		(i) All local bodies should be fully enabled to levy property tax which includes tax for all types of residential and commercial properties. Self Certification by the State Government will demonstrate compliance of this condition.
116.	e. The State law should also provide for tax on properties belonging to the municipal authorities which are given on lease, to be payable by the occupants. (159)		(ii) The State Governments must put in place a State level Property Tax Board which will assist municipalities and municipal corporations in the State to put in place an independent and transparent procedure for assessing property tax.
117.	f. The law should provide for the levy of service charge on properties belonging to the Union and State Governments. This service charge should be in lieu of various services provided such as solid waste management, sanitation, maintenance of roads, streetlighting and general civic amenities. (160)		
118.	g. A periodic physical verification of the properties and the taxes levied on them should be carried out in each municipal area by a separate wing directly under the control of the Chief Executive. (161)		
119.	h. A computerized data base of all properties using GIS mapping should be prepared for all municipal areas. (162)		

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120.	i. Randomly selected cases of assessment should be audited by the government auditors as is done by C&AG in case of Union taxes. (163)	The Ministry of UD proposes to assist States in this regard to enable them to avail 'Performance Based Grants'.	The Ministry has endorsed the stand that service charges can be levied on the Union and State Governments' properties. This issue was also examined in the Supreme Court Case <i>Rajkot Municipal Corpn Vs. UOI</i> .
			The Ministry held consultations with various concerned Ministries/ Departments and a broad consensus was evolved that service charges were payable to ULBs by the Central Government in respect of its properties.
			The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its final judgement in the above case categorically stated that Central Government is liable to pay Service Charges to ULBs in respect of its properties.
			Based on this judgement advisories have been issued to all Central Government Ministries and State / UT Governments requesting them to take appropriate action.
			Detailed guidelines on implementation of property tax reforms have been issued under the JNNURM. However, State/ UT Governments are periodically requested to take necessary action.
	40. (Para 5.3.4.2) Octroi		Ministry of Urban Development
121.	a. Octroi should be abolished, but the States should evolve mechanisms to compensate the local governments for the loss of revenue caused by such abolition. (164)	(a) Accepted.	(a) State/UT Governments have been requested by the Ministry of Urban Development to take necessary action vide letter No. -11025/56/2007-UCD dated 08.12.2008 and reminded vide letters dated 7.8.2009 and 3.9.2009 and the matter is being pursued. All

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41. (Para 5.3.5.2) Other Taxes

122. a. The following principles should be followed while administering all taxes: (a) Accepted.
- i. The manner of determination of tax should be made totally transparent and objective;
 - ii. As far as possible, all levies may be based on self declaration of the tax payer but this should be accompanied by stringent penalties in case of fraud or suppression of facts by the tax payer;
 - iii. The cost of tax collection and of compliance should be reduced to a minimum;
 - iv. There should be an independent unit under the Chief Executive to monitor the collection of all taxes; and
 - v. The appeal against orders of assessing officers should lie with an independent quasi-judicial authority. (165)

42. (Para 5.3.6.8) Non Tax Revenues

123. a. A significant portion of grants to the municipalities must be linked with their own efforts at resource raising. (167) (a) to (d) Accepted.
124. b. An impact study should be carried out for all major developments in the city. A congestion charge and/or betterment levy in relation to such projects may be levied wherever warranted. (168)
125. c. The power to impose fines for violation of civic laws should be given to municipal authorities. The relevant laws may be suitably modified. (169)
126. d. The fines prescribed for civic offences need to be enhanced. The amount of fine should be regulated by Rules under the law so that it could be revised periodically without the necessity of an amendment to the law. (170)

States except Maharashtra have abolished Octroi. Implementation lies with the States/UTs.

Ministry of Urban Development

(a) State/UT Governments have been requested to take necessary action vide letter No. N-11025/56/ 2007 -UCD dated 08.12.2008 and reminded vide letters dated 7.8.2009 and 3.9.2009. States/UT Governments are periodically being requested to take necessary action.

Ministry of Urban Development

(a) to (d) State/UT Governments have been requested to take necessary action vide letter No.N-11025/56/ 2007 -UCD dated 08.12.08 and reminded vide letters dated 7.8.2009.

The issue of recovery of user charges in respect of services such as water supply, sewerage and solid waste management has been emphasized under the reform agenda of JNNURM as well as service level benchmarks formulated by the Ministry. However, State/UT Governments are periodically being requested to take necessary action.

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	43. (Para 5.3.7.7) Borrowings		Ministry of Urban Development
127.	b. Municipal bodies should be encouraged to borrow without Government Guarantees. However, for small municipalities, pooled financing mechanisms will have to be put in place by the State Government. (172)	(b) Accepted. Ministry of Urban Development may look into the recommendation regarding borrowings by the Municipal bodies without Government guarantee.	(b) and (c) The Government of India has launched two schemes namely the Tax Free Municipal Bond scheme and the Pooled Finance Development Scheme to facilitate borrowing by urban local bodies. Credit rating of cities covered under JNNURM has also been taken up and a study regarding a regulatory framework for municipal borrowing is underway. The Ministry is also organizing a number of workshops and seminars for sharing of best practices in this area. However, State/UT Governments are periodically being requested to take necessary action.
128.	c. The capacity of the municipalities to handle legal and financial requirements of responsible borrowing must be enhanced. (173)	(c) Accepted.	
	44. (Para 5.3.8.7) Leveraging Land as a Resource		Ministry of Urban Development
129.	a. Municipal bodies should have a periodically updated database of its properties. IT tools like GIS should be used for this purpose. This database should be in the public domain; (174)	(a) to (d) Accepted.	(a) to (d) State/UT Governments have been requested to take necessary action vide letter No. N-11025/56/2007-UCD dated 08.12.2008 and reminded vide letters dated 7.8.2009 and 3.9.2009. Government of India is promoting this concept through several stakeholder consultations which are organized from time to time. However, States/UT Governments are periodically being requested to take necessary action.
130.	b. Land banks available with the municipalities as well as with the development authorities should be leveraged for generating resources for the municipalities. However, such resources should be used exclusively to finance infrastructure and capital expenditure and not to meet recurring costs. (175)		
131.	c. Until the development authorities are merged with urban local bodies, a proportion of the revenue realised by such agencies from the sale of land, say, 25%, should be made available to the municipalities for meeting their infrastructure financing needs. (176)		
132.	d. The respective municipal laws should provide that any built up property of municipal bodies shall not be given on rent/lease without following a competitive process. Such a lease period shall not exceed five years. (177)		

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	<p>45. (Para 5.4.2.10) Regulatory Services</p> <p>133. a. A time-bound programme for updating and simplification of all regulatory provisions relating to the ULBs should be made mandatory. Each State Government should create a task force to examine and suggest simplification of procedures in local governments. This task force could also suggest steps to be taken to reduce discretion and bring objectivity in the field offices of local governments. The city municipal corporations could undertake such an exercise on their own. (178)</p> <p>134. b. All service providers in cities should be brought under one umbrella by establishing 'one stop service centres. This could be completed within two years in all cities. Call centres, electronic kiosks, web based services and other tools of modern technology should be used by all ULBs to bring speed, transparency and accountability into delivery of services to the citizens. (179)</p> <p>135. c. Citizens' Charters in all Urban Local Bodies should specify time limits for approvals relating to regulatory services such as licenses and permits and these should be scrupulously adhered to. The charter should also specify the relief available to the citizens in case of non adherence. (180)</p> <p>136. d. A system of self certification by registered architects for issue of building permits should be introduced in all ULBs with immediate effect, to start with, for individual residential units. (181)</p>		<p>Ministry of Urban Development</p> <p>(a) to (d) State/UT Governments have been requested to take necessary action vide letter No. N-11025/56 / 2007-UCD dated 08.12.2008 and reminded vide letters dated 7.8.2009 and 3.9.2009.</p> <p>The issue of simplifying procedures will be part of the business process reengineering to be taken up while implementing e-Governance Systems. The service level benchmarks formulated by this Ministry factor in the concerns at (b) to (d). However, State/ UT Governments have been requested to take necessary action vide letter No. N-11025/56/2007-UCD dated 8.12.2008 and reminded vide letters dated 07.08.2009 and 3.09.2009.</p>
	<p>46. (Para 5.4.3.1.5) Creating a Responsive Institutional Framework</p> <p>137. a. The local government should be responsible for providing civic amenities in its jurisdictional. (182)</p> <p>138. b. In respect of all downstream activities of a particular State utility, as soon as it</p>		<p>Ministry of Urban Development</p> <p>(a) and (b) State/UT Governments have been requested to take necessary action vide letter No. N-11025/56/2007-UCD dated 08.12.08 and reminded vide letters dated 7.8.2009 and 3.9.2009. However, State/</p>

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	<p>enters the geographical and administrative boundary of an Urban Local Body, the Government utility/parastatal should become accountable to the ULB. (183)</p>		<p>UT Governments are periodically being requested to take necessary action.</p>
	<p>47. (Para 5.4.3.2.8) Water Supply</p>		<p>Ministry of Urban Development</p>
<p>139.</p>	<p>a. Urban Local Bodies should be given responsibility for water supply and distribution in their territorial jurisdictions whether based on their own source or on collaborative arrangements with parastatals and other service providers. (184)</p>	<p>(a) to (g) Accepted.</p>	<p>(a) to (g) An advisory on various issues relating to water supply was issued to the states vide D.O. No. Q-11011/4/2008-PHE.II dated the 30th January, 2009 suggesting inter-alia the following:</p>
<p>140.</p>	<p>b. Metropolitan Corporations may be given responsibility for the entire water supply programme from development to distribution. For other urban local bodies, a phased transfer of responsibilities for management of the distribution networks within their territorial jurisdiction while leaving source development to the parastatal agency would appear to be the most feasible approach. (185)</p>		<p>i. Adoption of systematic approach for identification and reduction of leakage and preventive maintenance as an integral part of the operation and maintenance of the water supply system</p>
<p>141.</p>	<p>c. State Finance Commissions may be entrusted with the task of developing suitable normative parameters for different classes of local governments for arriving at optimum tariff structure. (186)</p>		<p>ii. Metering of water supply</p>
<p>142.</p>	<p>d. Municipal bodies must focus on increasing operational efficiencies — through reduction in pilferage, improving efficiency of staff and use of technology.(187)</p>		<p>iii. Adoption and realization of benchmarks for service level delivery.</p>
<p>143.</p>	<p>e. The municipal bodies should meter all water connection within a time frame. Installing a hierarchy of metering system could help in identifying pilferage. Payment of water charges should be made hassle free through use of Information Technology. As far as possible all water connections should be metered, and if necessary targeted subsidy should be provided to the poorest sections. (188)</p>		<p>iv. Introduction of mandatory water and energy audit.</p> <p>v. Improved Operation and Management through better monitoring and surveillance systems</p> <p>vi. Greater autonomy for water providers to judiciously upgrade, rehabilitate and expand distribution systems and treatment capacity as required.</p> <p>vii. Targeting of subsidies to capital costs and not recurrent costs.</p> <p>viii. Measures to improve credit worthiness of the urban local bodies to enable them to mobilize financial resources in the open market.</p> <p>ix. Build accountability of utilities through ensuring adequate span of control over revenue, investment and operations.</p> <p>x. Identification of possible sources for mobilizing the requisite funds for</p>

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144.	f. Infrastructure development plans for water supply should be integrated with the CDPs. (189)		achieving the coverage targets apart from the conventional sources.
145.	g. Municipal bye-laws should provide incentives for adoption of water harvesting measures and recycling of waste water for non-potable purposes. In larger cities, non-potable water (recycled treated water) should be used for industries. (190)	xi.	A review of the functioning of the State Water Boards/PHE Departments and the ULBs focusing on the following:
		(a)	Organisational structure to identify their strengths, weaknesses and opportunities.
		(b)	Responsibilities of these agencies in the planning, design implementation and operation and maintenance of water supply services and to identify the gaps and shortcomings and means to overcome the weaknesses.
		(c)	Requisite training and skill upgradation needs of the existing technical and support personnel for meeting capacity building needs and timelines to accomplish this.
		(d)	Career review of the existing manpower and inducting fresh qualified manpower, wherever necessary.
		(e)	Optimal utilization of the capacities of the existing manpower by providing incentives/disincentives and motivation.
		(f)	Simplifying the procedures and formalities to accord administrative and technical approvals for the projects so as to complete them on time as per the PERT/CPM chart with achievable milestones to avoid time and cost overruns.
		(g)	Policy reform for ring fencing the functional areas of the ULBs and parastatals for planning, design implementation and operation and maintenance of the services including formulation of requisite tariff structure and billing and collection.
		(h)	Involvement of political, administrative and managerial personnel in policy planning, implementation and O&M, formulation of tariff etc.

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(i) Increasing coordination and interaction among the stakeholders organizations

(j) Enabling the ULBs to prepare good quality DPRs by dovetailing the expertise available with parastatals.

(k) Prioritizing the infrastructure provision such as maximizing the population coverage with water supply facilities with achievable targets and milestones with timelines in the next 5 years.

(l) Estimation of the investment requirement for achieving the coverage targets.

2. Rainwater harvesting is a component of the Model Building bye-laws circulated by this Ministry and is also on the reform agenda of JNNURM.

3. Service level benchmarks for the water supply sector have been formulated in August 2008 and they include 100% coverage of water supply connections, supply of 135 lpcd of water, 100% metering of connections, maximum amount of non revenue water not to exceed 20%, 24X7 water supply, 100% cost recovery etc. Recycling and re-use of water for non-potable applications to the minimum extent of 20% is included in the service level benchmarks formulated. It is proposed to appraise every water supply project (financed out of schemes implemented by the Ministry and externally aided projects) from the view point of their ability to achieve the benchmarks. A pilot project for the implementation of these benchmarks is under implementation in 27 cities. State/UT Governments, have been requested by the Ministry of Urban Development to take necessary action vide letter No. N-11025/56/2007-ICD dated 8.12.2008 and reminded vide letters dated 7.8.2009 and 31.8.2009. State/UT Governments are periodically being requested to take necessary action.

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	48. (Para 5.4.3.3.9) Sewerage Management		Ministry of Urban Development
146.	a. Sanitation, as a matter of hygiene and public health, must be given due priority and emphasis in all urban areas. In all towns, advance action for laying down adequate infrastructure should be taken to avoid insufficiency of services. (191)	(a) to (d) Accepted.	(a) to (d) The National Urban Sanitation Policy formulated by the Government of India in October 2008. The vision of the policy is that all Indian cities and towns become totally sanitized, healthy and livable and sustain good public health and environmental outcomes for all their citizens with a special focus on hygienic and affordable sanitation facilities for the urban poor and women. Awareness Generation and Behavioral Change; Open Defecation Free Cities; Integrated City Wide Sanitation; Sanitary and Waste Disposal and Proper Operation and Maintenance of all Sanitary Installations are main goals of the policy. A National Advisory Group on Urban Sanitation (NAGUS) with representatives of the Ministries of Health, Social Justice and Empowerment, Housing and Urban Poverty alleviation, Water Resources, external experts and representatives of State Governments has been constituted to assist the Ministry of Urban Development in implementing the National Policy. The following actions will be taken for furtherance of the policy:
147.	b. Each municipal body should prepare a time bound programme for providing sewerage facilities in slum areas. This should be brought into action through appropriate allocation in the annual budget. Local bodies may impose a cess on the property tax or development charges in order to raise resources for expansion and capacity enhancement of the existing sewerage systems. In order to motivate the local governments to generate additional resources for sewerage management, matching grants may be provided by the Union and State Governments. (192)		
148.	c. Community participation and co-production of services should be encouraged by municipal bodies. This should be supplemented by awareness generation. (193)		
149.	d. A separate user charge should be introduced in all municipalities, even as a minimum levy, for sanitation and sewerage, as distinct from water charges. State Finance Commissions may be entrusted with the task of developing suitable normative parameters for different classes of local governments for arriving at optimum user charges. (194)		(i) Each State should formulate its own Sanitation Strategies and Cities will operationalize the state strategy through City Sanitation Plans. States/Cities are encouraged to take action for formulation of strategies/plans. Maharashtra, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh have already initiated steps in this regard. Measures have already been taken to prepare city sanitation plans in respect of 50 cities in partnership with institution/international agencies.

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(ii) States are encouraged to formulate reward scheme as has been done by the State of Maharashtra.

(iii) Ministry of Urban Development will initiate an exercise for rating of Class I cities on various sanitation related parameters. Expressions of interest for rating of all Class I cities have already been invited and the short listing of firms for issue of RFP is in progress. All cities may be instructed to cooperate with the rating agencies for the smooth completion of this exercise.

(iv) A media campaign in 12 languages is being launched through FM channels with a view to bring about behaviour change especially as regards "open defecation". States are encouraged to launch campaigns along similar lines.

Besides, service level benchmarks have also been formulated in the area of sewerage and they cover aspects such as coverage of sewage network, collection efficiency of sewage network, adequacy of sewage network, adequacy sewage treatment, extent of reuse and recycling of sewage treatment, extent of cost recovery in sewage management and efficiency in collection of sewage related charges etc. A pilot project for the implementation of these benchmarks is under implementation in 27 cities.

A manual on sewerage management is being developed with the assistance of Centre for Science and Environment, Delhi and a manual for the implementation of decentralized waster water management systems is being prepared with the assistance of UT, Chennai. In addition revision/preparation of manuals on sewerage/sewage treatment is being carried out

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49. (Para 5.4.3.5.3) Solid Waste Management and Scavenging

150. a. In all towns and cities with a population above one lakh, the possibility of taking up public private partnership projects for collection and disposal of garbage may be explored. This should, however, be preceded by development of capacity of the municipal bodies to manage such contracts. (195)
151. b. Municipal bye-laws/rules should provide for segregation of waste into definite categories based on its manner of final disposal. (196)
152. c. Special solid waste management charges should be levied on units generating high amount of solid waste. (197)
153. d. Extensive surveys should be carried out by the State Governments to identify manual scavengers and estimate the number of dry latrines in existence within six months. (198)
154. e. Following the survey, adequate funds should be allocated for the purpose of eradication of manual scavenging within one year. (199)
155. f. Central Assistance to States Annual Plan should be tied to eradication of manual scavenging. Funds allocated under the JNNURM should also be linked to it. (200)

with the assistance of JICA. State/UT Governments have been requested to take necessary action vide letter No. N-11025/56/2007-UCD dated 8.12.2008 and reminded vide letters dated 07.08.2009 and 31.8.2009. However, State/UT Governments are periodically being requested to take necessary action.

Ministry of Urban Development

(a) to (f) An advisory on various issues related to solid waste management was issued to the states vide D.O. No.Q-11011/3/2008-PHE.II dated 15.1.2009 suggesting inter-alia the following:-

(i) Formal arrangement for door to door collection of waste, for recovery of recyclables, deployment of secondary collection receptacles and appropriate collection vehicles for effective primary collection, segregation of organic and inorganic wastes, regular removal/ placement transportation of waste to the bigger vehicles to be transported to the transfer stations or disposal/ landfill sites.

(ii) Acquisition/earmarking of land required for the project should be facilitated by proactive guidelines/ direction from the State level. Master Plan process should actively address this requirement.

(iii) Waste characterization has to be done properly taking representative samples from the city for various types of wastes and the treatment process should be selected accordingly.

(iv) Appropriate technology options for treatment of the organic content of the wastes should be chosen based on the physical and chemical characteristics of the wastes and local conditions etc.

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(v) IEC (Information, Education and Communication) in order to educate households, municipal staff as well as personnel engaged in collection and management of waste about need for segregation at source and improved sanitation is the most important element in success of a SWM project. This must accorded due and adequate priority.

(vi) Polluter Pay Principle should be implemented in a calibrated manner in order to install a sense of discipline with respect to throwing of litter by people without any concern for cleanliness. The examples of Ahmedabad and Surat in Gujarat and Suryapet in Andhra Pradesh could serve as a reference.

2. Service level benchmarks have been formulated in the solid waste management sector and they cover the extent of household level coverage, extent of scientific disposal of municipal solid waste. Extent of cost recovery in Solid Waste management Services, efficiency in redressal of customer complaints. Efficiency in collection of users charges, extent of segregation of municipal solid waste recovered/ recycled and efficiency of collection of municipal solid waste.

3. The Centres of Excellence such as the Administrative College of India and the IIT Chennai have also been requested to prepare project proposals for implementation of solid waste management projects in PPP mode.

Ministry of Urban Development

50. (Para 5.4.3.6.4) Power Utilities and Municipal Bodies

156. a. Municipal bodies should be encouraged to take responsibility of power distribution in their areas. This, however, should be (a) to (c) Accepted.

(a) to (c) State/UT Governments have been requested to by the Ministry of Urban Development to take necessary

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	done after adequate capacity building in these organizations. (201)		action vide letter No. N-11025/56/2007-UCD dated 08.12.2008 and reminded vide letters dated 7.8.2009 and 3.9.2009. State/UT Governments are periodically being requested to take necessary action.
157.	b. Municipal building bye-laws should incorporate power conservation measures. (202)		
158.	c. Municipal bodies should coordinate the layout plans for the distribution networks of power and other utilities. (203)		
	51. (Para 5.4.4.3) Services for Human Development		Ministry of Urban Development
159.	a. There has to be a shift in emphasis in the crucial service delivery sectors of education and health from centralized control to decentralized action, from accountability to the State department to accountability to the local communities and from employment guarantee to service guarantee. (204)	(a) to (i) Accepted.	(a) to (i) State/UT Governments have been requested by the Ministry of Urban Development to take necessary action vide letter No. N-11025/56/2007-UCD dated 08/12/2008 and reminded vide letters dated 7.8.2009 and 3.9.2009. State/UT Governments are periodically being requested to take necessary action.
160.	b. It is necessary that all schools are made functionally self-sufficient, in as much as basic facilities and classroom requirements are provided in all urban schools within the next two years. (205)		
161.	c. The municipalities, especially the larger ones, should seek the help of NGOs, the corporate sector and individual volunteers for assistance in running schools. Indeed, it would be useful to initiate a voluntary service element in our social sector to improve service delivery. (206)		
162.	d. The trend in urban areas to shift towards private healthcare needs to be seen as an opportunity by the City authorities to concentrate on public health as distinct from clinical services, and on preventive and not only curative aspects of health care. (207)		
163.	e. Institution specific standards should be prescribed for schools and hospitals and third party assessments carried out to		

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monitor performance in service delivery. Performance based incentives should be prescribed at all levels by breaking salary ceilings to guarantee service outcomes and linking permanence in service to performance. (208)

164. f. Recruitment for hospitals and schools should be made to an institution/Society, moving away from non accountable State level recruitment. (209)

165. g. Local bodies should ensure convergence among health systems, sanitation facilities and drinking water facilities. Primary level public health institutions in urban areas should be managed by the urban local bodies. (210)

166. h. For all services provided by local governments there is need to develop a set of performance indicators. The concerned Ministry should lay down broad guidelines for this purpose. Thereafter, the State Governments could lay down norms for this purpose. (211)

167. i. The concerned Ministry should maintain a State-wise database about the performance of various service delivery systems. Similarly, the State should have a database for such services covering all municipal bodies.(212)

52. (Para 5.4.5.15) Urban Transport Management

168. a. Urban Transport Authorities, to be called Unified Metropolitan Transport Authorities in the Metropolitan Corporations, should be set up in cities with population over one million within one year, for coordinated planning and implementation of urban transport solutions with overriding priority to public transport. (213)

(a) to (g) Accepted.

Ministry of Urban Development

(a) Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority (UMTA) has been set up by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for Hyderabad, Government of Karnataka for Bangalore, Government of Rajasthan for Jaipur, Government of Tamil Nadu for Chennai, Government of Maharashtra for Mumbai, Government of Orissa for Puri and Bhubaneswar, Government of Jharkhand for Ranchi, Dhanbad and

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169.	b. UMTAs/UTAs should be given statutory powers to regulate all modes of public transport, decide on complementary routes for each operator, and fix fares as well as service standards, etc. In addition, UMTAs/UTAs should be given financial powers and resources to give or recommend financial support, where necessary, to operators on unviable routes. (214)		Jamshedpur, and Government of Nagaland for Kohima. (b) The functions of Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority (UMTA) set up by the States, <i>inter-alia</i> , include land use and transport planning, coordination and implementation of various traffic and transportation measures/projects, feeder services, common ticketing, notification/determination of routes, service delivery standards, tariff policy, disposal of issues among different service providers etc.
170.	c. Integration of land use with transport planning should be made mandatory for all ULBs as well as planning bodies such as the DPCs and MPCs. (215)		(c) An Advisory circular has been issued by the Ministry vide letter dated 5th March, 2007 for preparation of Comprehensive Mobility Planning which lays emphasis on mobility of people rather than vehicles. It also envisages to integrate land-use and transport planning.
171.	d. Demand for transportation in cities should be managed by adopting demand control measures like: i. Imposition of congestion levies; ii. Pedestrianisation of certain zones; and iii. Reserving access to certain areas only through public transport. (216)		(d) As far as control measures for demand for transportation in cities are concerned, imposition of congestion levies is at premature stage. As far as pedestrianisation of certain zones is concerned, an Advisory has been issued to all States/UTs vide letter dated 2.1.2008 for promoting pedestrianisation and non-motorised transport. For reserving certain areas through public transportation only-proposals for Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) have been sanctioned in 10 mission cities across the country. BRTS envisages dedicated/demarcated lanes for plying buses for public transport.
172.	e. Revitalization of public transport services in cities should be taken up as priority projects under JNNURM and by tapping other sources of revenue as has been done in Indore and other cities. The aim		(e) Under the 2nd stimulus package announced by the Government, in January, 2009, sanction was given for 15260 buses as per urban bus specifications to 61 mission cities

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	<p>should be to promote well structured public-private initiatives for modernising and redefining public transport. At the same time the efficiency of the existing State owned transport systems needs to be improved. (217)</p>		<p>across the country under JNNURM Scheme at an estimated cost of about Rs. 4723.94 crore out of which admissible central assistance is about Rs. 2088.85 crore with a view to transforming the city bus service which has been neglected for years. More than 7000 buses have been received by the States/UTs/ULBs. The guidelines of this scheme provide for public private partnership in running of the buses.</p>
<p>173. f. Public transport systems should generally be multi-modal. The modes should be based on economic viability. High capacity public transport systems like metro rail or high capacity bus systems should form the backbone in mega cities supplemented by other modes like a bus system. (218)</p>			<p>(f) In addition to existing modes of public transport, phase I of Delhi Metro Project has been completed. Phase II of Delhi Metro Project is under implementation. In addition, metro projects have also been sanctioned for Bangalore, Kolkata and Chennai on Govt, funding pattern and for Mumbai & Hyderabad on PPP. The procurement of buses under JNNURM has been sanctioned for 61 mission cities as well as for improving the BRTS and city bus service therein.</p> <p>In addition, Common Mobility Card across all operators, all modes including parking and all cities in India is being implemented on pan India basis through M/s UTI Technology Services Limited, a wholly owned PSU of the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, to provide seamless connectivity across all modes.</p>
<p>174. g. While building transport infrastructure in cities, it must be ensured that the needs of the pedestrians, the elderly, the physically challenged and other users of non motorised means of transport are adequately met. (219)</p>			<p>(g) Ministry of Urban Development vide their letters dated 2.1.2008 and 27.5.2008, have advised all States/UTs for promoting pedestrianization and non-motorized transport and to ensure that public places including transport are made accessible to elderly persons and persons with disabilities/physically challenged respectively.</p>

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			<p>An advisory dated 06.12.2010 has been issued to all States/UTs to take follow up action on these recommendations on priority and to intimate the progress.</p>
	<p>55. (Para 5.5.2.9) Re-Forming Mega Cities</p>		<p>Ministry of Urban Development</p>
<p>175.</p>	<p>a. Public-Private Partnership projects for redevelopment of inner city areas need to be encouraged through a transparent and well structured regulatory regime of incentives and penalties. (225)</p>	<p>(a) Accepted.</p>	<p>(a) This is covered in the agenda of JNNURM.</p>
	<p>56. (Para 5.5.3.4.) Developing 25-30 World Class Mega Cities in India.</p>	<p>(a) to (c) Accepted.</p>	<p>Ministry of Urban Development</p>
<p>176.</p>	<p>a. Government should prepare an action plan to redevelop about 25-30 cities (having a population of more than a million) to achieve international level amenities and services as modern megacities of the future. (226)</p>		<p>(a) to (c) The mega cities are covered under JNNURM.</p>
<p>177.</p>	<p>b. Reform linked initiatives like JNNURM are an opportunity to complement physical development with enforcement of civic laws and general law enforcement in order to usher in genuine civic regeneration in our cities. In addition to infrastructure development in our cities, such large capital investment programs for city development should be invariably linked with a zero tolerance strategy towards civic violations. (227)</p>		
<p>178.</p>	<p>c. As mentioned in the Commission's report on 'Public Order', a "zero tolerance strategy" can be institutionalized in the enforcement departments of local bodies by using modern technology to monitor the levels and trends in various types of civic offences. These can then be linked to a system of incentives and penalties to hold accountable the officials working in these departments. On the spot fines and other summary penalties should be used to inculcate civic discipline and deter and</p>		

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	prevent minor civic violations that are at present largely ignored. (228)		
	57. (Para 5.5.4.7) Authorities for Metropolitan Corporations		Ministry of Urban Development
179.	b. As recommended in para 5.4.5.15 of this Report, a United Metropolitan Transport authority should be set up in all mega cities for coordinated planning and implementation of urban transport solutions with overriding priority of public transport. (230)	(a) to (d) Accepted.	(b) to (d) State/UT Governments have been requested by Ministry of Urban Development, to take necessary action vide letter No. N-11025/56/2007-UCD dated 08.12.2008 and reminded vide letters dated 7.8.2009 and 3.9.2009. State/UT Governments are periodically being requested to take necessary action. Remarks in respect of the recommendations on decentralized planning (para no. 5.4.5.15) may also be seen.
180.	c. For all Metropolitan Corporations, which may be defined as cities with a population exceeding 5 million, MPCs may be constituted with the Chief Minister as the Chairperson in order to give the required impetus to the process of planning for such urban agglomerations. (231)		
181.	d. In all cities with a population exceeding five million, a Metropolitan Environment Authority needs to be set up with powers delegated by the State Government from the State Pollution Control Board and related authorities. It should be vested with adequate powers for urban environmental management within the city limits. (232)		
	59. (Para 5.6.3.2.5) Measures for Poverty Alleviation — Employment		Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
182.	a. After identifying the urban poor through surveys, a mission mode approach would need to be adopted for alleviating urban poverty in a time-bound and systematic manner. The urban local bodies may also have their own poverty alleviation schemes with adequate backward and forward linkages converging with the other poverty alleviation schemes. (234)	(a) to (d) Accepted.	(a) to (d) Guidelines of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), the only poverty alleviation scheme in the country has been comprehensively revamped and has come into force from 1.4.2009. The scheme has 5 components: (i) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) (ii) Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP)
183.	b. The thrust of the urban poverty alleviation schemes should be on up gradation of skills and training. Training institutes may be set up on the lines of		

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	<p>RUDSETIs for imparting training to the urban poor for self employment. These institutes could also help in developing wage employment related skills. (235)</p>		<p>(iii) Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)</p>
184.	<p>c. In case of setting up of micro-enterprises, the urban poverty alleviation schemes should be flexible in selecting projects and providing financial assistance. (236)</p>		<p>(iv) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)</p> <p>(v) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN)</p>
185.	<p>d. To maximise the benefits of micro-finance, formation of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) needs to be encouraged. Institutions and NGOs with good track record should be encouraged to promote SHGs for availing micro-finance. (237)</p>		<p>The Ministry has identified more than 25 resource centres under a programme called National Resource Centres which are supported for imparting training. The Ministry has issued guidelines to States for skill training for the urban poor through various training institutions, agencies, NGOs etc. keeping in view the National Skill Development Policy.</p>
			<p>As regards micro-enterprises the new guidelines of SJSRY provides flexibility to State Governments in selecting projects and providing financial assistance-linkage.</p>
			<p>Urban Women Self-Help Programme under SJSRY focuses on self-help groups/thrift and credit societies.</p>
			<p>As regards microfinance, a Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Shri S. Sridhar, Chairman-cum-Managing Director (CMD), National Housing Bank (NHB), which has submitted its recommendations. The Committee recommended that a fund may be created dedicated to Housing Microfinance, in NHB/Housing & Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) to:</p>
			<p>(a) enable NHB/HUDCO to leverage their financial support to the Housing Micro Finance Institutions (HMFIs) at the micro level,</p>
			<p>(b) provide promotional and institutional capacity building support to HMFIs,</p>

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60. (Para 5.6.3.3.4) Measures for Poverty Alleviation - Literacy

186. a. The education plan should form an integral part of the development plan for the city. (238) (a) Accepted.

(c) encourage regulated housing microfinance institutions through refinance and risk mitigants, and,

(d) work with specialized agencies to provide technical assistance for cost effective and energy efficient constructions.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA)

(a) Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) one of the reforms is implementation of the 7-Point Charter which envisages that States and Urban Local Bodies provide a package of services to the urban poor including education.

Secretary (HUPA) has written to State Governments to set mile stones for completion of State & City level pro-poor reforms stipulated under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).

This reform is to be implemented in a staggered manner over the Mission Period in convergence with the programmes of other Ministries as this is also an outcome of the Mission. 4 cities (Pune, Vishakapatnam, Surat and Raipur) have achieved the target. As the implementation of this reform involves a complete package of basic entitlements/services — land tenure, affordable housing, water sanitation, education, health and social security, most cities have programmed its achievement towards the end of the Mission i.e. 2011-12. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has issued advisory to States/UTs regarding the modalities to be adopted for completing the implementation of

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	<p>63. (Para 5.7.2.12) The Town and Country Planning Act(s)</p> <p>187. a. The City Development Plan (CDP) and zoning regulations once approved should remain in force for ten years. No authority should normally have any power to change the CDP. (244)</p> <p>188. b. Infrastructure plans should be made an integral part of the City Development Plan (CDP) in order to ensure that urban planning in cities become a truly holistic exercise. (245)</p> <p>189. c. The existing system of enforcement of building regulations needs to be revised. It should be professionalised by licensing architects and structural engineers for assessment of structures and for certification of safe buildings. The units of local bodies dealing with enforcement of building bye-laws and zoning regulations also need to be strengthened. (246)</p> <p>190. d. Prevention of Disaster Management must find a prominent place in spatial planning. Specific guidelines need to be framed by the Ministry of Urban Development. These should be addressed by including them in the zoning regulations and building bye-laws. (247)</p> <p>191. e. The standards prescribed by BIS for disaster resistant buildings should be available in the public domain, free of cost. They should also be posted on websites of the concerned government agencies to promote compliance. (248)</p>	<p>(a) to (e) Accepted.</p>	<p>the three pro-poor reforms under JNNURM and to draw an action plan and set clear milestones for occupancy of the houses constructed under BSUP and IHSDP as early as possible.</p> <p>Ministry of Urban Development</p> <p>(a) to (e) The recommendations have been conveyed by the MoUD to the States/UT Governments, on 31.8.2009.</p>
	<p>64. (Para 5.7.5.3) Development Areas</p> <p>192. a. In respect of all townships and satellite towns developed under the development authorities, it should be ensured that as soon as the development process is</p>	<p>(a) Accepted.</p>	<p>Ministry of Urban Development</p> <p>(a) The recommend-dations have been conveyed to the State Governments. Vide letter dated 31.8.2009.</p>

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	completed, jurisdiction over the township should be transferred to the local bodies. (249)		
	65. (Para 5.7.6.5) Private Townships		Ministry of Urban Development
193.	a. Private townships and gated communities must be placed under the jurisdiction of the concerned local body and subject to its laws, rules and bye-laws. However, they can have autonomy for provision of infrastructure and services within their precincts and/or for collection of taxes and charges (para 5.7.7.2) (250)	(a) and (b) Accepted.	(a) and (b) The recommendations have been conveyed to the State Governments vide letter dated 31.8.2009.
194.	b. The establishment of private, gated colonies must be allowed only within the broad parameters of the larger regional urban planning process where the development plans must clearly indicate spaces for private expansion make mandatory provision for low cost housing and should be integrated with the availability of infrastructure services. (251)		
	66. (Para 5.7.7.4) Special Economic Zones (SEZs)		Ministry of Urban Development
195.	a. As in the case of private townships, concerned local bodies should have full jurisdiction with regard to enforcement of local civic laws in the SEZs. (252)	(a) and (b) Accepted.	(a) and (b) the recommendations have been conveyed to the State Governments vide letter dated 31.8.2009.
196.	b. SEZs may be given autonomy for provision of infrastructure and amenities in the SEZ area. A formula for sharing the resources raised in the SEZ area needs to be developed. (253)		
	67. (Para 5.8.4) Urban Local Bodies and the State Government		Ministry of Urban Development
197.	a. Municipal governments should have full autonomy over the functions/activities devolved to them. (254)	(a) to (c) Accepted.	(a) to (c) State/UT Governments have been requested to take necessary action vide letter dated 8.12.2008 and reminded vide letters dated 7.8.2009 and 3.9.2009. State/UT Governments are periodically being requested to take necessary action.
198.	b. If the State Government feels that there are circumstances that make it necessary to suspend or rescind any resolution		

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passed by the Urban Local Bodies or to dissolve or supersede them, it should not do so unless the matter has been referred to the concerned local body Ombudsman and the Ombudsman recommends such action. (255)

199. c. If, on any occasion, the State Government is in possession of records or has adequate reasons to initiate action against the Urban Local Bodies or its elected representatives, it should place the records before the local body Ombudsman concerned for investigation. (256)

Statement II

*Administrative Reforms Commission's 6th Report titled
"Local Governance — An Inspiring Journey into the Future"*

Accepted Recommendations which are under implementation

Sl.No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission	Government's Decision	Action Taken
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20. (Para 4.1.7.8) Position of Parastatals

Ministry of Panchayati Raj

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|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | a. Parastatals should not be allowed to undermine the authority of the PRIs. (88) | (a), (c) to (e) Accepted. | (a), (c) to (e) Central Ministries and States have been addressed by letter No. N-11019/681/2008-Pol.I dated 19th January, 2009. wherein it has been suggested that parallel bodies should either be phased out or made a Committee of Panchayats. If necessary, the technical and professional component of these PBs could be retained as Cells or Units within the PRIs, for carrying out their technical and professional functions. This issue is also raised in various meeting and forums by MoPR. |
| 2. | c. The District Health Society (DHS) and FFDA should be restructured to have an organic relationship with the PRIs. (90) | | |
| 3. | d. The Union and State Governments should normally not setup special committees outside the PRIs. However, if such specialised committees are required to be set-up because of professional or technical requirements, and if their activities coincide with those listed in the Eleventh Schedule, they should, either function under the overall supervision and guidance of the Panchayats. or their relationship with the PRIs should be | | |

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	worked out in consultation with the concerned level of Panchayat. (91)		
4.	e. Community level bodies should not be created by decisions taken at higher levels. If considered necessary the initiative for their creation should come from below and they should be accountable to PRIs. (92)		
	21. (Para 4.2.3.10) Activity Mapping		
5.	b. The Union Government will also need to take similar action with regard to Centrally Sponsored Schemes. (94)	(b) Accepted.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj (b) Central Ministries & States have been given guidelines vide letter dated 19th Jan, 2009-Activity mapping matrices delineating specific roles to each tier of PRIs in planning, implementation and monitoring in respect of a large number of CSSs like ICDS, SSA, NRHM, MGNREGA, NHM, Gram Van Yojana had been sent to the respective Ministries/ Departments for incorporation in the relevant scheme guidelines. But implementation by Ministries has been poor.
	28. (Para 4.4.8.6) Information, Education and Communication - IEC		Ministry of Panchayati Raj
6.	a. A multi-pronged approach using different modes of communication like the print media, the visual media, electronic media, folk art and plays etc. should be adopted to disseminate information and create awareness about Panchayati Raj. It should be ensured that there is a convergence in approach to achieve synergies and maximise reach. (119)	(a) to (c) Accepted. Ministry of Panchayati Raj would take up the recommendations with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	(a) to (c) Reference has been made to Ministry of Information & Broadcasting vide D.O. letter dated 27.02.09. A reminder has been sent to Min of I & B vide D.O No. J-11022/ ARC-IEC/2009-Media dated 30th July, 2010 to intimate the status of implementation of the recommendation. The response from Ministry of I & B is awaited.
7.	b. The Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should devise a mechanism in consultation with the Union Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Agriculture and other concerned Ministries for effectively implementing this activity. (120)		MoPR's publicity material using print media, visual media, electronic media, folk art and plays etc. is often designed through the concerned Media unit of I&B.
8.	c. Rural broadcasting should become a full-fledged independent activity of the All India		

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Radio. Rural broadcasting units should be based in the districts and the broadcasts should be primarily in the local language(s) prevalent in the district. These programmes should focus on issues related to Panchayati Raj Institutions, rural development, agriculture, Right to Information and relevant ones on public health, sanitation, education etc. (121)

30. (Para 4.5.5.6) Resource Centre at the Village Level

9. a. Steps should be taken to set up Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and space Technology enabled Resource Centres at the Village and Intermediate Panchayat levels for local resource mapping and generation of local information base. (124)
10. b. These Resource Centres should also be used for documenting local traditional knowledge and heritage. (125)
11. c. Capacity building should be attempted at the local level by shifting the currently available post school generalistic education to a skill and technology based system having focus on farm & animal husbandry practices, computer applications, commercial cropping and soil and water management. (126)

31. (Para 4.6.1.2.3) Local Government in the Fifth Schedule Areas

12. (a) The Union and State legislations that impinge on provisions of PESA should be immediately modified so as to bring them in conformity with the Act. (127)

Ministry of Panchayati Raj

(a) to (c) Accepted. However, it would need to be ensured that these Centres take into account the Department of Information Technology's initiative to set up 1,00,000 Common Service Centres (CSC).

(a) and (b) The proposed e-Panchayat scheme covers this aspect. But plan funds have not been made available for this scheme. Therefore, inspite of Detailed Project Reports prepared by each State, the scheme could not be rolled out.

(c) Ministry of HRD, Department of School Education & Literacy has been requested to take appropriate action vide letter No. M-11011/142/2008-P&C dated 23.02.2009 Min. of HRD (Dept. of School Education & Literacy) has been again reminded on 1st Novmber, 2010.

Ministry of Panchayati Raj

(a) The meetings were held with relevant Departments of PESA States for amendment of State Act in relation to Panchayati Raj, Revenue Exercise, Environment and Forests and Mining etc. where required and make rules and take steps towards implementation. A study in respect of 4 Central Laws has been undertaken and forwarded to MoEF, Department of Land Resources and Ministry of Mines.

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			<p>Specific suggestions have also been given by MoPR to these Ministries. MoPR has followed up with States and Ministries for amendment of laws. A detailed advisory dated 21.05.2010 has been issued in this regard.</p>
	<p>32. (Para 4.6.1.4.4) Effective Implementation of PESA</p>		<p>Ministry of Panchayati Raj</p>
<p>13. a. Regular Annual Reports from the Governor of every State as stipulated under the Fifth Schedule, Part A (3) of the Constitution must be given due importance. Such reports should be published immediately and placed in the public domain. (129)</p>		<p>(a) to (c) Accepted subject to the views of MHA being obtained in this matter.</p>	<p>(a) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been requested to take necessary action vide letter No. N-11012/13/2008-P&J dated 04.02.2009 from Ministry of Panchayati Raj. Ministry of Tribal Affairs has again been reminded on 1st November, 2010. In the advisory dated 21st May, 2010 from Secretary, MoPR, to all PESA States', <i>inter alia</i>, this aspect has been underlined.</p>
<p>14. b. In order to ensure that women are not marginalised in meetings of the Gram Sabha, there should be a provision in the PESA Rules and Guidelines that the quorum of a Gram Sabha meeting will be acceptable only when out of the members present, at least thirty-three per cent are women. (130)</p>			<p>(b) and (c) Referred to PESA States vide letter dated 16.02.2009 from Ministry of Panchayati Raj. Model Rules for PESA have been prepared and circulated to States. The provision for mandatory presence of women in the quorum has been incorporated.</p>
<p>15. c. Each State should constitute a group to look into strengthening of the administrative machinery in Fifth Schedule areas. This group will need to go into the issues of (i) special administrative arrangements, (ii) provision of hardship pay, (iii) other incentives, and (iv) preferential treatment in accommodation and education. All expenditure in this regard should be treated as charged expenditure under Article 275 of the Constitution. (131)</p>			<p>As per advisory dated 21.05.2010, PESA States having Fifth Schedule Areas are required to constitute a Committee headed by Chief Secretary with membership of relevant departments to review implementation of PESA after every three months.</p>
	<p>33. (Para 4.6.1.5.3) Effective Implementation of the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)</p>		<p>Ministry of Panchayati Raj</p>
<p>16. a. Keeping in view the inadequacy of the past efforts, State Governments should form a special planning unit (consisting of professionals and technically qualified personnel) to prepare their Tribal-Sub Plan. (132)</p>		<p>(a) to (c) Accepted subject consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs on the recommendations.</p>	<p>(a) to (c) Referred to States vide letter dated 01.09.2009. Reminders issued on 10.02.09 and 1st November, 2010. M/o Tribal Affairs is broadly in agreement with the recommendations</p>

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17.	b. A certain portion of the allocation under TSP should be made non-lapsable on the pattern of the Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) created for the North-Eastern States. A special cell may be set up in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to monitor expenditure from this fund. (133)		of ARC and would be able to operate a special cell for TSP, if separate staff and support is made available. Studies have been sanctioned to Tribal Welfare Research Institutes in Jharkhand and Bhubaneswar to study the impact of PESA in these States.
18.	c. The government may consider preparing an impact assessment report every year with respect to the States covered under PESA. This exercise may be assigned to a national level institute which has done similar work in the past e.g. National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER), National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) or some other suitable agency. This agency will rate the performance of the State on predetermined indices. (134)		
	34. (Para 5.1.4) Urbanization and Growth		Ministry of Urban Development
19.	a. A new National Commission on Urbanisation should be constituted by Government to suggest measures to deal with the rapid urbanisation, including the large cities and bring about more balanced and efficient urbanisation in the country. (135)	(a) Accepted. This Commission should be with limited duration and not a standing one.	(a) The line of action that was decided in the Ministry with the approval of the Minister was that the urban issues should first be discussed at the level of National Development Council so that view point of Chief Ministers are also taken into account. As per the decision of the National Development Council in its 55th Meeting held on 24.07.2010, a Sub-Committee under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Urban Development has been constituted for drawing up implementation actions on urbanization issues. A view will be taken after the Sub-Committee submits its report in September, 2011.
	41. (Para 5.3.5.2) Other Taxes		Ministry of Urban Development
20.	b. Article 276(2) may be amended to enhance the upper ceiling on Profession Tax and this ceiling should be reviewed periodically. (166)	(b) Accepted.	(b) M/o Finance has been requested to take necessary action vide letter O.M. No. N-11025/56/2007-UCD dated 08.12.2008 and reminded vide letters dated 7.8.2009 and 3.9.2009.

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53. (Para 5.4.6.14) JNNURM - A Reform Process

21. a. On the basis of projections, the total investment needed for urban renewal appears to be far in excess of the funds available. Government must find ways and means to fund this flagship programme-JNNURM adequately. (220)
22. b. The conditionalities linking reforms with fund flows should be enforced as per the schedules agreed between the ULBs and the Government of India without exceptions or relaxations. (221)
23. c. There should be sectoral allocations for sanitation and solid waste management. (222)
24. d. Capacity building measures should not be confined to only the selected towns and should be available for all cities/towns. (223)

(a) to (d) Accepted.

The Ministry of Finance has been again reminded on 13.04.2010 and 28.05.2010.

Ministry of Urban Development

(a) to (d) The matter relating to additional allocation of funds was taken up with the Planning Commission. Planning Commission has indicated that the 11th Plan is coming to a close and much of the resources are already tied up. Further, there are a number of projects under JNNURM which are still under implementation. Hence, instead of additional allocation of funds it has advised the Ministry to concentrate only on implementation of already approved projects. In addition Ministry of Urban Development had set up a High Powered Expert Committee (HPEC) for estimating the investment requirements for urban infrastructure services. The HPEC is chaired by Dr Isher Judge Ahluwalia, and the Joint Secretary in charge of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission is the Member Secretary. Inter alia, the terms of reference of the HPEC is to "Provide an estimate of the Investment requirements for urban infrastructural services for the period 2008-2020 including the maintenance and replacement requirements on a cycle basis", and, "Suggest options of financing urban infrastructure services. It will fully explore the scope of financing infrastructure services through appropriate user charges." On receipt of the report, the various financing options can be explored further.

The release of subsequent installment of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) is essentially related to the achievement of reforms as per

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commitment made by cities in the Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) signed by the Government of India. However, in practical terms, it is noted that States and Cities have not been able to fulfill each and every reform conditionally, as a result of which the funds flow has been affected and this may adversely impact the implementation of projects. Hence, a rigid view cannot be taken regarding relaxation of reforms and funds need to be released to the projects while at the same time implementation of reforms is pursued.

The allocation of funds under JNNURM has not been made sector-wise and prioritization of sectors/schemes to be taken up is done by State Level Steering Committee (SLSC), which is broadly accepted by Government of India. Further, most of the funds under UIG & UIDSSMT are already committed by now and it may not be possible to earmark funds for sanitation and solid waste management sectors at this stage. However, it may be noted that 42% funds have been committed for sanitation (sewerage and drainage) and solid waste management under UIG and 25% under UIDSSMT.

Capacity building measures are undertaken in all Mission cities under JNNURM. Training and capacity building is also proposed for small and medium towns under UIDSSMT. In addition, under capacity building for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), the Ministry also covers additional number of towns and cities which are not covered under JNNURM.

54. (Para 5.4.7.2) A Critical and Urgent Area of Reform - Real Estate

Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation

25. a. There is urgent need to bring in legislation to regulate the Real Estate (a) Accepted. MoUD, M/o H&PA and M/o Finance may

(a) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA) is examining

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	<p>sector on the lines mentioned in paragraph 5.4.7.1. (224)</p>	<p>work together and formulate the concept International models may also be referred to States should thereafter be consulted by MoUD.</p>	<p>the issue and has brought out a Model Real Estate (Regulation of Development) Act.</p>
	<p>58. (Para 5.6.2.3) Beneficiary Identification</p>		<p>Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation</p>
<p>26.</p>	<p>a. An exhaustive survey to identify the urban poor should be carried out within one year. The parameters to be used for such identification should be simple and easily comprehensible, allowing objective measurement without the use of discretion. The basic parameters should be spelt out at the national level. The identification should be based on a door-to-door survey with the survey teams including at least one person from the Area Sabha concerned. The urban poor so identified may be issued multi-utility identity cards for availing benefits under all poverty alleviation programmes. (233)</p>	<p>(a) Accepted.</p>	<p>(a) Planning Commission has constituted an Expert Group on Urban Poverty to recommend “appropriate detailed methodology with simple transparent and objectively measurable indicators to identify Below Poverty Line (BPL) households in urban areas for providing assistance under various schemes targeted at the urban poor. The Expert Group will also recommend the periodicity for the conduct of BPL Survey in Urban Areas or the mechanisms to review such BPL list. The Expert Group will also recommend able institutional mechanism for the conduct of BPL survey, survey questionnaire, processing data, training, validation and approval of urban BPL list at various levels, to address grievances of public on exclusion/inclusion in the urban BPL list or any other suggestion to make the exercise of urban BPL survey simple, transparent and acceptable. Further modalities for the Urban BPL survey will be considered thereafter.” The 6th meeting of the Expert Group was held on 26.04.2011.</p> <p>Meanwhile for purposes of programmes under the scheme of Urban Statistics for the Human Resouce and Assessments (USHA,) formats have been prepared for survey of slums, slum households and their livelihoods. Formats and detailed guidelines have been issued to States/UTs Administrations. Funds have been allocated to States and UTs for</p>

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			<p>conducting these surveys in towns having population of 50,000 and above. The surveys have been initiated by States/UTs.</p> <p>Biometric identification cards are being issued to identified beneficiaries under BSUP and IHSDP. However, as Biometric Cards are costly, there is no programme to issue Biometric Cards to all urban poor in the country at present. Moreover, Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) will be fixing the standards for Biometric Cards.</p>
	<p>61. (Para 5.6.3.4.2) Measures for Poverty Alleviation - Health and Nutrition</p>		<p>Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation</p>
27.	<p>a. Urban Local Bodies should adopt the concept of 'Primary Health Care, for providing health and medical facilities to the urban poor, particularly to women and children with the help of auxiliary health staff. These should specifically cater to the population living in slum areas. (239)</p>	<p>(a) Accepted. MoUD may pursue with M/o H& UPA, It was noted that M/o H&FW is also considering a National Urban Health Mission on the pattern of NRHM.</p>	<p>(a) Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is working together with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to look at mechanism of physical infrastructure and involving the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) of community structure in the delivery of health services to the urban poor, through the proposed National Urban Health Mission (NUHM).</p>
	<p>62. (Para 5.6.3.6.3) Slums in Urban Areas and Land Use Reservation for the Poor</p>		<p>Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation</p>
28.	<p>a. There has to be total redevelopment of slum areas. While redeveloping, it should be ensured that adequate provision has been made for schools, health centres, sanitation etc. (240)</p>	<p>(a) to (d) Accepted.</p>	<p>(a) to (d) Under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), 21 States (55 cities) have undertaken implementation of the reform. JNNURM prescribes for:</p>
29.	<p>b. For slum redevelopment the approach suggested in para 5.6.3.5.11 may be considered while formulating policy or specific schemes. (241)</p>		<p>(i) Internal earmarking within local body budgets for basic services to the urban poor -eventually creating Basic Services to the Urban Poor Fund in every Municipality (25% earmarking has been suggested).</p>
30.	<p>c. It is necessary to earmark and reserve a certain percentage of land projects in each town and city for the urban poor. If a construction cannot allocate housing for the poor, the developer must, at his own</p>		<p>(ii) Implementation of 7-Point Charter <i>i.e.</i> provision of basic services to urban poor including</p>

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	<p>cost, provide suitable housing in any other appropriate place acceptable to the authorities. (242)</p> <p>31. d. A detailed programme for the provision of night shelters needs to be drawn up in all cities, beginning with large cities having Metropolitan and Municipal Corporations, for implementation. (243)</p>		<p>security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation, education, health, social security within the Mission period (2005-2012)—preparing and implementing time-bound action plans for cities and towns.</p> <p>(iii) Earmarking at least 20-25% of developed land in all housing projects (by both Public and Private Agencies) for Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG) category with a system of cross subsidization.</p> <p>As regards slum development, a holistic approach is envisaged under Rajiv Awas Yojana making India slum free. Under Rajiv Awas Yojana, it is envisaged that State should take not only development of existing slums but also measures to prevent slums. Rajiv Awas Yojana envisages supports to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers.</p> <p>Ministry of HUPA has now framed the National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy (NUHHP), 2007, which focuses on housing with basic services and seeks to promote sustainable development of habitat in the country for equitable supply of land, shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of society.</p> <p>The NUHHP, 2007, provides for the following provisions for slum improvement and upgradation—</p> <p>(a) Specially designed slum improvement programme for upgrading basic services and environment improvement of urban slums with a participative, <i>in-situ</i> slum rehabilitation approach.</p>

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- (b) Inner-city slum redevelopment programmes for creating a better environment with cross subsidization and special incentives.
 - (c) Land pooling and sharing arrangement to be encouraged.
 - (d) Release of Transferable Development Rights and additional Floor Area Ratio (FAR) to be carefully considered for accelerating private investment for provision of shelter to the poor. Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Self-Help Groups (SHGs) would be involved in partnership with the Private Sector.
 - (e) Primacy to provision of shelter to the urban poor at their present location or near their work place and efforts will be made to ensure that rights provided are nontransferable for a period of 10-15 years.
 - (f) Only in cases where relocation is necessary on account of severe water pollution, safety problems, on account of proximity to rail track or other critical concerns, relocation of slum dwellers will be undertaken. In such case, special efforts will be made to ensure fast and reliable transportation to work sites.
 - (g) Income generating activities in slums, which are non-polluting, will be encouraged on a mixed land use basis. Efforts will be made to structure such activities as an integral part of housing and habitat projects.
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Further, the process for integrating the Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) and the environment improvement scheme titled National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) has been undertaken through the BSUP in Mission Cities and IHSDP in Non-Mission cities. Efforts will be made to remove hurdles faced by the States/ Union Territories in implementing these integrated schemes. Efforts will also be made to enhance funds under IHSDP as well as develop a new scheme for meeting water, drainage, sanitation and sewerage concerns in slum located in smaller towns with a population below 5 lakhs.

Formation of Group Cooperative Housing Societies of urban poor and slum dwellers will be encouraged across the country for providing better housing services by basic amenities through thrift and credit based CBOs.

The Ministry was providing financial support to States to create shelter for the houseless under the scheme for Night Shelter for Urban Shelterless earlier since 1988-89. The scheme was transferred to the State sector in 2005-06 and financial assistance from the Centre was discontinued. The present status is that there is no proposal to provide assistance again for creation of shelters for houseless.

The Ministry of HUPA has submitted the proposal of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for the consideration of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on 10.02.2011. This scheme aims to provide support for shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment and creation of affordable housing stock to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers.

Statement III

*Administrative Reforms Commission's 6th Report titled
"Local Governance — An Inspiring Journey into the Future"*

Recommendations not accepted

Sl.No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission	Government's Decision	Action Taken
1	2	3	4
	1. (Para 3.1.1.12) The Principle of Subsidiarity		
1.	a. Article 243 G should be amended as follows: "Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Legislature of a State shall, by law, vest a Panchayat at the appropriate level with such powers and authority as are necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self government in respect of all functions which can be performed at the local level including the functions in respect of the matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule". (1)	(a) Not accepted.	(a) No action called for.
2.	b. Article 243 W should be similarly amended to empower urban local bodies. (2)	(b) Not accepted.	(b) No action called for.
	2. (Para 3.1.2.4) Strengthening the Voice of Local Bodies		
3.	a. Parliament may by law provide for constitution of a Legislative Council in each State, consisting of members elected by the local governments. (3)	(a) Not accepted.	(a) No action called for.
	3. (Para 3.1.3.11) Structure of Local Bodies		
4.	a. Article 243B(1) should be amended to read as follows: "There shall be constituted in every State, as the State Legislature may by law provide, Panchayats at appropriate levels in accordance with the provisions of this part". (4)	(a) Not accepted.	(a) No action called for.

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5.	c. Members of Parliament and State Legislatures should not become members of local bodies.(6)	(c) Not accepted.	(c) No action called for.
6.	e. Article 243 C (2 & 3) should be repealed and supplanted by Article 243 C(2) as follows: 243 C(2) Subject to the provisions of this part, the Legislature of a State may, by law, make provisions with respect to composition of Panchayats and the manner of elections provided that in any tier there shall be direct election of at least one of the two offices of Chairperson or members. Provided that in case of direct elections of members in any tier, the ratio between the population of the territorial area of a Panchayat at any level and the number of seats in such Panchayat to be filled by election shall, so far as practicable, be the same throughout the State. Also, each Panchayat area shall be divided into territorial constituencies in such manner that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it shall, so far as practicable, be the same throughout the Panchayat area. (8)	(e) to (g) Not accepted.	(e) to (g) No action called for.
7.	f. There shall be a District Council in every district with representation from both urban and rural areas. (9)		
8.	g. 243 B (2) should be substituted by: “There shall be constituted in every District, a District Council representing all rural and urban areas in the District and exercising powers and functions in accordance with the provisions of Articles 243 G and 243 W of the Constitution. (10)		
	6. (Para 3.2.3.4) Correcting the Urban Rural Imbalance in Representation in Legislative Bodies		
9.	a. In order to set right the electoral imbalance between the urban and rural	(a) Not accepted.	(a) No action called for.

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	<p>population in view of rapid urbanisation, an adjustment of the territorial constituencies - both for the Lok Sabha and the Legislative Assembly—within a State should be carried out after each census. Articles 81, 82, 170, 330 and 332 of the Constitution would need to be amended. (19)</p> <p>8. (Para 3.4.20) Framework Law for Local Bodies</p>		
10.	<p>a. Government of India should draft and place before Parliament, a Framework Law for local governments. The Framework Law could be enacted under Article 252 of the Constitution on the lines of the South African Act, for the States to adopt. This Law should lay down the broad principles of devolution of powers, responsibilities and functions to the local governments and communities, based on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principle of Subsidiarity • Democratic Decentralisation • Delineation of Functions • Devolution in Real Terms • Convergence • Citizen Centricity (24) <p>11. (Para 3.7.5.6) Decentralised Planning</p>	(a) Not accepted.	(a) No action called for.
11.	<p>a. A District Council should be constituted in all districts with representation from rural and urban areas. It should be empowered to exercise the powers and functions in accordance with Articles 243 G and 243 W of the Constitution. In that event, the DPCs will either not exist or become, at best, an advisory arm of the District Council. Article 243 (d) of the Constitution should be amended to facilitate this. (42)</p> <p>13. (Para 3.9.22) Accounting and Audit</p>	(a) Not accepted.	(a) No action called for.
12.	<p>f. Release of Finance Commission Grants to the local bodies may be made conditional on acceptance of arrangements regarding technical supervision of the C&AG over audit of accounts of local bodies. (70)</p>	(f) Not accepted.	(f) No action called for.

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26. (Para 4.3.9.5) Local Area Development Schemes

13. b. As recommended by the Commission in its report on "Ethics in Governance", the Commission reiterates that the schemes of MP LAD and MLALAD should be abolished. (114)
- (b) Not accepted.
- (b) No action called for.

31. (Para 4.6.1.2.3) Local Government in the Fifth Schedule Areas

14. (b) If any State exhibits reluctance in implementing the provisions of PESA, Government of India may consider issuing specific directions to it in accordance with the powers given to it under Proviso 3 of Part A of the Fifth Schedule. (128)
- (b) Not accepted.
- (b) No action called for.

37. (Para 5.2.4.3) The Office of the Mayor/Chairperson

15. a. The functions of chairing the municipal council and exercising executive authority in urban local government should be combined in the same functionary *i.e.* Chairperson or Mayor. (147)
- (a) to (e) Not accepted.
- (a) to (e) No action called for.
16. b. The Chairperson/Mayor should be directly elected by popular mandate through a city-wide election. (148)
17. c. The Chairperson/Mayor will be the chief executive of the municipal body. Executive power should vest in that functionary. (149)
18. d. The elected Council should perform the functions of budget approval, oversight and framing of regulations and policies. (150)
19. e. In municipal corporations and metropolitan cities, the Mayor should appoint the Mayor's 'Cabinet'. The members of the Cabinet should be chosen by the Mayor from the elected corporators. The Mayor's Cabinet shall not exceed 10 per cent of the strength of the elected Corporation or fifteen, whichever is higher. The Cabinet will exercise executive authority on matters entrusted to them by the Mayor, under his overall control and direction. (151)
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38. (Para 5.2.5.4) Management Structure of Urban Local Governments

20. a. The Mayor should be the Chief Executive of the municipal body while the Commissioner should perform the functions delegated to him/her. (152) (a) to (c) Not accepted. (a) to (c) No action called for.

21. b. The responsibility for selection and appointment of the Commissioner and other staff may be given to the Metropolitan Corporations within a period of two years. For other bodies this may be done within three years. States should, however, by law, lay down the procedure and conditions of such appointment. For the duration that the Commissioner/Chief Officer continues to be drawn from the State Government, selection should be made by the Mayor from out of a panel of names sent by the State Government. (153)

22. c. The Directorates of Municipal Administration, wherever they exist, should be abolished. In case there are State-wide cadres of municipal employees, no fresh appointments to these may be made and the employees should be absorbed in municipal bodies through a due process. (154)

43. (Para 5.3.7.7) Borrowings

23. a. The limits of borrowings for various municipal bodies in a State may be fixed on the recommendation of the SFC. (171) (a) Not accepted. (a) No action called for.

57. (Para 5.5.4.7) Authorities for Metropolitan Corporations

24. a. As recommended in the Commission's report on 'Public Order', a Metropolitan Police Authority should be set up in all cities with a population above one million to oversee community policing, improve police-citizen interface, suggest ways to improve quality of policing, approve annual police plans and review the working of such plans. (229) (a) Not accepted. (a) No action called for.

Statement IV

*Administrative Reforms Commission's 6th Report titled
"Local Governance — An Inspiring Journey into the Future"*

Recommendations which have been Deferred by GoM

Sl.No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission	Government's Decision	Action Taken
	20. (Para 4.1.7.8) Position of Parastatals		
1.	(b) There is no need for continuation of the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA). Following the lead taken by Kerala, Karnataka and West Bengal, the DRDAs in other States also should be merged with the respective District Panchayats (Zila Parishad). Similar action, should be taken for the District Water and Sanitation Committee (DWSC). (89)	(b) The Commission has also recommended merger of the DRDAs with the District Panchayats in its 2nd Report on NREGA and this recommendation has been submitted to the GoM for taking a decision. As such, the present recommendation about merging DRDAs with the District Panchayats may be decided by the GoM separately.	(b) The matter is to be placed before the GoM.
	26. (Para 4.3.9.5) Local Area Development Schemes		
2.	(a) The flow of funds for all public development schemes in rural areas should be exclusively routed through Panchayats. Local Area Development Authorities, Regional Development Boards and other organization having similar functions should immediately be wound up and their functions and assets transferred to the appropriate level of the Panchayat. (113)	(a) The Minister of Panchayati Raj proposed a revised formulation as below for consideration. "The flow of funds for public development schemes in rural areas for subjects covered by the Eleventh Schedule to the Constitution should be routed through Panchayats. Parallel bodies should be avoided where the pattern of devolution involves planning and implementation by the Panchayats under Article 243-G." GoM decided that a decision on the revised formulation will be taken later after consideration.	(a) The matter is to be placed before the GoM.

Departments/Organisations under Purview of RTI*[English]*

2693. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to bring some departments/organisations under the purview of the Right to Information Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the name of departments/organisations;

(c) whether an NGO, 'National Campaign for People's Right to Information' (NCPRI) has demanded for bringing Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects under the purview of RTI; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) All organization which are public authorities as per definition given in section 2(h) of the Right to Information Act, 2005, are under the purview of the Act. The security and intelligence agencies notified by the appropriate government under section 24 are exempted from the provisions of the Act except that they will still need to answer question relating to corruption and human rights violations.

(c) and (d) The National Campaign for people's Right to Information, through a Press Statement dated 25.07.2011, called upon the Government to notify all Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects as public authorities under the Act. It is the view of the Government that if a special purpose vehicle or organization set up to implement the PPP project, qualifies to be a public authority as per Section 2(h) of the RTI Act, only then would it be covered by the provisions of the Act and not otherwise. It may further be noted that even if an organization is not a public authority, under Section 2(f) of the Act, information relating to that organization, which can be accessed by a public authority under any other law for the time being in force, may be accessed through that public authority.

Aircraft Hitting Parked Aircraft

2694. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether incidents of aircrafts hitting parked aircraft have been increasing at airports in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents incident-wise;

(c) whether all these' incidents were probed by the Union Government;

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

(e) the recommendations of the Enquiry Committees on such incidents; and

(f) action taken by the Government on all these recommendations and to ensure that air traver becomes a secured travel?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Only one incident has been reported. On 28.07.2011, the incident occurred during taxing of Spice Jet Airline 8737 from bay 15 for ground run up. Right side wing tip of Spice Jet aircraft collided with Indigo Airlines A320, which was parked on bay 01.

(c) and (d) All these incidents are investigated by Directorate General of Civil Aviation.

(e) and (f) Action will be taken after receipt of investigation report and recommendations.

Nuclear Regulatory Authority

2695. SHRI S.S RAMASUBBU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up a new Regulatory Authority to oversee the functioning of nuclear plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the new authority is likely to be set 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) to (c) Government of India attaches the highest importance to nuclear safety and will take all the necessary measures to ensure the safety of our plants For the creation of a statutory nuclear safety authority 'The Nuclear Safety Regulatory Authority Bill' is proposed to be introduced in the Parliament.

Performance of Research Councils

2696. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Research Councils under his Ministry;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to review the performance and functioning of some of the councils;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether these councils have done some concrete work in their respective areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) There are four Research Councils under the administrative control of Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(b) and (c) Review Committees to review the performance and functioning of all the four Research Councils, *viz.*, Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi, Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR), New Delhi, Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR), New Delhi and Indian Institute of Advanced Study (IIAS), Shimla were constituted by the Government.

(d) and (e) These organizations are autonomous bodies, which have the following aims and objectives as per their Memorandums of Association (MOAs):

Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

(a) To review the progress of social science research and to give advice to its users in Government or outside.

Ragging in Educational Institutions

2697. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of ragging in educational institutions reported during the current year, month-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of students murdered/committed suicide due to such cases during the above period;

(c) the action taken against the erring persons/authorities;

(d) whether the number of cases of ragging in educational institutions has come down;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the percentage of decrease;

(f) whether the present law is adequate to prevent ragging in such institutions or there is a need to formulate more stringent laws in this regard;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to formulate more effective law in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) According to the information furnished by Educational Consultants of India Limited (Ed. CIL), the number of cases of ragging in educational institutions reported from January, 2011 month-wise, state-wise are given at Statements-I and II respectively.

(b) No case of death due to ragging has been reported during the period from January, 2011 to 11th August, 2011.

(c) As per the reports received from the Regulatory Bodies, action taken against the students/institution in the cases of ragging included:

- 3 students rusticated from Dental College in Rajasthan.
- 5 students suspended from Dental Colleges in Madhya Pradesh.
- 2 students of a college in Assam and Odisha not enrolled.
- 1 student of a college in U.P. suspended.
- Warning issued to one Technical Institution in U.P.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) As against 195 complaints received during 2010 (January to August), the number reported during 2011 (from January to 11th August, 2011) is 161, showing a decrease in the incidents of cases of ragging by about 17.4%.

(f) to (h) At present, there is no separate law against ragging. However, the anti-ragging regulations have been notified by various regulatory authorities like University Grants Commission (UGC), All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE), Medical Council of India (MCI) and Dental Council of India (DCI), which have since come into force. The other actions taken include setting up of Toll-Free Helpline, issuance of regular advisories to the State Governments/UTs to deal with menace of ragging. These steps have led to reduction in the incidents of ragging in higher educational institutions.

Statement I

Month-wise number of complaints

Year 2011	No.
January	22
February	21
March	26
April	19
May	17
June	10
July	27
August	19
Total	161

Statement II

State-wise number of complaints

Sl.No.	Name of State	Total
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3
2.	Assam	2
3.	Bihar	6

1	2	3
4.	Chhattisgarh	1
5.	Delhi	3
6.	Gujarat	5
7.	Haryana	5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
10.	Jharkhand	2
11.	Karnataka	8
12.	Kerala	13
13.	Madhya Pradesh	9
14.	Maharashtra	15
15.	Odisha	14
16.	Puducherry	0
17.	Punjab	1
18.	Rajasthan	9
19.	Tamil Nadu	11
20.	Uttar Pradesh	27
21.	Uttarakhand	2
22.	West Bengal	23
Total		161

Relaunch of Failed Satellites

2698. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Space Research Organisation proposes to relaunch the satellites which ends in failure;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) In case of satellites that fail while in orbit, a new satellite is launched as a replacement to meet the continuity of services and also factoring in the new programmatic requirements.

(c) Does not arise.

Schemes For NRLS and PIOs

2699. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

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

(a) the number of schemes being run for Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) citizen in different countries;

(b) whether any get-together programme for them is organised in Embassies;

(c) if so, the names of the countries where such programmes are organised; and

(d) the names of the festivals which are organised in the Embassies for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The Ministry is engaged in several initiatives with Overseas Indians (PIOs and NRIs) in promotion of trade and investment, emigration, education, culture, health and science and technology among others. Given the region and country specific ethos and expectations of the diasporas, this Ministry has policies, programmes and schemes that seek to meet the varied expectations and needs of the diverse Overseas Indian Community under the following heads:

- Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI)
- Awareness Campaign on the risks of illegal migration
- Pravasi Bharatiya Divas
- Know India Programme
- Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana
- Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra
- Tracing the Roots

- Scholarship Programme for Diaspora Children (SPDC)
- Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre
- Overseas Workers Resources Centre
- India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians
- E-governance in Emigration
- Indian Community Welfare Fund

(b) Yes Madam.

(c) and (d) In all Indian Missions Posts abroad, many cultural programmes and get-together functions are organised on New Year Day, Republic Day, Independence Day and Gandhi Jayanthi, Communal Harmony Day besides, Indian Festivals. Many NRIs, PIOs and members of Overseas Indian Associations are invited. Indian Missions/Posts pro-actively extend co-operation and encouragement to Indian Community based associations for celebration of festivals and cultural and literary programmes.

Acute Shortage of Faculties

2700. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

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

(a) whether there is acute shortage of faculty members in the wake of mushrooming growth of educational institutions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the impact on the students community due to the acute shortage of faculty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There is some shortage of faculty in various Central Educational Institutions as tabulated below:

Sl.No.	Name of Educational Institution	No. of vacant posts of teachers/faculties
1.	Kendriya Vidyalayas/Navodaya Vidyalayas	4899
2.	Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)	144
3.	Indian Institute of Science Education & Research (USERs)	50
4.	Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)	1693
5.	National Institutes of Technology (NITs)	1522
6.	Central Universities	6374

The shortage of faculty does impact the teaching and learning in these educational institutions. Lack of qualified faculty is main reason for shortage of faculty. In order to address the shortage of faculty, various measures have been taken by the Government which include giving two years time to ad-hoc faculty to acquire National Eligibility Test (NET) qualification, engaging retired faculty etc. The Central Government has also enhanced the age of teaching faculty to 65 years in order to address faculty shortage.

[Translation]

Inter-State Transfer of Officials

2701. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to implement the system of interstate transfer of the officers of All India Services for the better administration and promotion of harmonious relations between the Centre and the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make the deployment of those officials of All India Services in other States mandatory who are working in Secretariat/Offices under Central Government; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Illegal Coal Mining

2702. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has conducted raids on certain consumers of Coal India

Limited (CIL) including special smokeless fuel factories at Kanpur and Chandauli in Uttar Pradesh and exposed illegal trade of coal;

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

(c) whether his Ministry has also reported illegal trade, illegal mining and black marketing of coal in various coalfields/coal mines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, coal mine-wise and State-wise and the action taken against coal mafia, security persons and officials involved in these activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Cargo Hubs

2703. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Air India proposes to build cargo hubs in some parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the parameters adopted therefor, location-wise;

(c) the financial allocations made in this regard in the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to expedite work on these cargo hubs?

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

(a) At present, Government has no plans to build cargo hubs in the country.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Construction/Management of New Airports

2704. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction and management of new airports have been handed over to private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the reservation for scheduled castes and backward classes has been implemented in these private sectors; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Keeping in view the enormous growth in air passengers and to encourage infusion of greater investment in airport sector, Government had pronounced a policy for greenfield airports in April, 2008. As per this Policy, an entity other than Airports Authority of India (AAI) can also set up an airport under a license from Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) issued under the Rule 79 of the Aircraft Act, 1934. However, the reserved activities such as functions relating to Air Traffic Services (ATS), Security, Customs, Immigration, etc. rests with Government of India.

(c) and (d) Presidential directives on reservation is applicable only to Government organisations.

[*English*]

New Civil Aviation Policy

2705. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government proposes new civil aviation policy for the backward and rural areas in the country including Haryana and tier two and tier three cities which are neglected so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the pending requests from each State, especially Haryana in this regard;

(d) the action taken by the Government on these requests; and

(e) the time frame within which the new civil aviation policy is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) With a view to promote air connectivity within a region and to expand air travel services in Tier II and Tier III cities and between specific regions,

Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Civil Aviation Requirements for scheduled regional air transport service. There are four regions identified as North, South, West, East, North-East coinciding with the Flight Information Regions (FIRs) as defined by the Airports Authority of India (AAI).

The Government has issued initial NOC to M/s. MDLR Airlines, M/s. Jagson Airlines and M/s. King Airways to operate Scheduled Air Transport (Regional) Service in Northern Region. Amongst these M/s. MDLR. Airlines and M/s. Jagson Airlines were able to obtain Operator Permit, but at present both are non-operational.

(c) and (d) The details of requests for connectivity state-wise from 2007 to 2011 are as under:

Rajasthan (6), Madhya Pradesh (2), Maharashtra (5), Gujarat (6), Uttar Pradesh (1), Uttarakhand (2), Karnataka (1), Punjab (3), Tamil Nadu (1), Assam (3), Jammu & Kashmir (1), West Bengal (3), Manipur (2), Andhra Pradesh (1), Chhattisgarh (1), Bihar (1) and Nagaland (1).

State Government of Haryana has submitted a proposal to this Ministry through Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (HSIDC), a State Government undertaking for grant of site clearance for setting up of a Greenfield airport at Village Bhaini Bhairon, Sub Division Meham, District Rohtak in Haryana. Since the site clearance to any project is being granted on the basis of comments/onsite inspection report from Airports Authority of India/Directorate General of Civil Aviation and No Objection Certificate from Ministry of Defence, the application from HSIDC forwarded to M/o Defence, AAI & DGCA. AAI/DGCA have recommended the proposed site which is about 110 km from IGI airport. Comments from Ministry of Defence are awaited.

(e) Most of the issues which are set forth in the proposed National Civil Aviation Policy have already been implemented. Further, the strategic plan of the Ministry for year 2010-15 has been prepared and placed on the website of the Ministry of Civil Aviation (www.civilaviation.nic.in).

[*Translation*]

Objection by Private Institutions on RTE Act

2706. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether private aided and unaided educational institutions have raised objections in the implementation of the Right to Education Act, 2009;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Government to resolve the said objections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Some private aided and unaided schools have filed Writs in different Courts challenging various provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. The Central Government has taken appropriate steps to protect the interest of Union of India in the matter. The Central Government has also issued Guidelines to enable schools, etc. to fulfill their obligations under the RTE Act.

Revision of Norms under SSA

2707. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revise the criterion of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government is aware that teachers are not getting their salary on time under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Government has enacted the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which has come into force w.e.f. 1.4.2010. Government has revised Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) norms to align them with the provisions of RTE Act. The major changes effected in revised norms relate to (i) Opening of new primary and upper primary schools as per neighbourhood schools defined by States (ii) Providing school uniform to girls and children belonging to disadvantaged categories & transportation facilities in remote & difficult areas (iii) Ensure improved teacher

availability in the school with reference to revised Pupil Teacher Ratio to be maintained school-wise (iv) Special Training for age appropriate admission of out-of-school children (v) In-service training at Block Resource Centre (BRC) and Cluster Resource Centre (CRC) level (vi) Continuing support for providing textbooks and funding Learning Enhancement Programme (LEP) (vii) Improving school infrastructure (viii) More flexibility to States to devise State specific innovation activities (ix) Strengthening of BRC and CRC as academic support structure etc.

(c) to (e) The matter relating to salary of teachers appointed under SSA programme is regulated as per State Government's norms and through State Government drawal and disbursal mechanisms.

Modernisation of State Engineering Colleges

2708. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from the State Governments including State of Madhya Pradesh for modernization of facilities in autonomous State engineering colleges in their States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of such proposals, State-wise and proposal-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Madam. There is a scheme for upgradation of 200 State engineering institutions in the XIth Plan. The Government has received proposals from the State Governments of Kerala, Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra. The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has forwarded a proposal for modernization of facilities of 4 autonomous Government Engineering Colleges situated at Jabalpur, Rewa, Ujjain and Sagar.

(b) The proposals will be approved only after the criteria for selection is decided upon.

[English]

Installation of Full Body Scanners at Airports

2709. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government proposes to install imaging scanners for full body scanning at the airports in India;

(b) if so, the airports where the Government proposes to install such scanners;

(c) the cost involved in purchasing one scanner; and

(d) the time by which the same are likely to be installed along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) No, Madam. Presently machines are under trial for their performance efficacy.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Akshaya Centres

2710. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala has submitted any proposal for enhancement of Akshaya Centres in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) The Government of Kerala had requested the Department of Information Technology, Government of India to provide revenue support to all the 2200 Akshaya Centers in the State of Kerala. Government of India has agreed to provide revenue support to 227 Common Services Centers (CSC) as per the eligibility of the State on the criteria of one CSC for every 6 revenue villages, as provided for under the Common Services Centre Scheme.

Military Studies in University Syllabus

2711. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted any committee to examine military studies in university syllabus;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up Centres for National Security Studies and Council of National Research and Studies in various parts of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the above Centres are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Yes Madam. The Central Government had constituted an Expert Committee to review the functioning of Defense and Strategic Studies related Departments in the university system. Based on the report, the University Grants Commission (UGC) constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Air Commodore (retd) Jasjit Singh, former Director, Institute of Defence Studies & Analyses (IDSA) to workout the extent of financial commitments for setting up a National level Council of National Security Research and Studies corresponding broadly with Council for Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR). The Report is under examination.

Sub-Sector Status

2712. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given 'education' infrastructure sub-sector status;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which the new status helps flow of funds to this sector; and

(d) the other advantages likely to accrue as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Ministry of Finance vide Notification dated 4th May, 2011, under the proviso to Rule 3(ii) of the Scheme for Support to Public Private Partnership in Infrastructure, has decided to add Education in the list of sectors concerned. The new status is expected to encourage greater investment by private sector

in development of education infrastructure, leading to greater access, quality with equity concerns taken care of by the Government.

[Translation]

Powers and Functions of CVC

2713. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the powers and functions of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) are limited only to advisory nature in corruption related cases;

(b) if so, the details of the provisions made in CVC Act in this regard;

(c) whether due to these provisions, no action could be taken even after the inquiry against higher officials in the Ministries and Undertakings;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken by the Government to make CVC more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The powers and functions of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) are provided under Section 8 of the CVC Act, 2003 (45 of 2003). The CVC Act empowers the Commission to enquire or cause inquiries or investigations to be conducted into offences alleged to have been committed under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 by certain categories of public servants in the Central Government, corporations established by under any Central Act, Government companies, societies and local authorities owned or controlled by the Central Government. As per Section 8(1) (g) of the CVC Act, the Commission tenders advice to the Central Government, corporations established by or under a Central Act, Government companies, societies and local authorities owned or controlled by the Central Government on such matters as may be referred to it by that Government, said Government companies, societies and local authorities owned or controlled by the Central Government or otherwise.

(c) and (d) No Madam. In pursuance of the Commission's advice, the competent authorities in various organizations, issued sanction for prosecution against 262 public servants, imposed major penalties on 994 public servants and minor penalties on 1269 public servants during 2010.

(e) In majority of cases, the authorities concerned accept the Commission's advice and act accordingly. However, in cases where the authorities concerned do not accept the Commission's advice, the Commission reports such cases in its Annual Report which is laid in the Parliament.

Further, under existing instructions of the Government, all cases relating to Gazetted officers for whom the appointing authority is the President of India, wherein the Ministries/Departments intend to differ from/not accept any recommendation of the Central Vigilance Commission, are required to be referred to the Department of Personnel & Training for a final decision.

Dilapidated Condition of Machines

2714. SHRIMATI TABASSUM HASAN:
DR. BALIRAM:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of machines and other parts purchased by Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiary companies during the last three years alongwith the funds spent thereon, company-wise and State-wise and the details of production increased as a result thereof;

(b) whether most of these equipments are either lying non-functional or are in poor condition;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the loss incurred to the various subsidiary companies as a result thereof, company-wise and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether procurement of machines and other parts are decreasing in various subsidiaries of CIL;

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

(f) the norms for procurement, the availability and the use of machine vis-a vis the said norms; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for procurement and use of the machines according to said norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) As reported by Coal India Ltd. (CIL), subsidiary-wise details of major Heavy Earth Moving Machinery (HEMM)/Under Ground Mining Machinery (UGMM) purchased/commissioned during the last three years are given below:

(i) ECL (West Bengal/Jharkhand)

Equipment	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total
Shovel	6	3	7	16
Dumper	30	15	10	55
Dozer	17	1	9	27
Drill	2	-	-	2
SDL	31	38	26	95
LHD	-	-	16	16
Total	86	57	68	211

(ii) BCCL (Jharkhand)

Equipment	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total
Shovel	8	3	16	27
Dumper	60	-	38	98
Dozer	16	14	5	35
Drill	7	-	8	15
Total	91	17	67	175

(iii) CCL (Jharkhand)

Equipment	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total
Shovel	7	15	5	27
Dumper	97	71	13	181
Dozer	23	14	14	51
Drill	11	-	-	11
Total	138	100	32	270

(iv) SECL (Chhattisgarh/Madhya Pradesh)

Equipment	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Shovel	6	7	8	21
Dumper	110	49	20	179

1	2	3	4	5
Dozer	16	15	-	31
Drill	21	1	8	30
SDL	18	36	18	72
LHD	24	95	-	119
UDM	41	7	48	
Total	195	244	61	500

SECL has also purchased Continuous miner package in 2010 for an amount of Rs. 39.78 crores (FOB Price) for their Sheetaladhara-Kurja UG min. The machine has been deployed in Madhya Pradesh. The machine has produced nearly 80,000 tonnes of coal, till June, 2011.

(v) WCL (Maharashtra)

Equipment	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total
Shovel	5	16	9	30
Dumper	57	77	18	152
Dozer	17	1	25	43
Drill	8	-	-	8
SDL	14	20	20	54
LHD	12	10	27	49
UDM	8	-	21	29
Total	121	124	120	365

(vi) NCL (Uttar Pradesh/Madhya Pradesh)

Equipment	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total
Draglines	-	2	2	4
Shovel	1	7	9	17
Dumper	14	84	23	121
Dozer	18	4	11	33
Drill	6	7	10	23
Total	39	104	55	198

(vii) MCL (Odisha)

Equipment	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Shovel	9	30	12	51
Dumper	11	44	131	186
Dozer	20	5	8	33
Drill	-	-	22	22
LHD	-	-	12	12
UDM	-	-	12	12

1	2	3	4	5
SDL	-	-	19	19
Total	40	79	216	335
G. Total (i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi, & vii)	710	725	619	2054

None of the above mentioned equipments are lying non functional or are in poor condition.

The value of equipment and spare parts purchased by CIL subsidiary companies during the last three years are given below:-

Subsidiary Company	2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011	
	Value in Crores		Value in Crores		Value in Crores	
	Equipment	Spare Parts	Equipment	Spare Parts	Equipment	Spare Parts
ECL	101.88	252.96*	45.87	275.99*	54.43	293.82*
BCCL	98.38	40.21	79.74	23.62	323.54	15.43
CCL	187.36	186.64	185.31	186.66	104.89	193.18
WCL	198.44	355.74	163.76	331.03	170.56	354.57
SECL	191.74	86.23	117.90	155.50	202.24	56.39
NCL	85.94	473.41	641.67	446.81	459.02	452.84
MCL	20.95	150.96	421.16	27.78	236.10	30.21

ECL* => Value of stores and spares purchased by ECL.

The raw coal production in Million tonnes of CIL \during the last four years are as under:

Company	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08
ECL	30.804	30.06	28.13	24.06
BCCL	29.004	27.51	25.51	25.22
CCL	47.520	47.08	43.24	44.15
NCL	66.253	67.67	63.65	59.62
WCL	43.654	45.74	44.70	43.51
SECL	112.705	108.01	101.15	93.79
MCL	100.280	104.08	96.34	88.01
NEC	1.100	1.11	1.01	1.10
CIL	431.320	431.26	403.73	379.46

(c) Not applicable in view of the reply given in part (a) above.

(d) and (e) The procurement of equipment depends on the need for new equipments as per the project taken up and the replacement cycle of the existing equipments in different mines/projects. The trend can be seen from the tables above that the equipment purchased in CIL shows a mixed trend.

(f) and (g) Equipment are procured by CIL either as per provision of the Project Report or against surveyed off equipment as replacement. Spares are also procured by CIL as per the projected requirement. The percentage availability and utilization of the major Heavy Earth Moving Machines during the last three years *i.e.* 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 *vis-à-vis* CMPDIL norms is given below:

Percentage Availability *vis-à-vis* CMPDIL norms:

M/c	CMPDIL Norms	Year	ECL	BCCL	CCL	NCL	WCL	SECL	MCL
		2010-11	78.2	76.6	80.7	77.3	82.7	86.0	79.8
Shovel	80	2009-10	77.5	80.1	84.5	70.4	87.5	86.0	85.9
		2008-09	77.0	84.1	90.2	67.8	81.5	85.0	91.5
		2010-11	75.2	73.5	71.0	74.2	78.2	68.0	83.6
Dumper	67	2009-10	78.9	80.7	80.8	71.5	85.2	72.0	81.1
		2008-09	80.1	84.4	80.2	71.5	86.9	78.0	92.0
		2010-11	81.7	73.2	73.3	81.0	81.8	77.0	78.2
Dozer	70	2009-10	81.2	81.4	79.7	83.8	80.7	84.0	80.6
		2008-09	86.0	85.9	87.3	86.5	85.4	92.0	87.6
		2010-11	78.7	73.0	88.3	90.1	87.2	86.0	85.9
Drill	78	2009-10	83.1	73.4	91.2	88.5	93.3	92.0	-
		2008-09	87.1	84.4	86.3	80.7	91.7	93.0	-

Percentage Utilization *vis-à-vis* CMPDIL norms:

M/c	CMPDIL Norms	Year	ECL	BCCL	CCL	NCL	WCL	SECL	MCL
		2010-11	41.1	52.6	46.8	50.0	56.4	58.0	40.5
Shovel	58	2009-10	44.7	56.6	53.3	51.0	61.4	62.0	48.5
		2008-09	43.0	57.2	49.7	38.0	62.3	48.0	56.8
		2010-11	49.6	46.0	43.2	49.5	53.5	38.0	34.7
Dumper	50	2009-10	49.8	47.5	49.3	44.5	57.9	44.0	39.8
		2008-09	54.5	52.5	48.1	45.2	58.9	50.0	42.1
		2010-11	38.1	41.7	35.0	34.1	49.8	39.0	42.3
Dozer	45	2009-10	43.0	45.5	43.7	33.7	50.9	40.0	48.1
		2008-09	50.4	45.1	50.6	37.1	55.6	44.0	51.3
		2010-11	40.4	29.6	45.1	22.0	33.7	31.0	40.1
Drill	40	2009-10	40.8	26.8	43.5	23.2	32.2	44.0	-
		2008-09	42.1	23.0	37.7	17.2	35.3	39.0	-

The utilization of the equipment is getting adversely affected for various reasons like non-availability of land due to forest or inhabitation, Law & order problem, difficult geo-mining conditions, fire in working coal seams, excessive rainfall, MCC bandhs (in CCL) etc. However, following steps have been taken for improvement of availability and utilization of equipment:

- > Effective implementation of Condition Based Monitoring of HEMM.
- > Improvement of Reliability of HEMM by planned maintenance & repair.
- > Introduction of MARC (Maintenance and Repair Contract) with Original Equipment Manufacturer. All HEMM of high capacity are covered under MARC.
- > Streamlining policy for procurement of spare parts for ensuring timely availability of spares to reduce downtime of equipment. Entering into Depot Agreement with various OEMs.
- > Skill up-gradation of technical crew by imparting training on Simulators. Tenders floated for procurement of simulators in most of the subsidiaries.
- > Introduction of higher capacity equipments and standardizing their capacity.
- > Introduction of GPS based OITDS for tracking and monitoring of the movement of individual equipment for its better utilization.
- > Introduction of Mechanized Drilling Machines for improving coal availability in mines where SDL and LHD are deployed.

[English]

Appointment and Promotion of Employees

2715. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

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

(a) whether the C&AG has made any remarks on the appointment and promotion of officers and employees in Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU);

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government in the matter;

(c) whether it is a fact that 33 per cent posts of teachers are lying vacant in JNU; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to fill the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The draft Performance Audit Report of the C&AG has observed, *inter-alia*, that Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) has relaxed the eligibility criteria for appointment of Deputy Registrars Assistant Registrars, etc. and given irregular financial upgradation to certain employees. According to the information furnished by the University, no relaxation in eligibility criteria, except that of age in respect of internal candidates, was given in appointing the Deputy Registrars/ Assistant Registrars. It has also informed that the irregular upgradations given to certain employees have since been withdrawn.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) According to the information furnished by JNU, the adoption of new UGC Regulations 2010 by statutory bodies of the University and consequential amendments in Statutes/Ordinances had delayed the recruitment process. The University has since taken necessary measures to fill-up vacant teaching positions as early as possible.

Supply of Coal

2716. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indonesia is the largest supplier of thermal coal to India;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Indonesia and few other countries have recently passed any laws which mandate all parties to sell coal at the market price;

(c) if so, whether such move is likely to affect adversely all existing and future power projects based on imported coal leading to steep increase in power tariff from such projects, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) Yes Madam. During the year 2009-10 out of total non coking coal imports of 48.56 mts., Indonesia supplied 31.959 mts.

(b) The new Regulation of Government of Indonesia dated 23rd September, 2010 stipulates benchmark price for coal sale including sale to affiliate companies. The Regulation also stipulates for adjusting within twelve month the contracts negotiated/finalized prior to enactment of the Regulation.

(c) and (d) The Regulation is likely to increase the price of coal in case of projects using imported coal from Indonesia. The impact on the tariff of such projects may vary depending upon the quality of imported coal and the fuel mix.

[*Translation*]

Corruption in CMPF

2717. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding corruption/malpractice charges against the officers/officials of Coal Mines Provident Fund (CMPF);

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

(c) the norms for modifying computer programme in CMPF frequently and the reasons therefor alongwith the loss incurred as a result thereof;

(d) the mechanism put in place for capital investment of CMPF;

(e) whether the ongoing tender process of capital investment has been awarded to a former company by giving extension; and

(f) if so the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the loss/profit that is likely to be made as result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Gross Enrolment Ratio on Higher Education

2718. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether SC/ST/OBC students have been benefited by the National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT);

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the number of students benefited from the NMEICT; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the gross enrolment ratio in the higher education during the current Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The scheme of National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT) is for the benefit of all students including SC/ST/OBC students. Under this Scheme, a number of projects have been sanctioned and grant-in-aid released to various institutions across the country for innovative use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for providing quality education modules free of charge to students in any time anywhere mode. Apart from creation of physical infrastructure of new institutions of higher learning, schemes such as NMEICT also aim at enhancing the Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education institutions in a cost effective manner during the current Five Year Plan.

[*English*]

Target Fixed for Aadhaar Scheme

2719. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) where the Government has fixed any target to achieve the Aadhaar enrolment by 2014;

(b) if so, the status of the Aadhaar enrolment as on date;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to enlist the services and cooperation of Postal Department to achieve this target;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being 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. The target is to achieve 600 million enrolments by 2014.

(b) As on 11.08.2011, more than 46 million Aadhaar enrolments have been done.

(c) The Department of Posts is one of the Registrars of Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) for the enrolment of residents.

(d) and (e) An MoU was signed between the UIDAI and the Department of Posts on 18.09.2010 for the enrolment of residents across India.

License/Revenue Sharing Fee

2720. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

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

(a) whether many telecom companies including BSNL and MTNL have defaulted in payment of license fee, taxes and revenue sharing as per their agreement;

(b) if so, the dues outstanding against each of these companies alongwith the total amount paid by them under each of the above heads during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the action taken by the Government to recover the dues;

(d) the norms/guidelines which enabled the telecom operators to shift from fixed license fee to revenue sharing model;

(e) whether the revenue sharing model has caused losses to the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) The details of outstanding License fee and the total amount paid by the Access Services licensees are furnished at Statement-I

(c) Notices of demands and reminders are issued by the Department. Various legal cases are being contested by the Department at different fora. Interest and penalty is imposed and recovered on the unpaid amounts, if any, as per the License Agreement.

(d) The Migration Package from fixed license fee to revenue share model duly approved by the Cabinet offered to the then existing licensees of Cellul metros and Telecom Circle) and Basic Telecom Services on 22nd July, 1999 is placed at Statement-II

(e) and (f) The impact on License fee collection due to Migration to revenue share is placed at Statement-III.

Statement I

Telecom companies which have defaulted in payment of License fee

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Operator	Service	L.Fee Outstanding
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Public Sector Undertaking

1.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd	Basic/CMTS	27.81
Total PSUs			27.81

Private Operators

1.	Disnet Wireless Ltd.	UASL	18.91
2.	Reliance Communications Ltd.	UASL	48.54
3.	Idea Cellular Ltd.	CMTS	13.74
4.	Bharti Airtel Ltd.	UASL	17.66
5.	Reliance Telecom Ltd.	CMTS	0.50
Total			99.35

Amount of License fee paid by the companies which have defaulted in payment of License fee

(Rs. in Crores)

Public Sector Undertaking

Sl.No.	Operator	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	MTNL	396.33	348.06	336.08
Grand Total		396.33	348.06	336.08

Private operators

Sl.No.	Operator	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Disnet Wireless	59.02	102.57	135.19
2 .	Reliance Communications Ltd.	805.58	657.61	597.11
3.	Idea Cellular Ltd.	922.12	864.64	932.72
4.	Bharti Airtel Ltd.	2139.57	2242.60	2280.21
5.	Reliance Telecom Ltd.	81.06	97.95	92.10
Grand Total		4007.35	3965.37	4037.33

Statement II

**Government of India
Ministry of Communications
Department of Telecommunications
(VAS Cell)**

Sanchar Bhawan,
20, Ashoka Road,
New Delhi-110001

No.842-153/99-VAS (Vol.V) (Pt.) Dated 22nd July, 99,

Without Prejudice

To

1. All Cellular Operators
2. Cellular Operators Association of India. 1-301, Gauri Sadan, 5. Haily Road, New Delhi-110001.

Subject: Proposed Package for Migration of existing licensees of Cellular (Metros and Telecom Circles) and Basic Telecom Services 10 New Telecom Policy-1999 regime.

Reference: Licence Agreements for Cellular Mobile Telephone Service.

In accordance with Government approval, the following Package is proposed for migration of the existing Cellular (Metros and Telecom Circles) and Basic Telecom Service Operators to NTP-99 regime:

- (i) The cut off date for change over to NTP-99 regime will be 1.8.1999.
- (ii) The licensee will be required to pay one time Entry Fee and License Fee as a percentage

share of gross revenue under the licence. The Entry Fee chargeable will be the licence fee dues payable by existing licensees upto 31.07.1999, calculated upto this date duly adjusted consequent upon notional extension of effective date-as in para (ix) below, as per the Conditions of existing licence.

- (iii) The Licence fee as a percentage of gross revenue under the licence shall be payable w.e.f. 1.8.1999. The Government will take a final decision about the quantum of the revenue share to be charged as licence fee after obtaining recommendations of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI). In the meanwhile. Government have decided to fix 15% of the gross revenue of the License as provisional license fee. The gross revenue for this purpose would be the total revenue of the Licensee company excluding the PSTN related call charges paid to DOT/MTNL and service tax collected by the license on behalf of the Government from their subscribers. On receipt of TRAI's recommendation and Government's final decision final adjustment of provisional dues will be effected depending upon the percentage of revenue share and the definition of revenue for this purpose as may be finally decided.
- (iv) A total of at least 35% of outstanding dues including interest payable as on 31.7.1999 and LD Charges in full will have to be paid on or before 15.8.1999. The amount paid, if any. against the earlier demand sent under letter dated 25.1.1999 for paying 20% or more of the outstanding dues, may be adjusted at license's option. The balance dues will have to be paid on or before 31.1.2000 alongwith interest calculated upto the actual date of payment.
- (v) Even where the existing bank guarantees (FBG), have been encashed earlier, these will need to be kept alive/recouped simultaneously with the acceptance of this package. The value of the financial bank guarantee(s) will have to be further enhanced within a period of four months i.e. by 30.11.1999 so as to cover the outstanding amounts due including further sums which may become due.
- (vi) If either of the cellular operator in a given service area does not accept the package. both the existing operators will continue in the existing licensing arrangement until the validity of the present licences.

- (vii) Consequent upon migration to the NTP-99, the licensees will forego the right of operating in the regime of limited number of operators as per the existing licence agreement and would operate in a multipaly licensing regime *i.e.* additional licenses without any limit may be issued in a given Service Area.
- (viii) There shall be a lock-in of the present share-holding for a period of five years counted from the date of fidence agreement (effective date). Transfer of share holding directly or indirectly through subsidiary or holding companies shall not be permitted during this period. However, issue of additional equity share capital by the licensee companies/their holding companies by way of private placement/public issues shall be permitted. Further, the lock-in provisions shall not be applicable in case the shares are transferred pursuant to enforcement of pledge by the lending financial institutions/banks due to events of defaults committed by the borrowers with the condition that such shares should have been pledged for investment only in the particular licensed project.
- (ix) For the purpose or calculation of outstanding fidence fee upto 31.7.1999, the effective date of all the licences of Cellular Telecom Circles and Basic Telephone Services will be notionally extended by a period of six months. This does not apply to metro cellular licences. This is with the further condition that where extension of effective date has been given carlier due to whatever circumstances. Further extension will be given after deducting the period of extension already given subject to the total extension period not exceding six months. In eases where extension of period of more than six months has already been given, there will be no further change.
- (x) The liquidated damages as per the existing licence agreement shall be paid latest by 15-8-99.
- (xi) The period of licence shall be 20 years starting from the effective date of the existing licence agreement.

2. Migration to the NTP-99 on the conditions mentioned above will be permitted on the premise that the aforesaid conditions are accepted as a package in its entirety and simultancously all legal proceedings in Courts, Tribunals, Authority or in Arbitration instituted by the licensee and Associations of Cellular and Basic Service

Operators (COAI and ABTO) against DoT or UOI shall be withdrawn. Further any dispute with regard to the license agreement for the period upto 31.7.1999 shall not be raised at any future date. The acceptance of this package will be deemed as a full and final settlement of all existing disputes whatsoever irrespective of whether they are related with the present package or not.

3. After the terms and conditions of the package are accepted, amendments to the existing licence agreement will be signed between the licensor and the licensee.

4. An undertaking in the enclosed proforma by an authorised signatory of acceptance of the package by the licensee should reach DOT within a weeks time and in any case not later than 29.7.1999 (forenoon). In case no response is received within the stipulated period, it will be presumed that licensee does not propose to migrate to the new regime, and the licensee will continue to operate under the terms and conditions of the existing licence.

(A.K. SRIVASTAVA)

Director (VAS-II)

Encl: As above

To

The Secretary,
Deptt. of Telecommunication,
Min. of Communications,
Sanchar Bhawan,
New Delhi.

Sub: Proposed package for migration of existing licenses of Cellular (Metros and Telecom Circles) and Basic Telecom Service to New Telecom Policy, 1999-regarding.

Sir,

With reference to the letter No. 842-153/99-VAS (vol-V)(Pt) dated....July, 1999 on the subject noted above, I hereby convey unconditional acceptance on behalf of Licensee with regard to the package proposed for migration of the existing licenses to NIP 1999 Regime on the terms and conditions in the letter under reference.

2. An authority in my favour given by the company to convey the a acceptance is also enclosed.

Encl. As above

(Authorised Signatory)

Statement III

The impact on Licence Fee collection due to Migration Package offered vide NTP-99 for CMTS as well as Basic service providers is given in the table below

(Rs. in crores)

License	Fixed License fee for the license period(A)	License fee actually paid by these companies for the license period (B)	Difference in Fixed and actually paid Licence Fee (C) = (A-B)
CMTS (for 10 year license period)	30492.12 (#)	11234.90	19257.22
Basic (for 15 year license period)	27862.50	3595.80 (*)	24266.70
Total	58354.62	14830.70	43523.92

Notes:

- As per the Action Taken Note on CAG's Audit Report No.6 of 2000 against Para No. 14.4 (vii), the amount of waiver on account of notional extension of six months in the effective date of licence is Rs. 1187.50 Crores (Rs. 841.29 Crores for CMTS (Circles) and Rs. 346.21 Crores for Basic Services)
- #(i) Includes licence fee committed by Metro licensees based on the actual number of subscribers from 4th year onwards @ Rs. 6023 per subscribers [(Rs.10348.77crore) calculated on the basis of date of signing of the licence agreement as November 1995].
(ii) The subscriber data has been taken from TRAI who have indicated that for the period upto September 2001, the data has been sourced from COAI
- *(i) For Basic Service licences, while the committed licence fee is taken upto 2011-12 (for the 15-year licence period), the licence fee paid is upto the year 2009-10.
(ii) Includes entry fee (Rs. 493.46 crore) paid for migration to UASL by the Six Basic Service licensees in 2003.

Disparity Between Rich And Poor

2721. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the recent survey report of the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), the gap between the poor and the rich has widened in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the ratio of the poor and the rich in each State/UT;

(c) the reasons for increase in the difference in income of the poor and the rich;

(d) the details of per capita income in rural and urban areas as per the NSSO report, State-wise;

(e) whether this increase in gap in the income of the poor and the rich has ultimately led to the rise in number of BPL families;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the action taken by the Government to bridge the gap between the poor and the rich?

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 (d) National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) has recently released the key results of the Household Consumption Survey covering the period July, 2009 to June, 2010 in the document titled "Key Indicators of Household Consumer Expenditure in India 2009-2010." The report compiles the Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) - for rural and urban areas separately in terms of decile class of MPCE. On the basis of the data contained in the survey report, the ratio of MPCE of top 20% to bottom 20% of the population is estimated to be 6.7% for the urban areas

and 4.2% for rural areas in the year 2009-10 as against the corresponding figure of 6.3% and 4.1% respectively in the year 2004-05. The ratio of MPCE of top 20% of population to bottom 20% state-wise is given at Statement-I. The state-wise per capita income is not compiled by the NSSO. The State wise Per Capita Expenditure for rural and urban areas separately for the year 2009-10 is given at Statement-II. Further, distribution of per capita income to rural and urban areas at state level is neither compiled by NSSO nor by any agency in the official statistical system. The level of consumption expenditure for all groups of population has increased during the period 2004-05 to 2009-10, but the increase in expenditure level of top 20% of the population is comparatively higher.

(e) to (g) No Madam. As per the Planning Commission's estimates, the poverty ratio has declined from 36% in 1993-94 to 27.5% in 2004-05. The poverty ratio that has been recomputed by the Tendulkar Committee and accepted by the Government also reveals decline in poverty ratio of similar magnitude from 45.1% to 37.2% during 1993-1994 to 2004-05.

Reduction in income disparities and upliftment of the socio-economic conditions of people of low-income households has always been the priority of the Government's development policy. The strategy has been to generate employment opportunities in rural & backward areas and also to develop infrastructure to bring a tangible improvement in the income and standard of living of the people. Additionally, the Government is implementing a number of poverty alleviation programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable Mission (JNNURM), Swarna Jyanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), etc. intended to mitigate poverty and improve the living standards of the people.

Statement I

State-wise Ratio of MPCE of top 20% to bottom 20% of population 2009-10

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.02	6.56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.21	5.32
3.	Assam	3.28	5.20

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	3.09	5.19
5.	Chhattisgarh	3.88	5.37
6.	Delhi	3.63	5.66
7.	Goa	3.19	6.72
8.	Gujarat	3.49	5.26
9.	Haryana	4.58	5.82
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4.43	7.36
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.23	4.43
12.	Jharkhand	3.32	6.11
13.	Karnataka	3.23	5.59
14.	Kerala	7.29	11.04
15.	Madhya Pradesh	4.30	6.22
16.	Maharashtra	3.79	7.72
17.	Manipur	2.35	2.94
18.	Meghalaya	2.65	3.64
19.	Mizoram	3.26	3.37
20.	Nagaland	2.51	3.31
21.	Odisha	3.78	6.50
22.	Punjab	4.12	6.26
23.	Rajasthan	3.07	6.14
24.	Sikkim	3.84	2.82
25.	Tamil Nadu	3.71	5.23
26.	Tripura	2.77	4.29
27.	Uttarakhand	5.21	5.17
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3.62-	5.99
29.	West Bengal	3.31	6.75
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.29	3.96
31.	Chandigarh	2.88	11.06
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.79	2.76
33.	Daman and Diu	4.22	3.74
34.	Lakshadweep	4.88	5.05
35.	Puducherry	4.12	4.46
	All India	4.22	6.72

Statement II*State-wise Monthly Per capita Consumption
Expenditure (MPCE) in 2009-10*

(in Rupees)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1020.14	1982.23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1325.78	1648.96
3.	Assam	863.47	1540.27
4.	Bihar	681.03	1092.33
5.	Chhattisgarh	689.91	1352.45
6.	Delhi	1566.57	2181.98
7.	Goa	1591.89	2749.55
8.	Gujarat	994.92	1859.01
9.	Haryana	1393.59	1898.18
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1365.34	2321.52
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1280.67	1653.90
12.	Jharkhand	732.33	1390.87
13.	Karnataka	806.54	1716.38
14.	Kerala	1850.68	2663.45
15.	Madhya Pradesh	796.59	1469.35
16.	Maharashtra	1010.93	2231.98
17.	Manipur	927.50	1053.49
18.	Meghalaya	966.80	1455.95
19.	Mizoram	1112.88	1707.07
20.	Nagaland	1369.09	1709.79
21.	Odisha	682.80	1425.41
22.	Punjab	1479.80	1992.68
23.	Rajasthan	1004.48	1669.50
24.	Sikkim	1148.43	1876.46
25.	Tamil Nadu	968.44	1678.69
26.	Tripura	926.62	1602.37

1	2	3	4
27.	Uttarakhand	1360.30	1572.71
28.	Uttar Pradesh	828.67	1364.99
29.	West Bengal	855.10	1735.66
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1714.31	2498.44
31.	Chandigarh	2032.41	4152.66
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	805.34	1457.04
33.	Daman and Diu	1531.42	1563.06
34.	Lakshadweep	1466.84	2222.77
35.	Puducherry	1510.97	2094.93
All India		927.70	1785.81

National Database of Academic Certificates

2722. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether any progress has been made on the project relating to the creation of a national database of academic certificates issued by school boards and universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether adequate safeguards exists to secure certificates free from unauthorized access, alternation, disclosure and manipulation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the project is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As far as the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is concerned, it has successfully done a pilot project on creation of a database for its Class XII Examination and Central Teacher Eligibility Test (CTET). No such pilot project has been undertaken for Universities.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) According to CBSE, the following safeguards are available:

- (i) Adequate systems and safeguards to ensure that its automatic data processing systems are secure by being protected against unauthorized access, alteration, destruction, disclosure or manipulation.
 - (ii) Adequate systems for recovery, in case of any loss, destruction or any other contingency, of data in the database.
 - (iii) Adequate safeguards to ensure that physical access to its premises, facilities, data centres including data back-up locations, automatic data processing systems and electronic data communication network is secure, controlled, monitored and recorded.
- (e) The pilot project is already completed.

[*Translation*]

Airport at Jewar Uttar Pradesh

2723. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the dates on which the Union Government received the request from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for setting up of an Airport at Jewar, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the present status of the project; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure execution of the said project at a faster pace?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Government of India had received a proposal from Government of Uttar Pradesh for setting up of a Greenfield airport at Jewar (Greater Noida) in the year 2002. The proposal was considered by the Union Cabinet and the Union Cabinet referred the matter to a Group of Ministers (GoM) for looking into the legal and other related aspects of the matter.

[*English*]

Committee on Minority Education

2724. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) the details of the recommendations of the Expert Committee on Modernization of Madrasas constituted by the National Monitoring Committee on Minority Education;

(b) whether the revised programme/curriculum as suggested by the Committee has been introduced/implemented;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve the standard of education of the Muslim community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The National Monitoring Committee on Minority Education (NMCME) was constituted in 2004 to look into all aspects of education of minorities and suggest ways and means to improve the conditions for educational empowerment of minorities. An Expert Committee of the NMCME was constituted to give inputs for revising the programme of modernization of Madrasas which suggested that Madrasas be provided a linkage with the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) to provide for certification of academic levels, linkages with vocational education, improving the quality of education in modern subjects, introduce teacher training, enhancement of teacher salaries, strengthening of State Madrasas Boards for monitoring and raising awareness about education programmes for the Muslim Community.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing two schemes (i) Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasas (SPQEM) and (ii) Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI). SPQEM seeks to bring about qualitative improvement in Madrasas to enable Muslim children to attain standards of the national education system in formal education subjects. IDMI facilitates education of minorities by augmenting and strengthening school infrastructure in minority institutions in order to expand facilities for formal education to children of minority community.

(d) During 2009-10 and 2010-11, 7024 Madrasas under SPQEM and 146 institutions under IDMI have been provided financial assistance. In addition to this, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) supports Madrasas/Makhtabs in order to provide regular curriculum to children who are not attending regular schools. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGB V) Scheme provides for setting up schools for girls belonging to SC, ST, OBC, Muslim minority communities etc. 492 KGBV have been sanctioned in blocks having over 20% Muslim population.

Agreement in Strategic Sectors

2725. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) whether the Government has made it mandatory to get security clearance before entering into agreement in strategic sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the clearances from all concerned departments/agencies have been taken by the Indian Institute of Science (IISc) before entering into the agreement with Huawei;

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

(e) whether the Ministry of Home Affairs has sought to review the agreement;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) 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 (g) Agreement in Strategic Sector are undertaken by concerned government ministries/agencies after security vetting by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). To take care of national security concerns related to telecom network, government has issued an amendment to various telecom licences on 31st May 2011, wherein it is mandated that all telecom network should be tested and certified as 'Safe to Connect' before inducting these into network. For carrying out these

tests, it is essential to know the details of the equipment, which are to be tested and develop the tests for security testing of these equipments.

IISc, Bangalore, has been assigned the task of developing the tests on telecom equipment. The tests cannot be developed without knowing the technical details. Accordingly, IISc asked various telecom equipment suppliers to enter into agreement to provide requisite technical details of their equipment to facilitate the IISc for development of standards, procedures and tools for the testing of these equipments. IISc, Bangalore has signed a non disclosure agreement with Huawei who will provide the requisite technical information with respect to their equipment being commercially sensitive information. The MHA is aware about the agreement between IISc and Huawei.

[Translation]

Modernisation of Department of Posts

2726. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

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

(a) the salient features of the "India Post Technology Project-2012";

(b) whether networking of all post offices in the country is being planned under the Project to ensure IT modernisation of Department of Posts; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Government has approved the 'IT MODERNIZATION PROJECT' of Department of Posts for computerization of Post Offices, Mail Offices, Administrative Offices and other field Offices. This will involve establishment of required IT infrastructure, development of required software applications with an outlay of Rs 1877.2 Crore.

The project has the following salient features:-

- It will establish IT infrastructure of Data Centre and Disaster Recovery Centre and networking of all Departmental Post offices including appropriate connectivity in the Branch Post Offices in the rural area.

- The project envisages development of integrated modular scalable applications for Mail, Banking, Postal Life Insurance, solutions for Accounts and HR operations of the department.
- The rural post offices will be provided with rural ICT devices with required applications for performing Postal, Savings Bank, Insurance, MGNREGS and Money order operations.
- Provision has been made for training, change management, capacity building of the employees of the department along with Project Management activity for smooth and timely implementation of the project.

(b) Yes Madam. It is planned to network all Departmental Post offices and Branch Post Offices in the country subject to availability of connectivity and resources under the "India Post Technology Project-2012".

(c) The departmental Post Offices are proposed to be networked with appropriate connectivity. Branch Post Offices located in rural areas are proposed to be networked using available connectivity at these locations. The rural ICT Devices in the Branch Post Offices will have the capacity to work in both online/offline mode. The IT Project is expected to be implemented by 2012-2013 subject to the availability of funds.

Anti India Activities in Bangladesh

2727. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks have been held with the Government of Bangladesh regarding anti-India activities elements in that country;

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

(c) the other steps proposed to be taken by the Government to check the said activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) Security related issues, including the reported presence of Indian Insurgent Groups in Bangladesh, has been periodically taken up with the Government of Bangladesh at various levels. During the visit of the Minister of External Affairs to Bangladesh from July 06-08, 2011, both sides inter alia discussed cooperation on security related matters. The Government of

Bangladesh assured that its territory would not be allowed to be used for activities inimical to India's interests. Security related issues, including the activities of the Indian Insurgent Groups (IIGs), their camps/hideouts, measures to check smuggling of arms/ammunitions and fake currency notes, were also discussed during Home Minister level talks between India and Bangladesh held in Dhaka on July 30, 2011. A Coordinated Border Management Plan to synergize the efforts of both the Border Guarding Forces for more effective control over cross-border illegal activities and crimes along the India-Bangladesh border was also signed during the visit of the Home Minister.

Automatic Promotion to Next Class

2728. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

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

(a) whether it has been made mandatory for schools to promote all students automatically to higher classes at the end of each academic year till class VIII even if they have not attained the minimum level of learning;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any assessment of the system of automatic promotion of students has been made; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Section 16 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides that no child admitted in a school shall be held back in any class or expelled from school till the completion of elementary education. The 'no detention policy' does not imply abandoning procedures that test the learning abilities of the child; in fact it implies putting in place a continuous and comprehensive procedure of child evaluation and recording it so that the teacher can use it as a guide in helping each child to reach desired levels of educational achievement. The RTE Act provides for setting up of continuous and comprehensive system of evaluation that releases the child from the fear and trauma of failure, and enables the teacher to pay individual attention to children's attainments.

[English]

Post Offices in Panchayats

2729. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices opened during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether a number of post offices in rural, hilly and remote areas have become economically unviable due to migration of population to cities and also lack of communication and other facilities;

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

(d) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to improve the viability of rural post offices alongwith the details of facilities proposed to be setup/upgraded in post offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The details on number of post offices opened during the Eleventh Five Year Plan are given in Statement.

(b) and (c) No instance has been noticed regarding post offices becoming economically unviable due to migration of population to cities, lack of communication and other facilities in rural, hilly and remote areas.

(d) Rural post offices have been provided with infrastructure equipments and are being computerized in a phased manner. The Department is also introducing various new schemes through rural post offices *i.e.* disbursement of MGNREGS, Rural Postal Life Insurance, Social Security Pension payments etc.,

Statement

Circle-wise number of Branch Post Offices (BOs), Sub-Post Offices (SOs) opened during Eleventh Five Year Plan

Sl.No.	Name of the Circles	BOs	SOs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15	17
2.	Assam	10	09

1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	10	09
4.	Chhattisgarh	02	07
5.	Delhi	03	09
6.	Gujarat	11	14
7.	Haryana	10	10
8.	Himachal Pradesh	08	06
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	08	04
10.	Jharkhand	12	06
11.	Karnataka	06	09
12.	Kerala	11	09
13.	Madhya Pradesh	05	14
14.	Maharashtra	07	14
15.	North East	10	09
16.	Odisha	12	10
17.	Punjab	10	06
18.	Rajasthan	15	18
19.	Tamil Nadu	17	14
20.	Uttarakhand	08	05
21.	Uttar Pradesh	14	20
22.	West Bengal	09	05
Total		213	224

[Translation]

Restoration of MPs Discretionary Quota

2730. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

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

(a) the salient features of the special dispensation quota granted to the Members of Parliament for admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs);

(b) whether the Government proposes to permit an MP to use his/her dispensation quota, in nearby district KVs where there is no KV in their parliamentary constituency in case of Lok Sabha MPs;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, whether the Government proposes to make an amendment in the prevailing special dispensation policy;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Government is considering to provide Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Coupons to the MPs for each of the Kendriya Vidyalayas keeping in view the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas situated in their respective parliamentary constituencies; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The salient features of the special dispensation quota granted to the Members of Parliament for admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are as follows:-

- (i) Under special dispensation scheme, each Hon'ble Member of Lok Sabha can refer 2 cases for admission in an academic year. Such recommendations will be confined to KVs located in her/his constituency. Rajya Sabha Member of Parliament can recommend for admission in any KV located within the state from which he/she stands elected.
- (ii) The parents of the children who are being recommended should belong to the constituency either by domicile or on account of exigencies of services.
- (iii) Special Dispensation Admissions would be made at the beginning of the academic year and no admission would be allowed after the prescribed cut off date.
- (iv) The recommendations are subject to the eligibility of the child in respect of age and fitness in the admission test to be conducted by KV for one class lower than the class for which recommendations have been made. Admission test will be conducted only for admission in class IX.
- (v) The recommendations to be made by the Hon'ble Members of Parliament shall be valid

only if they are made in the prescribed format provided by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

(vi) Recommendations can be made for any of the classes except Pre- primary, Xth and XIIth.

(vii) The admissions under this quota will be over and above the class strength.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) The dispensation scheme was framed in implementation of the orders of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

(f) No, Madam.

(g) Does not arise.

[English]

Complaints for Investigation

2731. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has forwarded a number of complaints for investigation and report against some of the employees of the Departments of Secondary & Higher Education and Elementary Education & Literacy;

(b) if so, the nature and total number of such complaints reported during the last three years and the current year, year-wise, alongwith the action taken thereon;

(c) whether there is a considerable delay in investigation and reporting to CVC;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the investigation into the complaints and reports to the CVC is submitted in a time-bound manner; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) CVC has reported three complaints against the officials of the Department of Higher Education and School Education and Literacy. The details are as under:

Year	No. of Complaints
2008	Nil
2009	2
2010	Nil
2011	1

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) Question does not arise.

Foreign Assistance in Education Sector

2732. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Britain is keen on helping West Bengal in the education sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The second phase of the United Kingdom-India Education and Research Initiative (UKIERI-II) has been launched for the period from 2011-2015. The Initiative covers the entire country including West Bengal. Major elements of the Initiative are:-

- Leadership Development-building leadership capacity in schools, colleges and universities.
- Innovation Partnerships-enhancing the innovation capacity of further and higher education institutions.
- Skills Development-enabling the UK skills sector to support India with its ambition to train 500 million people by 2022.
- Enhancing Mobility-through the mutual recognition of learning and achievements. Under this project,

some UK Universities have shown interest in collaboration/tie up with counterpart institutions in India.

Internet Services

2733. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI:

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

(a) the number of internet connections provided by each of the internet service providers in the country, separately in the urban and the rural areas as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether the internet services including wireless internet facilities of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) are not satisfactory;

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

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

(e) whether BSNL and MTNL are facing tough competition from the private service providers; and

(f) if so, the steps taken/being taken by these companies to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Licence Service Area-wise number of internet subscribers as on 31.3.2011, are as under:

Sl. No.	Licence Service Area	Number of Internet subscribers (As on 31.03.11)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15,81,789
2.	Assam	96,690
3.	Bihar	2,65,256
4.	Delhi	19,21,052
5.	Gujarat	11,00,462
6.	Haryana	3,94,358

1	2	3	4
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1,06,833	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,02,300	
9.	Karnataka	16,88,585	
10.	Kerala	14,21,851	
11.	Maharashtra (including Mumbai)	38,67,316	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8,29,648	
13.	North East	1,13,220	
14.	Odisha	2,71,596	
15.	Punjab	8,96,510	
16.	Rajasthan	7,71,398	
17.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai)	21,74,486	
18.	Uttar Pradesh [including UP (E), UP(W)]	10,04,451	
19.	West Bengal (including Kolkata)	10,87,012	
	Total	1,96,94,813	

Service Provider-wise number of internet subscribers are at Statement.

(b) to (d) Though the internet services including wireless internet facilities provided by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) are, in general, meeting the Quality of Service (QoS) benchmarks prescribed by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), but still both companies keep on augmenting their telecom network progressively so as to enhance coverage and capacity based on techno-commercial considerations.

(e) and (f) Yes Madam, BSNL and MTNL are facing tough competition from the private service providers. To address this issue, the steps taken/being taken by BSNL and MTNL are as follows:

BSNL

- Optimization of its wireless network to improve upon the capacity and coverage
- Upgradation of external plants for wireline network
- Attractive tariff plans
- Up gradation of all its customer service centres with Information Technology (IT).
- Introduction of computerized on-line customers interfaces for bill payment etc.
- Stepping up of service level agreement based outsourced call centres.

MTNL

- Optimization of its wireless network to improve upon the capacity and coverage.
- Taking care of its customer's conveniences by opening Sanchar Haat, customer service centre.
- Upgradation of external plants for wireline network.
- Attractive tariff plans.
- Increasing the points where customers can make payments.
- Appointment of Dealers & Agent & special care of Corporate Customers.
- Customer care portal, online complaint booking and tracking, etc.

Statement

Sl.No.	Internet Service Provider (ISP)	Subscribers MAR-2011
1	2	3
1.	BSNL	1,13,13,404
2.	Reliance Communications Infrastructure Ltd.	21,73,463
3.	Bharti Airtel Ltd. (Bharti Televenture Ltd.)	14,36,518
4.	MTNL Mumbai	14,00,240

1	2	3
5.	MTNL Delhi	10,47,855
6.	Hathway Cable & Datacom Pvt. Ltd.	3,47,951
7.	BG Broadband India Pvt. Ltd. (IQARA) (YOU)	3,25,993
8.	Tikona Digital Networks Pvt. Ltd.	2,15,047
9.	VSNL Internet Services Ltd. (Tata Com.Internet Services)	1,81,723
10.	Beam Cable System Pvt. Ltd.	1,11,943
11.	Asianet Satellite Communications Ltd.	1,07,117
12.	Data Infosys Ltd.	1,04,115
13.	HFCL Infotel Ltd. (Quadrant)	95,670
14.	Tata Teleservices (Maharashtra) Limited	85,857
15.	SIFY Technologies Limited (Earlier SIFY Limited)	75,697
16.	Softeng Computers Pvt. Ltd.	71,123
17.	Ortel Communications Ltd.	51,740
18.	Exatt Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	46,314
19.	D-Vois Broadband Pvt. Ltd.	43,163
20.	HCL Infinet Ltd.	42,075
21.	Syscon Infoway Pvt. Ltd.	35,856
22.	Five Network Solution (India) Limited	31,346
23.	Spectra ISP Networks Private Limited (Punj Lloyd Ltd.)	24,460
24.	Chandra Net Pvt. Ltd.	23,149
25.	Alliance Broadband Services Pvt. Ltd.	21,788
26.	Fascel Limited (Vodafone Essar Guiarat Ltd.)	18,001
27.	Shyam Internet Services Ltd.	17,047
28.	Indusind Media & Communications Limited (earlier)	15,752
29.	Broadband Pacenet (India) Pvt. Ltd.	12,999
30.	Tata Communications Ltd. (earlier VSNL)	12,147
31.	Excell Media Pvt. Ltd.	12,126
32.	Hughes Communications India Limited (Hughes Escorts)	10,938
33.	Zylog Systems (India) Ltd.	10,601
34.	Rajesh Multichannel Pvt. Ltd.	10,432
35.	Southern Online Bio Techonologies Ltd.	10,361

1	2	3
36.	India Online Ltd.(IOL Broadband Ltd.)	9,973
37..	Honesty Net Solutions (I) Pvt. Ltd.	9,838
38.	Meghbela Cable & Broadband Services Private Limited	9,381
39.	Wish Net Pvt. Ltd.	8,802
40.	Gujarat Telelink Private Limited	6,301
41.	Vasai Cable Pvt. Ltd.	5,890
42.	Trikon Electronics Pvt. Ltd.	4,999
43.	Swiftmail Communications Ltd.	4,780
46.	HCL Comnet Systems & Services Ltd.	3,147
47.	DEN Networks Limited (Earlier M/s DEN Digital)	3,121
48.	Nettlinx Ltd.	3,087
49.	Kaizen Infonet Pvt. Ltd.	2,715
50.	Bhupati Hotels Pvt. Ltd.	2,662
51.	Trak Online Net India Pvt. Ltd.	2,492
52.	Geo City Network Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	2,458
53.	Quest Consultancy Pvt. Ltd.	2,354
54.	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	2,163
55.	Value Healthcare Ltd.	2,041
56.	CordiaL T Communications Pvt. Ltd.	1,976
57.	Cable Combine Communication (P) Ltd.	1,943
58.	FIX Wireless Technology Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	1,810
59.	Star Broadband Services India Pvt. Ltd.	1,630
60.	Infomagic Services Pvt. Ltd.	1,599
61.	Web-Surf Pvt. Ltd..	1,548
62.	Sanchar Telenetwork Pvt. Ltd.	1,450
63.	City Online Services Ltd	1,449
64.	Home Systems Pvt. Ltd.	1,437
65.	CIM Consultancy Sevices Pvt Limited	1,423
66.	Giga Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	1,355
67.	Ishan Netsol Private Limited	1,328
68.	Blazenet Ltd.	1,325

1	2	3
69.	Uclix Computer's Pvt. Ltd.	1,317
70.	RPG Infotech Ltd.(NEXTGEN)	1,312
71.	Tata Teleservices Limited	1,308
72.	Wan And Lan Internet Pvt. Ltd.	1,194
73.	Pioneer Online Pvt. Ltd. (Pioneer eLabs Ltd.)	1,175
74.	Speed Online.net Pvt. Ltd.	1,175
75.	Kappa Internet Services Private Limited (earlier Kappa)	1,122
76.	Touch Net India Pvt. Ltd.	1,104
77.	ERNET India	1,082
78.	NetMagic Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	1,067
79.	Rajesh Patel Net Services Pvt. Ltd.	1,060
80.	Readylink Internet Services Covai Pvt. Ltd.	1,009
81.	Yashash Cable Network Pvt. Ltd.	962
82.	North East Dataa Network Pvt. Ltd.	942
83.	Digital 2 Virtual ISP Private Limited	837
84.	Intermedia Cable Communication Pvt. Ltd.	814
85.	Tulip Telecom Ltd (Tulip IT Services Ltd.)	650
86.	Rajdhani Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	649
87.	S.S. NetCom Pvt. Ltd.	634
88.	Orange Infocom Private Limited (earlier Digital Nagpur)	620
89.	Myguru Online Ltd.	604
90.	Bhiwani Communications Pvt. Ltd.	559
91.	Atria Convergence Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	528
92.	ISP Solutions India Pvt. Ltd.	524
93.	Cornpulink (India) Pvt. Ltd.	463
94.	Capture Network Systems Pvt. Ltd.	461
95.	Lalco Pvt. Ltd.	450
96.	Cj Online Pvt. Ltd.	447
97.	n-Logue Communications (P) Ltd.	445
98.	Amber Online Services Ltd.	443
99.	STN Communications & Advertising Pvt. Ltd.	413

1	2	3
100.	Limras Eronet Broadband Service Pvt. Ltd.	391
101.	Versatile Darjeeling Broadband Pvt. Ltd.	390
102.	Krishna Raghava Online Private Limited	348
103.	Spacecom Broadband Networks Ltd.	343
104.	Pacific Internet India Pvt. Ltd.	295
105.	Broadlyne Infoservices Pvt. Ltd.	285
106.	Bohra Pratisthan Pvt. Ltd.	270
107.	Rida Communication Pvt. Ltd.	265
108.	del DSL Internet Pvt. Ltd.	254
109.	M/s Wire & Wireless (India) Limited	250
110.	Rainbow Communication (India) Pvt. Ltd.	234
111.	Gomti Cable Network Pvt. Ltd.	233
112.	Bell Teleservices India Private Limited	227
113.	Om Shri Ganesh Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	225
114.	Khetan Cable Network Pvt. Ltd.	225
115.	S.M.Computer Consultants Pvt. Limited	219
116.	Vainavi Industries Ltd.	210
117.	Pulse Telesystem Pvt. Ltd.	204
118.	World Phone Internet Services Pvt. Ltd.	203
119.	Verizon Communications India Pvt. Ltd. (Worldcom)	203
120.	Primenet Global Ltd.	196
121.	Multinet (Udaipur) Pvt. Ltd.	194
122.	RS Broadband Service Pvt. Ltd.	191
123.	RailTel Corporation of India Ltd	184
124.	Mynet Services India Pvt. Ltd.	183
125.	Nihar Internet Services Pvt. Ltd.	160
126.	Silicon Mountains (India) Ltd.	152
127.	Narmada Cyberzone Pvt. Ltd.	151
128.	Netcom Online Solution India Pvt. Ltd.	151
129.	Micky Online Pvt. Ltd.	145
130.	Sanyog Networks Pvt. Ltd.	145

1	2	3
131.	Pan India Network Infravest Pvt. Ltd. (Cyquator)	143
132.	Dream Plus Multi Services Pvt. Ltd.	131
133.	Adya Tech-One Services Pvt. Ltd.	130
134.	NELCO Ltd.	127
135.	West Bengal Electronics Industry Development Corp.	118
136.	Quick Online Pvt. Ltd.	115
137.	BT Global Communications India Pvt. Ltd. (i2i Enterprise)	111
138.	Boss Telenet Pvt. Ltd.	109
139.	del DSL Internet Pvt. Ltd.	105
140.	Shri Vinayaga Internet Pvt. Ltd.	104
141.	Noida Software Technology Park Ltd.	98
142.	Karuturi Telecom Pvt. Ltd. (Estel Communications Pvt.)	94
143 .	Aksh Broadband Ltd.	90
144.	Trans Virtual Pvt. Ltd.	86
145.	Helm consultant Pvt. Ltd.	82
146.	Spice Communication Ltd.	80
147.	Madura Cablenet Pvt. Ltd.	75
148.	Gorantla Online Pvt. Ltd.	74
149.	Aeroway Networks Pvt. Ltd.	72
150.	Reliance Wimax Limited(Gateway Systems (I) Ltd.)	71
151.	Harisree Cablenet Pvt. Ltd.	62
152.	Instant Cable Network Pvt. Ltd.	60
153.	Eronet Broadband Service India Pvt. Ltd.	58
154.	Fast Lynx Internet Services Pvt. Ltd.	58
155.	City Online Services Ltd	57
156.	Guj Info Petro Ltd.	57
157.	ISP Services (India) Pvt. Ltd.	57
158.	Comsat Max Ltd. (Bharti Broadband Ltd.)	54
159.	Spice Communication Ltd.	53
160.	Reach Network India Private Ltd.	49
161.	SAB Infotech Ltd.	45

1	2	3
162.	Ice Network Private Ltd.	43
163.	Ankhnet Informations Pvt. Ltd..	41
164.	Skydot Communication Pvt. Ltd.	36
165.	Bhaskar Multinet Pvt. Ltd.	35
166.	Smart IT Concept (Nagpur) Pvt. Ltd.	35
167.	West Bengal Electronics Industry Development Corp.	35
168.	Chemical & Metallurgical Design Company Ltd (PBC)	35
169.	Shivansh Infotech (P) Ltd.	34
170.	Starnet Online Services Ltd.	32
171.	Wireline Solution (India) Pvt. Ltd.	30
172.	Emtici Engineering Ltd.	25
173.	Devas Multimedia Pvt. Ltd.	25
174.	Tarang Communications Pvt. Ltd.	23
175.	Online Media Solutions Ltd.	22
176.	Forum Infotech(P) Ltd.	20
177.	Descon Limited	19
178.	SAB Infotech Ltd.	18
179.	Power Grid Corp of India Ltd.	17
180.	Conjoinix Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	16
181.	Kelnet Communication Services Pvt. Ltd.	15
182.	AT&T Global Network Services India Pvt. Ltd.	15
183.	SAB Infotech Ltd.	12
184.	Software Technology Parks of India	11
185.	Direct Internet Ltd.	10
186.	Astro Networks India Pvt. Ltd.	10
187.	MYOWN Infotech Pvt. Ltd.	10
188.	Financial Technologies Communications Ltd.	9
189.	Rida Communication Pvt. Ltd.	8
190.	C-DAC, NOIDA	8
191.	Opto Networks Pvt. Ltd..	7
192.	Godrej Infotech Ltd.	7

1	2	3
193.	Tatanet Services Ltd.	7
194.	ABT Ltd.	5
195.	Compulink (India) Pvt. Ltd.	5
196.	Essel Shyam Communication Ltd.	5
197.	Virtela India Pvt. Ltd.	5
198.	GSM Online Internet Services Pvt. Ltd.	5
199.	Tata Internet Services Ltd.	4
200.	Virtela India Pvt. Ltd.	4
201.	Vijaya Comnet Pvt. Ltd.	4
202.	S&A Internet Services Private Limited	4
203.	National stock Exchange of India Ltd.	3
204.	Descon Limited	3
205.	Manipal eCommerce Ltd.	3
206.	Micro Knowledge & Edutech Pvt. Ltd.	3
207.	United Villages Networks Pvt. Ltd.	3
208.	Maple PC & Peripherals Pvt. Ltd.	3
209.	Trans Virtual Pvt. Ltd.	2
210.	Trans Virtual Pvt. Ltd.	2
211.	Compucom (India) Pvt. Ltd.	2
212.	Pulse Telesystem Pvt. Ltd.	1
213.	Spectrum Soft Tech Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	1
214.	L&T Finance Ltd.	1
215.	Bharti Aquanet Ltd.	1
216.	Vijaya Comnet Pvt. Ltd.	1
217.	Infotel Broadband Services Pvt. Ltd.	1
218.	Frontline Corporation Ltd.	1
Total		1,96,94,813

Task Force to Monitor Higher Education

2734. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to conduct a survey on higher education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has constituted any task force to monitor the said survey;

(d) if so, the details including the composition thereof;

(e) whether some experts have criticised the said proposal;

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

(g) the reaction of the Government thereto and the time by which the survey is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D.PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) With the growing size and diversity of the higher education sector in the country, particularly in terms of courses, management and geographical coverage it has become necessary to develop a sound data-base on higher education. In view of this, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has initiated an All India Survey on Higher Education. A Task Force has been constituted under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary (HE), MHRD with representatives from University Grants Commission, All India Council for Technical Education, Medical Council of India, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, National University of Education, Planning and Administration (NEUPA), National Statistical Commission, Central Statistical Office, University of Delhi, Guru Govind Singh Indraprastha University, University of Mumbai, Distance Education Council, Indira Gandhi National Open University, National Informatics Centre, representatives of State Higher Education Departments of Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Assam with Deputy Director General (MHRD) as the Member Secretary.

(e) to (g) The Government has not received any criticism in this regard. The responsibility to conduct the main survey has been entrusted with the NUEPA.

Inter Connection usage Chages

2735 SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Interconnection Usage Charges (IUC) levied from telecom operators;

(b) whether there are some IUC outstanding against private telecom operators;

(c) if so, the details thereof as on date, operator-wise; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to recover the outstanding amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Madam, as per Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), the details of existing Interconnection Usage Charges for voice calls and Short Message Service (SMS) are as follows:

Interconnect Usage Charge (IUC) for Voice calls:

- (i) Origination charges: Under forbearance.
- (ii) Termination Charges: 20 paisa per minute for incoming International Long Distance voice calls.
- (iii) Carriage Charges: As per mutual agreement between the service providers subject to a ceiling of Rupees 0.65 per minute, irrespective of the distance.

IUC for Short Message Service (SMS): Under forbearance.

(b) to (d) Yes Madam, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) are having some IUC outstanding against private telecom operators. Operator wise IUC outstanding details are given at Statements-I and II respectively. BSNL and MTNL make continuous efforts to recover their outstanding amount.

Statement I

IUC Outstanding of BSNL against private Operators as on 30.6.2011

(Amount in thousands of rupees)

Sl.No.	Operator Name	Total
1	2	3
1.	Bharati	2484095
2.	Reliance	2517496

1	2	3
3.	Tata Teleservices	2594131
4.	Spice	25235
5.	Vodafone	983736
6.	Data Access	2081611
7.	Tata Comm. (VSNL)	236380
8.	DSS Mobile Comm. Ltd.	25
9.	BPL	146205
10.	Aircel	66551
11.	HFCL	710252
12.	Escotel	6934
13.	ABC	685
14.	Idea	544787
15.	DWL (Disnet Wireless Ltd.)	13226
16.	Srilanka Telecom+DWL	2069
17.	Rail tel	1190
18.	Disnet	30350
19.	Sham Lelelink	4108
20.	Unitech Wireless Ltd.	435045
21.	Sify Comm	2838
22.	AT and T	385
23.	Etisalat	115946
24.	Maxis Malasia	220569
25.	MCI	4888
26.	Sprint	13950
27.	Telecom Italice Sparkle	668
28.	Tele Globe Canada	1055
29.	Saudi Telecom	6667
30.	Loop Telecom	6827
31.	Systema Shyam Teleservices	160756
32.	Videocon	13264
33.	STEL	21926

1	2	3
34.	Belgacom	22232
35.	Qicom	22989
36.	Jaina	21
37.	IDT Asia	18489
38.	Cable and Wireless	999
39.	IBASIA	4
40.	Q-TEL	25
41.	Mynmnar P and T	2489
42.	Nepal Telecom	55882
43.	Bangladesh Telecom	48249
44.	Bharti Hexacom	35714
45.	Allianz Infratech	49
46.	Datacom	221
Total		13663213

Statement II

Sl.No.	Operator	IUC outstanding of MTNL as on 30.6.2011 (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Vodafone	55.38
2.	Reliance	69.56
3.	Tata	713.33
4.	Bharati	220.85
5.	Idea	72.13
6.	Aircel	8.84
7.	Shyam	0.88
8.	Etisalat	4.04
9.	Data Access	200.23
10.	Dishnet	0.04

Compensation to Mangalore Crash Victims

2736. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala High Court has ordered the Air India to pay a minimum compensation of Rs. 75 lakh to the legal heirs of each of the victims killed in the May 22, 2010 Magalore crash; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Kerala High Court vide its order dated 20.7.2011 in WP(C) No. 32550 of 2010 (P) has declared that the petitioners are entitled to have a "Minimum of 1Lakh SDR as compensation payable under the statute, based on the Montreal convention, treating the matter as" No fault liability, which can in no case be absolved or limited by the carrier. The order of the court is being examined by Air India.

[*Translation*]

Twelfth Five Year Plan

2737. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Planning Commission in the exercise to formulate the Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has consulted and obtained the views of the Chief Ministers of all the States and officers of various Departments in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the exercise is likely to be completed?

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) Based on consultations with all States including Chief Ministers, Central Ministries, other stake holders and in-house deliberations, the draft approach to the Twelfth Five Year Plan has been prepared. Draft approach document would be placed before the Full Planning Commission, Cabinet and National Development Council for their respective approval before finalization.

[*English*]

Common Entrance Test for Sanskrit Universities

2738. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has proposed to introduce Common Entrance Test (CET) for three Sanskrit Universities in the country from the academic year 2012-13;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide some facilities to the students appearing in CET; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Madam Common Entrance Test (CET) has already been introduced from the current academic year 2011-12 for admission of students in B.Ed. and Ph.D. programmes in three Sanskrit Deemed Universities viz., Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi.

(b) CET for the current year 2011-12 has been conducted for B.Ed. on 08-05-2011 and for M.Ed. and Ph.D. on 18-06-2011 by Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi.

(c) and (d) Students from all parts of the country are eligible to appear in CET. By passing a single examination, these students have the opportunity to be eligible for admission in any programme of the three above mentioned deemed universities. This results in saving of time, energy and money of the student as well as parents.

[*Translation*]

Drop out Rate among SC/ST/OBC

2739. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:

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

(a) the average drop out rate gender-wise of children in primary schools at the national level including the rate of SC/ST and OBC children during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government have analysed the reasons for the significant differences between the various average drop out rates in general and the drop out rates of SC/ST and OBC children; and

(c) if so, the measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The gender-wise drop out rate for primary level at National level including the drop out rate of SC, ST for three years from 2006-07 to 2008-09, for which data is available in Selected Educational Statistics (SES), is as follows:

Year	Primary (I-V)					
	Overall		SC		ST	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
2006-07	24.57	26.75	32.33	39.89	30.57	35.82
2007-08	25.70	24.41	34.37	24.52	31.04	31.68
2008-09	26.68	22.90	30.05	22.69	32.17	30.23

SES does not provide drop out rate in respect of OBC children separately.

(b) and (c) The incidence of the high drop out rate may be attributed to various factors like inadequate school infrastructure and facilities, adverse pupil-teacher ratio, children engaged in household or other kinds of works, seasonal migration, girl children engaged in sibling care etc. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is implemented in partnership with the States/UTs to universalize access and retention, bridge gender and social category gaps in elementary education and improve quality. A multi-pronged approach has been adopted for reducing drop out rates. This includes, *inter alia*, strengthening of school infrastructure and facilities, residential hostel buildings for children in habitations un-served by regular schools and also for children without adult protection, recruitment of additional teachers, provision of text-books and uniforms to children, regular training of teachers etc. In addition, interventions under SSA provide specific interventions for girls from SC, ST, OBC and Muslim Minority community in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs), which aim at building community support. The Mid-day-Meal programme also contributes to reducing drop outs.

[English]

Land to Private Unaided Schools

2740. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allotted land to private unaided recognised schools in Delhi at concessional rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the terms and conditions of the said allotment;

(c) whether those schools are following the terms and conditions;

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

(e) whether the said private unaided recognised schools in Delhi are out of purview of the RTI Act, 2005;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the measures taken to bring them under the purview of the said Act since they have been allotted precious land by the Government at concessional rates?

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

(b) A total number of 386 unaided recognised private schools have been allotted land in Delhi at concessional rates. The terms and conditions prescribed by the land owning agencies are annexed as Statement.

(c) and (d) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi is monitoring the adherence to the terms and conditions mainly relating to fee hike and provision of free education to Economically Weaker Section (EWS) category students. In case of any complaint, necessary action is taken against the schools violating these terms and conditions.

(e) to (g) Yes Madam. Central Information Commission (CIC) has ruled that unaided recognised private schools are not a 'public authority' as defined under RTI Act 2005.

Statement

Terms and Conditions for allotment of Land to unaided private schools in Delhi

- The Society shall be required to pay the cost of land.
- The land shall be used by the Society for the construction of the school, and for no other purpose whatsoever.
- The school shall keep prescribed piece of land open for playground and no structure of even temporary nature shall be raised on it.
- In the event of derecognition of school by the Director of Education, Delhi Admn. or any other Competent Authority, the leasee shall be required to pay premium for the land allotted at the market rate prevailing on the date of derecognition of the school or the land with super structure, fixtures, fittings etc. shall revert to the Government on payment of compensation as may be decided by the Government.
- No. person attending the school shall be required to take part in any religion/institution or to attend any religious worship without his/her consent and no citizen shall be deprived admission to the school on ground of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.
- The society shall use the land for running a recognised school failing which the land along with the structures raised thereon will be resumed by the Government.
- The Land owning agency reserves its rights to alter any terms and condition on its discretion.
- The Society shall not increase rates of tuition fee without the prior sanction/approval of the department of education and shall follow the provision of Delhi School Education Act/Rules,

1973 and other instructions issued from time to time.

- The Society shall ensure that percentage of free-ship from tuition fee as laid down under rules by the Delhi Administration from time to time is strictly complied. They will ensure admission to the student belonging to the weaker section to the extent of 25% and grant free-ship to them.
- The building plan should be got approved from the local bodies/DDA before undertaking any construction on them.
- The Society shall complete the construction of school building on the land within a period of 2 years from the date of handing over possession of land.
- The land shall not be transferred/sub-leased to any other organisation/department by the society without prior permission of the land owning agency obtained in writing.
- The perpetual lease shall be executed by the Society at their own cost as and when called to do so.
- The Society shall provide fencing and boundary wall immediately to prevent the encroachment.

Under Sea Cable System

2741. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to link India with other countries through under sea cable system;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the benefits likely to accrue as a result thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the project is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Madam, the International Long Distance (ILD) telephony was thrown open to private participation in the year 2002 and since then the ILD service license is granted to eligible Indian companies for providing international long distance services. As per terms and conditions of the ILD license, ILD Service licensees are authorised to establish telecommunication links with other countries through undersea cable or satellite media.

As on date, there are 25 ILD service licensees in India. ILD service licensees in India are already having telecommunication links established with other countries through undersea optical fibre cables namely SMW3, SMW4, i2i, TICS, FLAG, IMEWE cables etc. Almost all the international telecom traffic to/from other countries are carried over the undersea cables.

As such, there is no specific proposal of Government for establishing such links. Further, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), as an ILD service licensee, has a proposal to become consortium partner in EIG undersea cable being established by an international consortium to link India with Europe.

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

Scholarship to College Students

2742. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether whether the Government is providing scholarships to students under Central Sector Schemes of Scholarships for College and University students;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of beneficiaries, State-wise, year-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for proper implementation of the schemes?

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

(b) A Statement is annexed.

(c) The scheme is implemented with the assistance of the Education Boards, which furnish the list of selected students to this Ministry for disbursement of scholarships. The scholarship is paid directly into the bank accounts of the selected students, through a nodal bank, for which records and accounts are properly maintained.

Statement

Number of Beneficiaries

State/Board	2008-09 (Fresh)	2009-10 (Fresh+Renewals of 2008-09)	2010-11 (Fresh+Renewals of 2008-09 and 2009-10)
1	2	3	4
CBSE	4835	11685	14972
ICSE	291	648	648
Andhra Pradesh	5246	10504	16601
Assam	128	404	571
Bihar	2	53	256
Chhattisgarh	201	201	712
Goa	80	163	256
Gujarat	3883	7280	10408
Haryana	1591	3014	4533
Himachal Pradesh	230	691	1109
Jammu and Kashmir	6	43	107
Jharkhand	19	19	1123
Karnataka	3794	7358	10190

1	2	3	4
Kerala	1536	3860	6184
Maharashtra	911	1916	3081
Madhya Pradesh	2558	5201	7722
Manipur	21	43	43
Meghalaya	26	44	44
Mizoram	3	4	15
Nagaland	2	13	27
Odisha	157	239	836
Punjab	678	1510	2673
Rajasthan	1167	5145	9123
Tamil Nadu	4883	8469	11697
Tripura	75	218	218
Uttar Pradesh	39	1516	6836
Uttarakhand	158	187	374
West Bengal	2088	5671	11383

States/UTs not included above are covered under CBSE.

Additional Route for Kailash Mansarovar

2743. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has suggested additional routes for the Kailash Mansarovar pilgrimage for the consideration of China;

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

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to expedite the issue with the Chinese authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) The Government of India have discussed with China the issue of opening additional routes for pilgrims to Kailash Mansarovar since 1992. The Chinese side has conveyed that they will continue to improve the facilities available to Indian pilgrims to Kailash-Mansarovar.

Quality Education

2744. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any boom in the education sector to bridge the gap of quality of education;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in this direction in coordination with the private participation to provide more quality education to students at each level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Education as a subject on the Concurrent List, is the shared responsibility of both Central and State Governments. The responsibility of school education lies primarily with the State Governments. It is the constant endeavor of the Government to promote qualitative improvement in education to make the education employment oriented. The Government has

established various Boards of Studies which advise on academic matters falling in its area of concern, standards, model curricula, model facilities and structure of courses. Government has taken major initiatives in academic and institutional reforms in higher education sector which marks a paradigm shift in the development of higher education. Government aims to set up a National Commission/Council for higher Education and Research as an apex body for determination, coordination and maintenance of standards and promotion of higher education and research. The National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF) aims to embed vocational education in the educational system providing for horizontal and vertical mobility for youth to seamlessly move between general and vocational education. In order to promote quality in higher education Government aims to put in place the National Authority of Regulation and Accreditation.

The Government has also introduced in the Parliament, a Bill to regulate the entry of foreign education providers. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009 has been enacted which envisages significant reforms in the Elementary Education sector specially with reference to admission, attendance and completion of elementary education by all children in schools which conform to specified norms and standards. The RTE Act provides for free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years. The RTE Act has come into force from 1st April, 2010. It is the duty of the appropriate government and local authority to implement the provisions of the RTE Act. The RTE Act provides that every school imparting elementary education has to adhere to the infrastructural and instructional norms and standards specified in its schedule.

The National Policy of Education, 1986 (as modified in 1992) states that in the interest of maintaining standards and for several other valid reasons, the commercialization of technical and professional education will be curbed. However, Government favours active support and involvement of private participation for funding and management of educational institutions subject to reasonable surplus earned being ploughed back for development of the institutions. The 11th Plan document also mentions the need to further explore private sector initiatives and various forms of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in the education sector.

Amendment in Coal Distribution Policy

2745. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited proposes to amend/review coal distribution policy;

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

(c) the present position thereof and the views of each State and experts in this regard; and

(d) 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) and (b) The Ministry of Coal has decided to review the New Distribution Policy (NCDP) notified on 18.10.2007, with a view to meet the requirements of the stakeholders and to find solutions for the problems experienced in implementation of the policy.

(c) The Honourable Minister of Coal chaired an interactive session with all the stakeholders on 6.6.2011 to discuss the issues arising out of the implementation of the provisions of NCDP. During this session, divergent views were expressed on various provisions of the policy.

(d) The suggestions made by the stakeholders will be examined in the Ministry of Coal for considering amendment of the relevant provisions of NCDP, wherever required.

[Translation]

Telephone Exchanges

2746. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

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

(a) the details and expenses incurred on the construction of telephone exchanges in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of telephone exchanges under construction alongwith the funds allocated for their construction;

(c) the time by which the above exchanges are likely to start functioning;

(d) whether some of the telephone exchanges in the country are not functioning properly; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, Statewise including Madhya Pradesh and 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) The details of expenses incurred by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) on the construction of telephone exchanges in the country

during the last three years, Telecom circle-wise is given in Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The details of funds allocated by BSNL for the construction of telephone exchanges in the country is given circle wise at Statement-II. The details of telephone exchanges under construction alongwith the time by which the above exchanges are likely to start functioning is given circle wise at Statement-III.

(d) and (e) The telephone exchanges of BSNL in the country including Madhya Pradesh are, in general, functioning properly and if any fault occurs, the same is duly attended by BSNL.

Statement I

Details of expenses incurred by BSNL on construction of Telephone Exchanges in the country during the last three years, circle-wise

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of Circle	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
ASSAM TELECOM.	417.35	273.35	157.88
CALCUTTA TELEPHONES	169.17	41.40	14.72
CHENNAI TELEPHONES	161.53	71.67	72.14
ANDHRA TELECOM.	343.30	68.58	217.38
BIHAR TELECOM	349.05	231.70	190.65
GUJARAT TELECOM.	346.04	241.75	601.78
J&K TELECOM.	155.72	8.93	NA
KARNATAKA TELECOM.	1071.51	728.79	NA
KERALA TELECOM,	555.35	675.94	244.62
MADHYA PRADESH TELECOM.	377.53	282.51	227.96
MAHARASHTRA TELECOM.	759.62	812.57	583.62
N.E. TELECOM.	309.07	NA	187.34
PUNJAB TELECOM.	490.88	384.93	90.92
ODISHA TELECOM	151.03	341.36	369.25
RAJASTHAN TELECOM	484.91	52.58	91.88
TAMIL NADU TELECOM	767.83	980.43	880.59

1	2	3	4
U.P. EAST TELECOM	239.73	NA	308.60
U.P. WEST TELECOM	165.84	1261.03	105.13
WEST BENGAL TELECOM	624.01	NA	68.34
HARYANA TELECOM.	252.55	366.58	559.82
HIMACHAL TELECOM	202.14	135.02	74.78
CGM ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	34.55	63.31	15.36
CHHATTISGARH TELECOM	355.46	67.48	NA
JHARKHAND TELECOM	164.23	247.42	266.33
UTTARANCHAL TELECOM.	136.89	NA	52.30
NORTH-EAST-II	68.15	85.74	68.72

NA- Not Available

Statement II*Circle-wise Fund Allotment by BSNL Towards Construction of Telephone Exchange Buildings*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Circle	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.46	0.65	0.56
2.	Andhra Pradesh	55.08	17.76	3.32
3.	Assam	16.25	7.34	1.42
4.	Bihar	52.46	16.39	1.74
5.	Chhatisgarh	17.81	6.46	1.85
6.	Gujarat	20.47	6.71	3.65
7.	Haryana	14.72	4.86	4.08
8.	Himachal Pradesh	13.85	5.32	1.37
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.42	3.83	2.21
10.	Jharkhand	15.30	5.53	0.87
11.	Karnataka	57.66	17.63	5.47
12.	Kerala	53.81	16.12	2.65
13.	Madhya Pradesh	50.30	19.37	2.06
14.	Maharashtra	61.47	21.71	7.51

1	2	3	4	5
15.	North East-I	3.96	1.98	1.01
16.	North East-II	8.04	4.40	0.65
17.	Odisha	48.87	15.86	4.09
18.	Punjab	17.66	7.55	1.81
19.	Rajasthan	29.97	12.18	2.85
20.	Tamil Nadu	72.74	23.69	6.95
21.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	47.55	15.55	8.69
22.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	23.93	10.13	1.96
23.	Uttarakhand	4.32	2.28	2.37
24.	West Bengal	48.33	17.18	1.55
Total		747.43	260.48	70.69

Statement III

*IUC outstanding of BSNL against Private Operators
as on 30.6.2011*

(Amount in thousands of rupees)

Sl.No	Operator Name	Total
1	2	3
1.	BHARATI	2484095
2.	RELIANCE	2517496
3.	TATA TELESERVICES	2594131
4.	SPICE	27235
5.	VODAPHONE	983736
6.	DATA ACCESS	2081611
7.	TATA COMM. (VSNL)	236380
8.	DSS MOBILE COMM LTD	25
9.	BPL	146205
10.	AIRCEL	66551
11.	HFCL	710252
12.	ESCOTEL	6934

1	2	3
13.	ABC	685
14.	IDEA	544787
15.	DWL (DISNET WIRELESS LTD)	13226
16.	SRILANKA TELECOM+DWL	2069
17.	RAILTEL	1190
18.	DISNET	30350
19.	SHAM TELELINK	4108
20.	UNITECH WIRELESS Ltd.	435045
21.	SIFY COMM	2838
22.	AT & T	385
23.	ETISALAT	115946
24.	MAXIS MALASIA	220569
25.	MCI	4888
26.	SPRINT	13950
27.	TELECOM ITALICA SPARKLE	668
28.	TELE GLOBE CANADA	1055
29.	SAUDI TELECOM	6667
30.	LOOP TELECOM	6827

1	2	3
31.	SYSTEMA SHYAM TELESERVICES	160756
32.	Videocon	13264
33.	STEL	21926
34.	Belgacom	22232
35.	Qicomm	22989
36.	Jaina	21
37.	IDT ASIA	18489
38.	Cable & Wireless	999
39.	IBASIS	4
40.	Q-TEL	25
41.	Mynmnar P&T	2489
42.	Nepal Telecom	55882
43.	Bangladesh Telecom	48249
44.	Bharti Hexacom	35714
45.	Allianz Infratech	49
46.	Datacom	221
Total		13663213

[English]

Nuclear Waste

2747. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the quantity of nuclear waste generated by the nuclear power plants in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government uses latest technology for disposing of the nuclear waste; and

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

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

(b) Nuclear waste is classified into high, intermediate and low levels depending on the level of radioactivity in it. The spent fuel which contains long lived radioisotopes are stored for a long period to reduce the level of radioactivity and subsequently reprocessed at reprocessing plants for collecting fissile elements. The generation of high level waste is at reprocessing plants. The quantity of this waste in our country is much smaller due to our adoption of the closed fuel cycle. High level waste generated from the reprocessing plant is vitrified into a glassy form, contained in multiple barrier containers and stored for an interim period of three to four decades in engineered vaults with necessary surveillance facilities. After cooling down in these storage facilities, waste containers will be stored for long term in deep geological repositories.

Reprocessing and Waste Management plants are currently being operated by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) for spent fuels arising out of unsafeguarded reactors.

The low and intermediate level nuclear waste containing radioactive substances with short half life are generated at nuclear power plants and are processed at the site in the following manner:

- (i) The generated waste is solidified by fixing this in materials like cement, polymers, glass etc., to ensure that it does not move.
- (ii) The solidified waste is then stored in specially fabricated double walled high integrity stainless steel container.
- (iii) The containers containing the solidified waste are stored inside a high integrity concrete pit at each of the nuclear power plant site.
- (iv) As the waste is fixed in cement, glass, polymer, it is immobilized, and its placement in high integrity containers inside a pit ensures that the radioactive wastes is completely insulated from the environment.

The radioactivity level of the stored waste reduces with time and by the end of the plant life, falls to normal levels.

Such facilities for handling low and intermediate level waste are located at all the nuclear power stations viz. Tarapur (Maharashtra), Rawatbhata (Rajasthan), Kalpakkam (Tamil Nadu), Narora (Uttar Pradesh), Kakrapar (Gujarat) and Kaiga (Karnataka). The quantity of low and intermediate level waste to be stored at site during the life time including decommissioning is within 0.15 cubic meters/year/MW.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The Government is using latest technology for safe management of the nuclear waste generated during operation of nuclear power plants. The details are as follows:

- (i) The low and intermediate level radioactive waste generated during operation and maintenance of nuclear power plants is segregated, its volume reduced using various technologies and solidified. This solid/solidified waste is packaged in suitable containers to facilitate handing, transport and disposal.
- (ii) Disposal of low and intermediate level waste is carried out in specially constructed structures such as stone lined trenches, reinforced concrete trenches and tile holes. These disposal structures are located both above and underground in access-controlled areas. Disposal system is designed based on multi barrier principle for ensuring effective containment of the radioactivity. The areas where the disposal structures are located are kept under constant surveillance with the help of bore-wells laid out in a planned manner. The underground soil and water samples from these bore wells are routinely monitored to confirm effective confinement of radioactivity present in the disposed waste.

The nuclear waste handling, treatment, storage and disposal is as per the well laid down procedures and guidelines stipulated by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB).

Government and Private Colleges

2748. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government and private colleges as on date, in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of private colleges getting grant from the University Grants Commission (UGC);

(c) the criterion for giving grant to private colleges; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for promoting quality education in private and Government colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per the information available, the number of colleges, State-wise is given in Statement.

(b) 4324 Private Colleges are aided Colleges as on 31.07.2011.

(c) University Grants Commission (UGC) has reported that those Colleges which are getting grants from the State Governments regularly under salary head and are permanently affiliated Colleges are included under Section 12 (B) of the UGC Act, 1956 to become eligible for receiving grants from UGC.

(d) UGC is providing development grants to eligible Private and Government Colleges for improvement of quality of education. Colleges are also funded under the scheme of Colleges with Potential for Excellence.

Statement

Number of Colleges

Sl.No.	State	Arts, Fine Arts, Social Work, Science and Commerce	Engineering/ Technology/ Architecture	Medical	Education/ Teacher Training	Others	Total Colleges
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2286	535	378	610	1031	4840
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	3	1	1	3	21
3.	Assam	337	7*	7*	40**	153	544

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	817	10	37	33	106	1003
5.	Chhattisgarh	330*	51	4*	4*	51*	440
6.	Goa	24	4	7	2	6	43
7.	Gujarat	599	93	262*	343*	569*	1866
8.	Haryana	234	154	50*	739	54	1231
9.	Himachal Pradesh	90	8	20	72	71	261
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	83	4	13	140	23	263
11.	Jharkhand	110	4	12	9	26**	161
12.	Karnataka	344	141*	423**	0	13*	921
13.	Kerala	192	98**	125**	21	12	448
14.	Madhya Pradesh	792	159	97**	102**	149**	1299
15.	Maharashtra	2171	329	172	471	536	3679
16.	Manipur	58	3	1	6**	5	73
17.	Meghalaya	57	1**	0	3	2	63
18.	Mizoram	23	0	2	2	2	29
19.	Nagaland	41	0	0	3	25	69
20.	Odisha	700	47	66	14	73	900
21.	Punjab	234	44	72	115	12	477
22.	Rajasthan	1017	96*	54**	111**	214	1492
23.	Sikkim	5	2	3	2*	6	18
24.	Tamil Nadu	550	344	198**	160	165*	1417
25.	Tripura	17	2	2	1	6	28
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2361	212	104	128**	299	3104
27.	Uttarakhand	103	14**	20**	24	60**	221
28.	West Bengal	426	64*	68**	88*	140	786
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	0	1	1	1	5
30.	Chandigarh	15	7	7	6	4	39
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	1	1	0	3
32.	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	2	0	3
33.	Delhi	89*	15*	8	2	41*	155
34.	Lakshadweep	2*	0	0	1*	0	3
35.	Puducherry	22	15	15	27	6	85
Grand Total		10146	2466	2230	3284	3864	25990

**repeated from 2006-07,*-repeated from 2007-08

Source-Statistics of Higher and Technical Education 2008-09

New Format for CAT

2749. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to introduce new format for Common Admission Test (CAT), 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to make it more transparent and effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Madam Government has not proposed the new format for Common Admission Test (CAT) 2011.

(b) and (c): Do not arise.

Purchase of Aircraft by AI

2750. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:
SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU:
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aircrafts purchased recently by Air India alongwith the sectors and time slots where they have been employed;

(b) whether the profit-making sectors have been given to private airlines whereas Air India is operating its aircrafts in the loss-making sectors;

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

(d) whether Air India proposes to pullout of service from some loss-making domestic routes;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of identified loss-making domestic routes and its revenue details;

(f) whether the Government/Air India has any proposal to extend its fleet expansion programme and to start low cost carrier in the domestic sector to tap the low cost rapidly expanding market; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Air India had placed orders with M/s. Boeing and M/s Airbus Industrie for purchase of 68 and 43 aircraft respectively. Out of these, so far 38 aircraft from M/s Boeing and 43 aircraft from M/s Airbus Industrie have been received. The new aircraft have been deployed on all the major international and domestic routes.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(c) and (e) Air India regularly monitors the carriage/ financial performance of its services. Air India being a network carrier generates feed on the flights from different points on its network and profitability of any one flight is not considered in isolation of performance while deciding the commercial viability and arriving at a decision to withdraw a flight.

(f) No, Madam.

(g) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Metro Airports

2751. SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of metro airports constructed by the Government during the last three years including the current year as well as the expenditure incurred thereon;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal for modernisation of airports;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the estimated funds for construction/renovation of International/National Airports including Mumbai;

(d) the extent of the environment pollution likely to be caused due to the construction of the said airports in Mumbai; and

(e) the details of the measures likely to be adopted by the Government to lessen the said pollution?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) No such airport has been constructed by Government of India/Airports Authority of India (AAI) during last three years including current Financial Year.

(b) and (c) Modernisation/upgradation/setting up of airports is a continuous process depending upon the traffic potential, demands from airline operators, commercial viability, availability of land and related infrastructure, etc. The airport at which modernisation works have been taken up by AAI along with the funds allocated (Rs.in crores) are as under: Kolkata (1712.08), Chennai (1650.06), Jammu (15.00), Khajuraho (75.32), Lucknow (129.38), Ranchi (137.79), Bhubneswar (145.54), Portblair (5.34), Patna (23.08), Raipur (135.72), Agartala (9.67), Imphal (11.83), Pakyong (309.00), Gondia (55.16), Goa (330.02), Vadodara (115.97), Cuddapah (40.40), Puduchery (29.87), Rajamundry (43.29) and Tirupati (174.00). IGI Airport, New Delhi and CSI Airport, Mumbai have been restructured and being modernised through Joint Venture Companies namely M/s Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (DIAL) and M/s Mumbai International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (MIAL). The cost of modernisation of IGI Airport, New Delhi and CSI Airport, Mumbai is estimated at Rs. 12718 crores and 10453 crores respectively.

(d) and (e) Every airport promoter/company has to seek environmental clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forest prior to start of construction.

[*English*]

Aviation Safety Audit

2752. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any aviation safety audit was conducted recently and if so, whether it was in compliance with the standards and recommended practices of International Civil Aviation Organisation;

(b) if not, the shortcomings observed by the audit teams and the remedial measures put in place to overcome the shortcomings;

(c) whether the Federal Aviation Authority has conducted any reassessment of DGCA;

(d) if so, the details of the findings and recommendations of the audit team; and

(e) the action taken by the Government on these findings/recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) under its Universal Safety Oversight Audit Programme (USOAP), conducted an audit of India in October, 2006. There were in all 70 findings and recommendations in the areas of legislation, organisation, operations, airworthiness, licensing, aerodromes, air navigation services and accident investigation. Out of which 65 have been implemented and the other are at various stages of implementation.

(c) to (e) Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) of United States of America (USA) based on the above ICAO audit carried out an audit of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) under their International Aviation Safety Assessment (IASA) programme in March, 2009. There were 19 observations mainly in the areas of (i) availability of qualified technical personnel in DGCA; (ii) technical guidance for the personnel; (iii) continued Surveillance Obligations; and (iv) resolution of safety concerns. DGCA was in turn required to rectify these deficiencies, failing which, US would have downgraded India from Category 1 to Category 2. India has been holding Category 1 rating since 1997. Actions were taken to improve the following areas (i) primary aviation legislation; (ii) specific operating regulations; (iii) civil aviation system and safety oversight functions; (iv) qualification and training of technical staff, (v) procedures and technical guidance; (vi) licensing and certification obligations; (vii) surveillance obligations and (viii) resolution of safety concerns. The actions taken by DGCA was again reviewed by FAA in July, 2010 and based on the findings, FAA has confirmed that India will remain Category 1.

[*Translation*]

Airport at Palia

2753. SHRI ZAFAR ALI NAQVI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to set up an airport at Palia at the existing air strip in district Khiri in Uttar Pradesh;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) At present, there is no proposal to set up an airport at Palia in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Public Grievances and Pensions

2754. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received certain complaints regarding public grievances and pensions cases from various States during the last three years and the current year, till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the details of the total number and nature of these complaints, year-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether the Government proposes to dispose off these cases of public grievances and pensions within a

stipulated time frame and fix the responsibility of officers for the delay; 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) The details of total complaints regarding public grievances and pensions cases received by the Government during the last three years till date (31.07.2011), State-wise and year-wise, are annexed as Statement. These mainly comprise complaints against civil servants, service related grievances, issues relating to delay/non-payment of pension, issues relating to law and order, unemployment, financial assistance, property/land disputes and civic facilities etc.

(c) After scrutiny of the complaints, these are forwarded to the State Governments concerned under intimation to the complainants for immediate redressal of the grievances.

(d) No Madam. The responsibility for disposal of such grievances rests with the State Governments concerned.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise, Year-wise receipts of Grievances as on 31.7.2011

	2008	2009	2010	2011 as on 31.7.2011
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18	23	30	19
Andhra Pradesh	508	924	1277	920
Arunachal Pradesh	1	15	24	17
Assam	47	83	104	109
Bihar	98	279	297	324
Chhattisgarh	40	70	123	80
Goa	25	51	54	65
Gujarat	223	492	507	542
Haryana	345	760	719	581

1	2	3	4	5
Himachal Pradesh	26	85	87	105
Jammu and Kashmir	45	103	170	137
Jharkhand	57	189	188	174
Karnataka	815	1415	778	658
Kerala	138	265	274	291
Madhya Pradesh	170	387	500	453
Maharashtra	1149	2754	2003	1533
Manipur	5	10	22	12
Meghalaya	4	7	26	16
Mizoram	6	3	11	1
Nagaland	2	4	14	9
Delhi	733	1579	1572	1341
Odisha	78	202	221	267
Puducherry	20	59	89	45
Punjab	115	348	486	475
Rajasthan	152	380	572	583
Sikkim	2	15	14	11
Tamil Nadu	702	1796	1646	2946
Tripura	1	14	28	13
Union Territory of Chandigarh	28	64	72	69
Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	11	10	5
Union Territory of Daman and Diu	3	6	18	3
Union Territory of Lakshadweep	2	5	14	2
Uttar Pradesh	632	1614	1572	1466
Uttarakhand	62	198	203	203
West Bengal	227	677	712	733
Total	6479	14887	14437	14207
Grand Total	50010			

*[English]***Infrastructural Facilities in Central Universities**

2755. SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

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

(a) whether all the Central Universities have started functioning with complete infrastructure from their identified locations in the country including University of Delhi;

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

(c) the details of infrastructure, number of lecturers and students and courses in these universities; and

(d) the time by which these universities are likely to start functioning from their respective campuses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Development of infrastructure of Central Universities in an ongoing process and the University of Delhi, which is functioning from its identified location, is no exception. Older Central Universities have fairly well developed administrative and academic infrastructure which is upgraded from time to time keeping in view their requirement, priorities and overall availability of resources. Sixteen new Central Universities, including three State Universities converted as Central Universities, have been established by the Central Universities Act, 2009. All such Universities, except Central University of Jammu where the first Vice-Chancellor has taken charge only on 8th August, 2011, are largely functioning from hired buildings pending construction of their own premises largely with the help of contractual teachers. The details of twelve newly established Central Universities, indicating the position in regard to the location, courses/programmes launched and the students on their roll is at Statement.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of University	Location	No. of Courses/ Programmes Launched	Students on Roll
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Central University of Bihar	Temporarily located at Patna	9 PG Courses	158
2.	Central University of Gujarat	Temporarily located at Gandhinagar	5 year integrated Programme-1 3 PG Courses	108
3.	Central University of Haryana	Mahendragarh	4 PG Courses	70
4.	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Dharmshala	12 PG Courses 7 Post PG Courses	410
5.	Central University of Jharkhand	Ranchi	5 year integrated Programme-10	172
6.	Central University of Karnataka	Gulbarga	5 year integrated Programme-5 5 PG Courses	146
7.	Central University of Kashmir	Srinagar	5 year integrated Programme-1 3 PG Courses	90
8.	Central University of Kerala	Temporarily located at Kasargod	6 PG Courses	111
9.	Central University of Odisha	Koraput	5 PG Courses	150

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Central University of Punjab	Vill-Ghudda, Bathinda	1 PG Course	32
11.	Central University of Rajasthan	Kishangarh, Ajmer	8 PG Courses	173
12.	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Thiruvapur	5 year integrated Programme-3 3 PG Courses 1 PG Diploma	210

**Violation of Unified Access Service
Licence Conditions**

2756. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) has been filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court in connection with reducing penalty against Reliance Telecom for violating Unified Access Service Licence conditions;

(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) and (b) No Public Interest Litigation (PIL) has been filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court in connection with reducing penalty against Reliance Telecom for violating Unified Access Service Licence conditions. However, a Civil Appeal No. 10660 of 2010 was filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India by petitioners in the matter of Centre for Public Interest Litigation and Ors versus the Union of India and Ors requesting the following:

(i) Permit the petitioners to file the additional affidavit in connection with the matter of reducing penalty against Reliance Communications Limited and take the same on record.

(ii) Pass other or further orders as may be deemed fit and proper.

Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has not accepted the above prayer of petitioners.

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

Representation of SCs in Group 'D' Posts

2757. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":
SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for drastic reduction in representation of Scheduled Castes (SCs) in Group 'D' of Central Government service from 20.47% in 1994 to 18.35% in 2004 as per Table 6.6 of the Eleventh Plan document;

(b) the representation of SCs in Central Government Services in absolute and relative terms in various grades in 2009 to 2010;

(c) the representation of SCs in Group 'D' in 1990s in the Central Government; and

(d) the policy measures and the action being taken by the Government to prevent declining trend in the representation of SCs in Group 'D' or in present Grade-I service?

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) SCs get 15 percent reservation in case of direct recruitment on all India basis by open competition and 16.66 percent in case of direct recruitment on all India basis otherwise than by open competition. In case of direct recruitment to Group C and D posts which normally attract candidates from a locality or a region, SCs get reservation generally in proportion to their population in the respective State/UTs. As per 2001 Census, proportion of SCs in the total population of the country was about 16.2%. Their proportion in Group 'D' posts excluding the posts of Safaikaramcharies has always been more than 18 percent between 1994 and 2004. However, the representation of SCs in all Groups of posts changes from year to year depending upon the number of SC candidates appointed, retired promoted etc.

(b) Information is being collected.

(c) The representation of SCs in Group 'D' posts excluding the posts of safaikaramacharies in Central Government services in 1990s was as under:

As on	Number of Employees		% of SCs
	Total	SC	
1.1.1991	1167836	248101	21.24
1.1.1992	1161413	242485	20.9
1.1.1993	1049703	217617	20.73
1.1.1994	1023285	209423	20.46
1.1.1995	1041082	221380	21.26
1.1.1996	998638	213748	21.4
1.1.1997	913766	202386	22.15
1.1.1998	1017522	219851	21.61
1.1.1999	949353	189761	19.99
1.1.2000	102771	189860	18.47

(d) Various policy decisions have been taken to ensure that vacancies reserved for SCs are filled up by SC candidates including:

- (i) SC candidates appointed on merit are adjusted against unreserved vacancies and reservation is given in addition.
- (ii) In order to ensure that posts reserved for SCs are filled by SC candidates only, a ban has been imposed on dereservation of reserved vacancies in direct recruitment.
- (iii) Special Recruitment Drives are launched from time to time for filling up the backlog reserved vacancies etc.

Data Sharing Policy

2758. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has announced a new data sharing policy for India's Remote Sensing Satellites which will effectively break the monopoly that Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has had on the remote sensing sector;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether this policy also leave a door open for private agencies to own remote sensing satellites;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the remote sensing imagery and date which will be available after this policy?

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) Government has announced the Remote Sensing Data Policy (RSDP) 2011, containing modalities for managing and/or permitting the acquisition/dissemination of remote sensing data in support of developmental activities. As per the policy, the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)/Department of Space (DOS) is vested with the authority to acquire and disseminate all satellite remote sensing data in India, both from Indian and foreign satellites.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) All data of resolution of 1 meter and above will be available to users on a non-discriminatory basis and

on 'as requested basis'. However, data of resolution below 1 m will be made available after following the regulatory mechanisms provided in the RSDP Policy 2011.

Outsourcing by ISRO

2759. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has scaled up outsourcing to industries to fuel the quantum jump in the programme being undertaken by it;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether at present small, medium and large industries contribute 60 per cent of ISRO's Programme;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it would not be prudent to help these industries to set up their units near Sriharikota;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether any survey has been conducted to identify the land for allotment to these private sector industries; and

(h) 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) ISRO has scaled up outsourcing to industries in order to meet the increasing demand for space services in the area of launch vehicles, satellites and ground systems.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam Over the last five years small, medium and large Industries contributed about 45 to 60% (by budgetary value) of ISRO's Program.

(e) and (f) No, Madam. It would be prudent to set up Launch Vehicle related Industries in close proximity to Sriharikota.

(g) Yes, Madam.

(h) Survey has been initiated with AP Industrial Development Corporation, Revenue Authorities and Private owners and the process of identifying the land is in progress.

[*Translation*]

Boring Pumpset Scam in Bihar

2760. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether action has been taken against bank officials for fraudulent sanction and disbursement of pump sets in Bihar;

(b) if so, the number of such officials and the nature of action taken against them;

(c) the number of suppliers against whom the CBI has field chargesheets;

(d) whether some of the culprits in the case has been released;

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

(f) the present status of the case/investigation?

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 (f) The matter related to boring pump scam in Bihar is not being investigated by CBI at present.

CBI had taken up investigation into fraudulent sanction and disbursement of pumping sets in Bihar State in the year 1981-82. A total number of 16 cases were registered in CBI, Patna, during the year 1981-1982. On completion of investigation, charge-sheets were filed in the court in 15 cases and RDA was recommended in one case. Out of 15 charge sheets filed, 10 cases have ended in conviction of the accused after trial and 5 cases are pending under trial. The details of these 16 cases are given in Statement enclosed.

A public interest litigation, PIL No. 14274/2006, was filed in the year 2006 by one Shri Ram Chander Singh of Darbhanga in Hon'ble Patna High Court requesting direction to CBI to hold investigation into the matter of purchase of pumping sets and boring by Government of Bihar. But, the investigation was not entrusted to CBI. The PIL was disposed by Hon'ble High Court by issuing directions to the petitioner to file representation before Secretary, Rural Development Department, Government of Bihar in the matter. Thus, the CBI is at present not investigating any case on the subject.

Statement

Sl. No.	Case ID & U/s Dt. of regn.	Gist of allegation including place of occurrence, Name of District	Place of occurrence, Name of District	Result of investigation including name of chargesheeted persons	The present status of case including details of conviction/present status of trial
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	RC 35(A)/81 U/s 120-B, 420, 418, 471, 477-A, IPC and Sec. 5(2) r/w 5(1) (c) (d) of PC Act, 1997 dated 31.7.81	It is alleged that Sri B.N. Sinha, while functioning as Branch Manager, Central Bank of India, Dalsingsarai during the period Sept., 1980 to March, 1981 entered into a Criminal conspiracy with Sri A.K. Sinha of M.G. Road, Dalsingsarai Sri Maheshwari Choudhary Sri Bijoy Kumar Singh and others and misused his official position in as much as he fraudulently and dishonestly floated Bank's funds to the tune of over Rs. 70,00,000/- (Rupees seventy lakhs) as loan/advance to various underserving and fictitious persons without proper documents and thereby obtained wrongful recurring benefits for himself and for others.	Dalsingsarai, Distt. Samastipur	Chargesheeted against: 1. Shri Brahma Deo Narain Sinha, Branch Manager, Central Bank of India, Dalsingsarai 2. Shri Durganand Jha, Sub-Accountant, Central Bank of India, Dalsingsarai 3. Shri Arun Kr. Sinha (Pvt.) MS Road, Dalsingsarai 4. Shri Maheshwar Choudhary (Pvt.) Vill-Nagan Gama, Dalsingsarai 5. Shri Vijay Kr. Singh (Pvt.) Dalsingsarai 6. Shri S.K. Hamir (Pvt.), Sardarganj, Dalsingsarai 7. Shri Suresh Sah (Pvt.), Chakbahauddin, Dalsingsarai 8. Md. Akhtar Hussain (Pvt.), Vill-Chak Nawad, Dalsingsarai 9. Md. Jamir (Pvt.), Lok Nathpur Ganj, Dalsingsarai 10. Shri Dilip Kr. Mehta (Pvt.), Main Market, Dalsingsarai	Evidence stage.
2.	RC 55(A)/81 U/s 120-B, 420, 418, 460, 408, 471, 477-A and sec. 5(2) r/w 5(1)(d) dated 30.12.81	It is alleged that Sri B.B. Rai, while functioning as Branch Manager, Central Bank of India, Muradpur during the period 1981 entered into a Criminal conspiracy with and others and misused his official position in as much as he fraudulently and dishonestly floated Bank's funds to the tune of over Rs. 7,00,000/- (Rupees seven lakh) as loan/advance to various underserving and fictitious persons without proper documents and thereby obtained under benefits for himself and for others.	Muradpur Branch, Distt. Patna	Chargesheeted against: 1. Shri B.B. Rai, (Bankey Bihar Rai), Branch Manager, Central Bank of India, Muradpur Branch, Patna 2. Shri Atul Kishore, Pvt. 3. Shri Shankar Sharma, Pvt. 4. Shri Anand Kishore, Pvt. Person 5. Shri Navin Kumar (Pvt.) 6. Shri Anil Kumar Singh (Pvt.) 7. Shri Ashok Kumar Singh (Pvt.) 8. Shri T. Das Gupta (P)	Conviction by trial court on 8.2.2002 6 Months RI for accused namely A.K. Srivastwa, Naveen Kumar Srivastava, Atul Kishore, Anil Kumar Singh, Ashok Kumar Singh, Anand Kishore Prasad, Shankar Sharma and T. Das Gupta and i year RI for B.B. Rai
3.	RC 1(A)/82 U/s 120-B, 418, 420, 477-A IPC and 5(2) and 5(1) (c) & 9d dt. 27.2.82	It is alleged that Shri S.N. Jha while functioning as Branch Manager, SBI Mahesh Kunt Branch in conspiracy with other persons cheated the bank to the	Maheshkhut Distt. Khagaria	1. Shri S.N. Jha 2. Shri B.N. Tripathi 3. Shri Raj Kumar Drolia 4. SHri Devi Prasad Drolia.	Conviction of trial court on 5.2.2007 3 Years RI for S.N. Jha, B.N. Tripathi and Raj

1	2	3	4	5	6
		tune of Rs. 38,82,348/- in the matter of supply of pump sets and borings materials.			Kumar Drolia, Devi Prasad Drolia died during trial.
4.	RC 2(A)/82 U/s 120-B, 418, 420, 477-A IPC and 5(2) and 5(1) (c) & (d) dt. 27.2.82	It is alleged that Shri S.N. Jha while functioning as Branch Manager, SBI Mahesh Kunt Branch in conspiracy with other persons cheated the bank to the tune of Rs. 91,308/- in the matter of supply of pump sets and borings materials.	Maheshkhut Dist. Khagaria	1. Shri S.N. Jha 2. Shri Ganesh Kumar Choudhary	Conviction by trial court on 27.3.2006 3 Years RI for S.N. Jha, 2 Years RI for Ganjesh Kumar Choudhary
5.	RC 3(A)/82 U/s 120-B, 418, 420, 477-A IPC and 5(2) and 5(1)(c) & (d) dt. 27.2.82	It is alleged that Shri S.N. Jha while functioning as Branch Manager, SBI Mahesh Kunt Branch, in conspiracy with Shri B.N. Tripathy, Head Cashier and Shri A.K. Sharma and Shri S.K. Kanodia, both prop. of M/s Laxmi Machinery Stores, Jamalpur, private dealers of pump sets and borings materials, misused his official position in as much as he fraudulently and dishonestly floated agriculture loans and in violation of the instruction/norms laid down by the bank and cheated the bank to the tune of Rs. 13,40,531/-.	Maheshkhut Dist. Khagaria	1. Shri S.N. Jha 2. Shri B.N. Tripathi 3. Shri Anirudh Kumar Sharma 4. Shri Sarvan Kumar Kanodia	Evidence stage.
6.	RC 4(A)/82 U/s 120-B, 418, 420, 477-A IPC and 5(2) and 5(1)(c) & (d) dt. 27.2.82	It is alleged that Shri S.N. Jha while functioning as Branch Manager, SBI Mahesh Kunt Branch was in conspiracy with Shri B.N. Tripathy, Head Cashier and Shri Binod Kumar, prop. of M/s Balaji Stores, Khagaria, a private dealer of pump sets and borings materials and others, misused his official position in as much as he fraudulently and dishonestly floated agriculture loans and in violation of the instruction/norms laid down by the bank to the tune of Rs. 10,06,580/-	Maheshkhut Dist. Khagaria	1. Shri S.N. Jha 2. Shri B.N. Tripathi 3. Shri Binod Kumar	Evidence stage.
7.	RC 5(A)/82 U/s 120-B, 418, 420, 477-A IPC and 5(2) and 5(1)(c) & (d) dt. 27.2.82	It is alleged that Shri S.N. Jha while functioning as Branch Manager, SBI Mahesh Kunt Branch, in conspiracy with other persons, cheated the bank to the tune of Rs. 8,98,245/- in the matter of supply of pump sets and borings materials.	Maheshkhut Dist. Khagaria	1. Shri S.N. Jha 2. Shri Jagdish Prasad Goenka	Conviction by trial court on 1.7.2005 5 Years Ri for S.N. Jha and Jagdish Prasad Goenka

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	RC 6(A)/82 U/s 120-B, 418, 420, 477-A IPC and 5(2) and 5(1)(c) & (d) dt. 27.2.82	It is alleged that Shri S.N. Jha while functioning as Branch Manager, SBI Mahesh Kunt Branch, in conspiracy with other persons, cheated the bank to the tune of Rs. 650,145/- in the matter of supply of pump sets and borings materials.	Maheshkhut Distt. Khagaria	1. Shri S.N. Jha 2. Shri Anand Kumar Thakkar	Conviction of trial court on 22.5.2006 4 Years RI for S.N. Jha and Anand Kumar Thakkar
9.	RC 7(A)/82 U/s 120-B, 418, 420, 477-A IPC and 5(2) and 5(1)(c) & (d) dt. 27.2.82	It is alleged that Shri S.N. Jha while functioning as Branch Manager, SBI Mahesh Kunt Branch, in conspiracy with other persons, cheated the bank to the tune of Rs. 228,345/- in the matter of supply of pump sets and borings materials.	Maheshkhut Distt. Khagaria	1. Shri S.N. Jha 2. Shri Kundan Kumar	Conviction by trial court on 21.7.2003 2 Years Ri for S.N. Jha and Kundan Kumar
10.	RC 8(A)/82 U/s 120-B, 418, 420, 468, 471, 477-A IPC and 5(2) and 5(1)(c) dt. 27.2.82	It is alleged that Shri S.N. Jha while functioning as Branch Manager, SBI Mahesh Kunt Branch, in conspiracy with other persons, cheated the bank to the tune of Rs. 398,614/- in the matter of supply of pump sets and borings materials.	Maheshkhut Distt. Khagaria	1. Shri S.N. Jha	RDA
11.	RC 9(A)/82 U/s 120-B, 418, 468, 471, 477-A IPC and 5(2) and 5(1)(c) & (d) dt. 27.2.82	It is alleged that Shri S.N. Jha while functioning as Branch Manager, SBI Mahesh Kunt Branch, in conspiracy with other persons, cheated the bank to the tune of Rs. 30,32,32/- in the matter of supply of pump sets and borings materials.	Maheshkhut Distt. Khagaria	1. Shri S.N. Jha 2. Shri Rama Nand Singh	Conviction by trial court on 22.6.2009 S.N. Jha died. 86 days RI for Ram Nandan Singh
12.	RC 10(A)/82 U/s 120-B, 418, 468, 471, 477-A IPC and 5(2) and 5(1)(c) & (d) dt. 27.2.82	It is alleged that Shri S.N. Jha while functioning as Branch Manager, SBI Mahesh Kunt Branch was in conspiracy with Shri B.N. Tripathy, Head Cashier, Shri Ratneshwar Singh and Niwas Singh of M/s Kayur Machinery Store, Maheshkunt, private dealers of pump sets and borings materials, misused his official position in as much as he fraudulently and dishonestly floated agriculture loans and in violation of the instruction/norms laid down by the bank and cheated the bank to the tune of Rs. 12,66,034/-	Maheshkhut Distt. Khagaria	1. Shri S.N. Jha 2. Shri B.N. Tripathi 3. Shri Ratneshwar Singh 4. Shri Niwash Singh	Evidence stage.
13.	RC 11(A)/82 U/s 120-B, 420, 468, 471, 477-A	It is alleged that Shri S.N. Jha while functioning as Branch Manager, SBI	Maheshkhut Distt. Khagaria	1. Shri S.N. Jha 2. Shri Shyam Sunder Kedia	Conviction by trial court on 29.7.2005

1	2	3	4	5	6
	IPC and 5(2) and 5(1)(c) & (d) dt. 27.2.82	Mahesh Kunt Branch, in conspiracy with other persons, cheated the bank to the tune of Rs. 15,27,60/- in the matter of supply of pump sets and borings materials.		3. Shri Jagdish Prasad Kedia	5 Years RI for S.N. Jha, Shyam Sunder Kedia and Jagdish Kumar Kedia
14.	RC 12(A)/82 U/s 120-B, 420, 468, 471, 477-A IPC and 5(2) and 5(1)(c) & (d) dt. 27.2.82	It is alleged that Shri S.N. Jha while functioning as Branch Manager, SBI Mahesh Kunt Branch, in conspiracy with other persons, cheated the bank to the tune of Rs. 17,76,96/- in the matter of supply of pump sets and borings materials.	Maheshkhut Distt. Khagaria	1. Shri S.N. Jha 2. Shri Raj Kumar Khetan	Conviction by trial court on 22.6.2005 3 Years RI for S.N. Jha and Raj Kumar Khetan.
15.	RC 13(A)/82 U/s 120-B, 420, 468, 471, 477-A IPC and 5(2) and 5(1)(c) & (d) dt. 27.2.82	It is alleged that Shri S.N. Jha while functioning as Branch Manager, SBI Mahesh Kunt Branch, in conspiracy with other persons, cheated the bank to the tune of Rs. 24,97,50/- in the matter of supply of pump sets and borings materials.	Maheshkhut Distt. Khagaria	1. Shri S.N. Jha 2. Shri Jagdish Prasad Kedia	Conviction by trial court on 22.7.2005 5 Years RI for S.N. Jha, 2 Years RI for Jagdish Prasad Kedia
16.	RC 40(A)/82 U/s 120-B, 418, 420, 468, 471, 477-A IPC and 5(2) and 5(1)(d) dt. 30.12.82	The accused in conspiracy with others criminally misappropriated the public fund to the tune of Rs. 10 lacs showing the same to have been advanced as loans for pumping sets to farmers (many of whom are non-existent) on the strength of the loanee's forged signatures.	Maheshkhut Distt. Khagaria	1. Shri S.K. Choudhary, Branch Manager, Central Bank of India, Benipur, Darbhanga 2. Shri Ramadhin Thakur, Agricultural Assistant, CBI, Benipur Branch, Darbhanga 3. Shri Bijay Kumar, Agricultural Assistant, CBI, Benipur Branch, Darbhanga 4. Shri Birendra Mohan Mishra, Junior Engineer, Minor Irrigatin, Benipur Circle, Darbhanga 5. Shri Sita Ram Sah, Jansewak, Ghanshyampur Evidence stage.	Evidence stage.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12 Noon.

11.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till twelve of the Clock.

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table; 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 V. NARAYANASAMY): On behalf of Shri Vayalar Ravi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Airports Authority of India (Major Airports) Development Fees Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 597(E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd August, 2011 under Section 43 of the Airports Authority of India Act, 1994.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4832/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding proposal to reject the Award given by the Board of Arbitration in Compulsory Arbitration Reference No. 5 of 1993 announced on 09.07.1999 for grant of Cash Handling Allowance to certain Post Office Staff.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4833/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 442(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 2011 making certain amendments, mentioned therein, in the Second Schedule to the Right to Information Act, 2005 under sub-section (3) of Section 24 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4834/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the year 2009-2010.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4835/15/11]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Kangra, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Kangra, for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Kangra, for the year 2009-2010.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4836/15/11]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Kerala, Kasaragod, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Kerala, Kasaragod, for the years 2008-2009 and 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central University of Kerala, Kasaragod, for the year 2009-2010.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4837/15/11]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajiv Gandhi University, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2008-2009.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rajiv Gandhi University, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2008-2009.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4838/15/11]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Authority, Punjab, Chandigarh, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Authority, Punjab, Chandigarh, for the year 2009-2010.
- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4839/15/11]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Paschim Banga Sarva Siksha Mission, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Paschim Banga Sarva Siksha Mission, Kolkata for the year 2009-2010.
- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4840/15/11]
- (13) A copy of the Consolidated Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Visva-Bharti, Santiniketan, for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4841/15/11]
- (15) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Mizoram University, Aizawl, for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4842/15/11]
- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the State Project Office Rajiv Gandhi Shiksha Mission, Chhattishgarh, Raipur, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the State Project Office Rajiv Gandhi Shiksha Mission, Chhattishgarh, Raipur, for the year 2009-2010.
- (18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4843/15/11]
- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.
- (20) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4844/15/11]
- (21) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report for the year 2008-2009 and Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the University of Delhi for the year 2009-2010 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of respective the accounting years.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4845/15/11]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): Madam, I beg to lay a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 87 of the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008:-

- (i) The Information Technology (Reasonable security practices and procedures and sensitive personal data or information) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 313(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th April, 2011.
- (ii) The Information Technology (Intermediaries guidelines) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 314(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th April, 2011.
- (iii) The Information Technology (guidelines for Cyber Cafe) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 315(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th April, 2011.
- (iv) The Information Technology (Electronic Service Delivery) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 316(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th April, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4846/15/11]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Coal for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4847/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited and the Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4848/15/11]

- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited and the Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4849/15/11]

12.0¹/₄ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES

Statement

[English]

SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA (South Goa): I beg to lay on the Table statement (Hindi and English versions) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Tenth Action Taken Report of Committee on Estimates (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on their First Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Drought Management, Foodgrain Production and Price Situation' pertaining to the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Cooperation).

12.0¹/₂ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

9th and 10th Reports

[English]

SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI (Jodhpur): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Empowerment of Women (2010-2011):-

- (1) Ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Women in Paramilitary Forces'; and
- (2) Tenth Report on the subject 'Women in Armed Forces'.

12.0³/₄ hrs.**STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY****(i) 17th to 19th Reports***[English]*

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Thrissur): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Energy (2010-11):-

- (1) Seventeenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report on 'Renewable Energy for Rural Applications'.
- (2) Eighteenth Report on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for the year 2011-12.
- (3) Nineteenth Report on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Power for the year 2011-12.

(ii) Statements

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: I beg to lay on the Table the following Statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Energy (2010-11):-

- (1) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and Chapter-V of the Fourth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken on Thirtieth Report (14th Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Role of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission and State Electricity Regulatory Commissions in Protection of Interests of Consumers'.
- (2) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and Chapter -V of the Eighth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken on the First Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Power for the year 2009-10.
- (3) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I of the Twelfth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken on the Fifth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Power for the year 2010-11.
- (4) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I of the Thirteenth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Action

Taken on the Sixth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for the year 2010-11.

12.01¹/₄ hrs.**STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS****(i) 10th and 11th Reports***[English]*

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Railways:

- (1) Tenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations of the Committee contained in their Eighth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on 'Protection and Security of Railway Property and Passengers'; and
- (2) Eleventh Report on 'Demands for Grants – 2011-12 of the Ministry of Railways'.

(ii) Statement

SHRI T.R. BAALU: I beg to lay on the Table the Statement (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Railways on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and Chapter-V of the Ninth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventh Report (15th Lok Sabha) of Standing Committee on Railways on 'Demands for Grants-2010-11' of the Ministry of Railways.

12.01³/₄ hrs.**STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES****(i) 7th and 8th Reports***[English]*

SHRI DIP GOGOI (Kaliabor): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Water Resources (2010-2011):-

- (1) Seventh Report* of the Standing Committee on Water Resources on 'The Dam Safety Bill, 2010'; and

*The Report was presented to Hon'ble Speaker on 4.6.2011 under Direction 71(A) when the house was not in Session.

- (2) Eighth Report of the Standing Committee on Water Resources on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Ministry of Water Resources.

(ii) Statement

SHRI DIP GOGOI: I beg to lay on the Table Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Further Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Sixth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Second Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2010-2011) of the Ministry of Water Resources.

12.02 hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND
STEEL**

13th to 15th Reports

[English]

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel:

- (1) Thirteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/ recommendations contained in the Fourth Report on "Demands for Grants (2010-11)" of the Ministry of Coal;
- (2) Fourteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/ recommendations contained in the Fifth Report on "Demands for Grants (2010-11)" of the Ministry of Mines; and
- (3) Fifteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/ recommendations contained in the Sixth Report on "Demands for Grants (2010-11)" of the Ministry of Steel.

12.02¹/₂ hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT,
TOURISM AND CULTURE**

171st and 172nd Reports

[English]

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kottayam): I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture:-

- (1) One Hundred Seventy-first Report on the Functioning of Sahitya Akademi, Lalit Kala Akademi, Sangeet Natak Akademi and National School of Drama; and
- (2) One Hundred Seventy-second Report on the Development of Tourism in North-Eastern Region.

12.03 hrs.

**STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2154 DATED
09.03.2011 REGARDING "UTILISATION OF
SPECTRUM" ALONGWITH REASONS FOR
DELAY***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): I beg to lay the statement in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2154 on 9th March, 2011 regarding "Utilisation of spectrum", a mistake had crept in inadvertently.

Replies given in respect of part (a) and (b) of the answer may be amended to read as under:

(a) and (b) In case of fresh Unified Access Service Licensees (UASL), the allotted spectrum could be underutilized till such time a sufficient subscriber base is reached and/or roll out obligation gets completed. In respect of other Government and private users, the spectrum may be under utilized in some geographical locations.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library See No. LT 4850/15/11

DELAY IN STATEMENT

The correcting reply could not be submitted within stipulated time because, it needs detailed examination based on number of facts/records and collection of data. Details of the question is as mentioned below:

Sl. No.	Question	Date of answer	Name of the Member of Parliament who asked the Question
1.	Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2154.	09.03.2011	Shri S.R. Jeyadurai and others

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Sushma Swaraj ji, would you like to initiate the discussion?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Hon. Speaker, I said in the beginning that we have demanded to have a structured discussion on corruption in BAC and we will have a discussion on it but the Prime Minister has given the statement and we all the leader would like to respond over it today. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: We are doing it under Rule 193, as I have announced.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Before I begin my speech, I would like to say. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): We want to make our point. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: No. I had announced it in the beginning.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Madam Speaker, after Sushmajee's point, please pay attention to the Mulayam Singhjee's point also. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): We can have a structured debate later on. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: That is what I had said. On the Statement, usually, immediately after that there is no discussion but as a special case, today I have said we will have it under Rule 193.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, today I will not be able to express my views in the discussion under the Rule 193 because as you know that the Speaker of House of Commons of UK is on the visit of India and I am the Chairperson of Indo-UK Parliamentary Friendship Group. So, I have organized an luncheon meeting for him. I will have to go. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Then, shall we take-up 'Zero Hour'? We shall take 'Zero Hour' in that case.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: You know this. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: OK, then we take up Zero Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: That is why I am requesting you to let us make some initial remarks. Allow all the participants to speak and thereafter we may take up the Discussion under Rule 193. ...*(Interruptions)* Before I make my speech on this statement, let me comment that. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Yesterday, I had only said and made

a request to you that let a debate and discussion begin. What else is being done now? You have given a ruling that we begin the discussion under Rule 193. ...*(Interruptions)* That will give a chance to them as also to our members and everybody to speak on that. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, you have given that ruling. They have asked for a discussion under Rule 193. The hon. Leader of the Opposition can speak for one hour. I am sure she does not take more than 40 minutes. She can speak for one hour also. Let other Members also speak thereafter ...*(Interruptions)*.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I have a meeting with them at 12.45 o'clock and you are talking of one hour time ...*(Interruptions)*.

Madam Speaker, let me say that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs ...*(Interruptions)*. The Minister of Parliamentary affairs has the responsibility to conduct the business of the House ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): Madam Speaker, you have given a ruling to begin the Discussion under Rule 193 ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, please instruct him to sit down first ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SYED SHAHNWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Madam Speaker, he frequently keep standing up to disturb ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, before I make my speech, let me say that ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Madam, the discussion on this matter under Rule 193 may be started after lunch ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, I wish to make a comment before speaking on this statement ...*(Interruptions)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please speak whatever you want to only under Rule 193.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sushmaji, if you want to make a speech under Rule 193, you can go on, or else you speak later. Let us take up another business.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, what I want to do is to make a comment on this. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not comment. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Prior to the statement, I wish to say only that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has got the responsibility to run the House, smoothly. So, the one holding this portfolio has to be a quiet, less talkative and co-ordinating person. But, by experience, this House has witnessed more interruptions due to the such conduct of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs ...*(Interruptions)*. We have seen that happening yesterday and today itself ...*(Interruptions)*. Yesterday, he rose to challenge your ruling ...*(Interruptions)*.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up the discussion on the Prime Minister's Statement. If you are not prepared now, we can take it up later, and we can proceed with 'Zero Hour'.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, I am prepared. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please start the discussion now.

[Translation]

Sushmaji initiating the debate.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Are you having this discussion under Rule 193? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Yes, I am starting the discussion under Rule 193. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please keep quiet.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, I want to raise the Point of Order. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Under which rule do you want to raise a Point of Order?

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please tell me the rule first.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please tell me the Rule.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I am speaking under Rule 193. ...(Interruptions) I submit that you have allowed Sushma Ji and other Hon'ble Members to speak in view of the wish of the House. So, let me through you. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: The Hon'ble Madam Speaker has allowed to start the discussion under Rule 193. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Yes, the discussion under Rule 193 is allowed. We have accepted that. ...(Interruptions) We respect her ruling. So, Madam, with great respect to the Chair, may I say that the country is passing through troublesome times. ...(Interruptions) Just now, the Prime Minister was speaking and if all of us conduct this very debate in a right manner, the views of the Treasury Benches and the Opposition will be clearly expressed on this. What is your objection? ...(Interruptions) That is what I want to say. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA (Rohtak): Why were you interrupting the Prime Minister while he was speaking? ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright. There is no objection. Sushmaji, now you speak.

12.06 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Statement made by the Prime Minister regarding setting up of Lok Pal and certain events that took place on 16.08.2011 in New Delhi.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, before I begin to present my views on this statement. ...(Interruptions) I would like to make a

submission to you. Before starting this discussion, you had made a particular observation from the Chair. You might have had a context in your mind in this regard. When you had made that comment, it was the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs who made the first violation. ...(Interruptions) Advani ji is the senior most Member of Parliament in the House. ...(Interruptions)

He is the most experienced and respected Parliamentarian. He stood up to put forth his point very humbly. But what the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs stated. ...(Interruptions)* You may kindly check the record. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I had asked at that very moment to expunge his remarks. So, that has been expunged.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam Speaker, when Hon'ble Prime Minister was making his statement. Opposition interrupted him more than 15 times. He was disturbed more than 15 times. The Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition just signals the Members of her party at the back benches to come forward. ...(Interruptions) their senior leaders. ...(Interruptions) were disturbing him. ...(Interruptions) Madam. I always respect her but in such a situation what else should one take a view. We did not want. ...(Interruptions) They had insisted that proceedings of the House would not be allowed to be conducted as long as the Prime Minister does not make his statement in the House. We conceded to their demand. The Prime Minister also conceded to their demand. The Prime Minister made his statement. ...(Interruptions) Hon'ble Prime Minister was supposed to go to the Rajya Sabha. ...(Interruptions) while he stood up to proceed to Rajya Sabha, it was said from the opposition that the House should be adjourned. ...(Interruptions) Madam, how a decision can be taken like that? Is it democracy? ...(Interruptions) Is it the way decisions are taken in the democratic system. We approached them time and again....(Interruptions) What will be the perception of the common man about us if such things happen in the House. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad East): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, yesterday even after you allowed Sushma ji to speak, they did not allow the House to function. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Harin Pathak ji, please sit down.

*Not recorded.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, I have been a Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, the first lesson for the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is that he does not speak himself ...*(Interruptions)* and allows the House to function. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: It's alright. Now, allow the discussion to proceed.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, but here the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs himself intervenes and disturbs the proceedings. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam Speaker, Hon'ble Prime Minister made a lengthy statement in the House on yesterday's incident ...*(Interruptions)* good or bad it is for you to decide. You can appreciate it as much as you can but we will speak whatever we wish to speak. You cannot put your words into our mouth. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam Speaker, Prime Minister made a very lengthy statement. ...*(Interruptions)* The statement is laid on the Table of the House. It is a very long statement that reveals less but hides more. ...*(Interruptions)* He has passed on his entire responsibility to the Delhi Police. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam Speaker, anti-corruption movement is going on. ...*(Interruptions)* You yourself are witness to the same. ...*(Interruptions)* The winter session of the Parliament has been wasted as a result thereof, three persons are in Jails. This is the outcome of the same. ...*(Interruptions)* Shri Anna Hazare is leading the movement. But the attitude of the Government is beyond comprehension. Government is acting in an arbitrary manner. The supremacy of the Parliament was reiterated in the Prime Minister's speech almost 4 to 5 times. ...*(Interruptions)* He talked about procedure of the House. ...*(Interruptions)* I agree. ...*(Interruptions)* I am also saying I agree. ...*(Interruptions)* He talked about Parliamentary process. ...*(Interruptions)*

Enactment of law through the Parliamentary procedure was mentioned. Hon'ble Prime Minister, I would like to ask you who ignored the Parliamentary Procedures? ...*(Interruptions)* Who decided to engage team Anna while ignoring the entire opposition? ...*(Interruptions)* Five senior Members along with the leader of the House had met team Anna Hazare. When Anna ji came to meet us, we asked him as to why he had kept remaining people from opposition out of it. On this, he replied that he had told the Government to include people from opposition in it. But Government said that only they and he are sufficient. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to ask that you and he were

sufficient at that time, but when situation turned, the Government changed its stand. The Government took the plea of Parliament process. The Government wrote letters to us at that time and also called an all party meeting. Each and every leader sitting here asked the Government as why didn't it think of us at that time.

Madam Speaker, Kapil Sibal ji who used to consult with him for the maximum time, is now saying that he is a corrupt person. Congress Spokesperson, who is the Member of this House, says that Anna Hazare is corrupt from toe to head. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You have mentioned his name. Therefore, he will only clarify.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: You have taken his name.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I am not yielding.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): You have taken my name. You have named me. I am sorry. She has taken my name.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: There is one couplet written by Bashir Badr Saheb and I quote:-

"Dushmani Jamkar kar, par itni gunjaish rahey
Phir kabhi hum dost ban jayen, to sharminda na
noon."

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him speak.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: What should I allow him to speak:

MADAM SPEAKER: You have taken his name.

[English]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The distinguished Leader of the Opposition has taken my name and alleged that I have called some people corrupt. I am afraid that that is not true. At no stage, at no point in time, I have ever made any allegations against any members of the Anna Hazare

team. I do not know where you have got that information from. It is most unfortunate that you have made that allegation.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, who said A company? I made a mention about him by name about a Congress Spokesperson, who is a Member of this very House and I even would like to advice Manish Tewari ji that your political career has begun just now. You have been elected as Member of Parliament for the first time, to be restraint while speaking. I have read this couplet only for you that:-

Dushmani jamkar karo, par itni gunjaish rahey
Phir kabhi hum dost ban jayen, to sharminda na
hoon.

Madam Speaker, next day, a meeting of Congress was convened. It was learnt from the sources that no personal attack or comments will be made on Anna Hazare. Madam, you know better that die is cast. Personal attack or comments have already been made. What is left thereafter? But today, I would like to ask the hon. Prime Minister that Parliament process, about which you are talking, has been interrupted by your Government only and today, you are talking to us.

I would like to say one more thing that hon. Prime Minister in para 11 of his statement has mentioned that you are big custodian of citizens' rights.

[English]

Our Government acknowledges the right of citizens to hold peaceful protest?

[Translation]

What else can be more lie than this? During the night of 4 June whether resorting to lathi charge on the sleeping supporters and on the persons reciting Bhajans, was the protection of Civilian's rights? ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to ask whether it was protection of the Civilian's rights resorting to lathi charge on the 9th of August, on Quit India Movement Day, on Yuva Morcha Members of Bhartiya Janata Party brutally beating and converting thereby practically person into a totally handicapped person? I would also like to ask whether it was the protection of human rights to arrest Anna Hazare from a residence in Mayur Vihar without the violation of Section 144 by him? ...*(Interruptions)* He was stating that it was

a good statement, but I would like to say that his statement was a plethora of lies.

Madam Speaker, the way whole nation had galvanised against corruption yesterday reflect how the people are fed up with corruption. The Government is both corrupt and atrocious. ...*(Interruptions)* One hon. Member from the other side was saying about RSS. If a campaign is supported by the RSS, the Minister of Home Affairs gets agitated. Mr. Prime Minister, I would like to know as to why Delhi Police failed to act against the separatist Geelani for his secessionist speech. Undoubtedly, you are the custodian of their civil rights but if a saint comes in safron dress or a gandhian person comes wearing a Gandhi cap and if a RSS supporter comes, the Government forgets their civil rights and starts brandishing lathi indiscriminately on them. You have said to do this ...*(Interruptions)* he is talking about the RSS, I would like to ask him why he frets and fumes about the RSS. In fact it is a patriotic institution ...*(Interruptions)*.

Madam Speaker, as many as 116 members of the House are with the RSS, 45 Members of other House are with the RSS, Chief Ministers of seven states of the country are with the RSS and you say that the country does not support the RSS. But if the RSS support some campaign, the whole government comes on the boil ...*(Interruptions)*. That is why I want to ask the Prime Minister that you mentioned Delhi Police time and again while giving statement. Yesterday, a few ministers of the Government were trying to save the face of the Government by saying on the channels that it was the business of Police Commissioner. When Hon. Chidambaram ji was asked about the whereabouts of Anna Hazare, he replied that he had no knowledge about him and said to ask Police Commissioner about it. Hon. Minister, why are you leaving the House? You have suggested to put the question about Anna Hazare before Police Commissioner ...*(Interruptions)*. Yesterday, Narayan Sami and Ambika Soni were heard saying on the channels again and again that they should ask Magistrate the reasons for arresting and releasing him and today Hon. Prime Minister has repeated the same thing here. In the morning the Magistrate was made to believe by the Delhi Police that the agitating would disturb the law and order and may become violent hence he was taken into custody and sent to Thiar Jail for seven days. But later in the evening Delhi Police felt that the same would not happen because he submitted a petition, so he was released. Hon. Speaker, the Government itself is in dilemma and is not able to take decision on its own.

Madam, I would like to ask Prime Minister whether anybody would buy this argument, whether the country would accept that the Prime Minister had no knowledge about it and Delhi Police Commissioner is taking decision about the venue for hunger strike, number of days for the strike, the number of people to participate and the Magistrate is taking decision whether he would be in jail for seven days or till evening. You have put some conditions in it. I want to ask you under which law these conditions have been imposed. You say that you support the right to protest but you can not decide the size of protest. You will decide the days of hunger strike and the number of days for the same. Will the Government decide the number of days for strike? We have completed 64 years of independence of the country. The country wrote the Constitution and the Constitution has given the right to protest.

As far as the Bill is concerned, we have objection to the Government Bill and at the same time we do not agree with all the provisions of the Janlokpal Bill. We have already said that the struggle is not for the Bill. The struggle is not for Janlokpal versus the Government Lokpal. The Government Bill is ineffective which I had said right at the time of its introduction. We are trying our level best in the standing committee for making it effective but this struggle is for checking the deprivation of civil rights. When Advaniji talks about 1975, he talks about the deprivation of civil rights and the Government shows undemocratic attitude both in and outside of the House and suppress the voice of the opposition.

You have violated the decorum of all constitutional institutions. People of his party attack on CAG not only outside the House but inside the House also. His Members create chaos in PAC meeting. It is the post of the Hon. Speaker remained unattacked but Minister of Parliamentary Affairs by challenging the ruling of the Hon. Speaker has violated the decorum of that very institution also. So Advaniji met you yesterday and our senior Members went inside the chamber and said that Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should at least respect the ruling given by you but he did not do so. I want to tell you that corruption is a big issue and we have asked for a separate discussion on this issue. We will expose the Government after discussing the issue of corruption under rule 193 but the statement which has been given today, conceal the fact. The way Anna ji was treated yesterday. The country will not spare you if he is saying that he will not go outside Tihar jail and people of the country are agitating on the roads. Students are leaving campus of university. Advocates are stalling the works of the courts and joining the

movement. Anna Hazare is observing fast inside the jail. I want to tell you that we are with you in the parliamentary process which you are talking about. We will not allow to undermine the supremacy of Parliament and we have not allowed this to happen earlier also. You had violated the supremacy of the Parliament in the year 1975. We will not allow to violate the supremacy of Judiciary and we will not allow to violate the supremacy of Parliament but civil rights are above all. Today, country is independent and if the Government violates the civil rights of independent country, we will oppose it strongly and I totally deny the statement given by you.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SANJAV NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): Madam Speaker, I am very grateful to you ...*(Interruptions)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not do like this. Please listen carefully. Please keep quiet.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANJAV NIRUPAM: Madam Speaker, I am very grateful to you for giving opportunity to speak ...*(Interruptions)*. Hon. Prime Minister has given a statement in Lok Sabha on the movement launched by well known social activist Hon. Anna Hazare. Initiating a discussion on the said statement, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, Leader of Opposition talked about police action ...*(Interruptions)*.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not do it.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us have a discussion. You wanted a discussion and let us have discussion in the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAV NIRUPAM: Madam Speaker, Leader of Opposition stated that the action taken by the police yesterday, was not an action of the Police but was an action of the Government ...*(Interruptions)*. She has raised a question that civil rights are being violated. Who are behind it? My first question in this regard is whether accountability of Prime Minister is to impose the section

of CRPC and IPC in the country. Is the Home Minister accountable for this? Sushma ji is leaving the House and I know that Hon. Speaker of the House of Common is there. She is going to have a lunch with him. My best wishes are with her ...*(Interruptions)*. I wish you to have good and sumptuous lunch. But important question is as to whether civil rights are being violated in the country. Yesterday, whole day Bhartiya Janta Party ...*(Interruptions)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us have a disucssion.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You too please sit down. Don't be so excited. How have you become so much excited? Please be calm and sit down. Why are you standing now? Sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANJAV NIRUPAM: Madam Speaker, yesterday two issues came up from the side of BJP. First, the human rights are being violated and second emergency is being repeated. I challenge it, did Delhi or Mumbai Police lathi charged even a single citizen, out of the persons who were arrested yesterday under preventive custody? They were arrested with full respect. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: What has happened to you?

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Madam Speaker: Please take your seat. Please stop your mutual discussion and listen carefully. Don't make so much noise. You too please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hukmadeo Narayan ji, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Madam Speaker, I would like to tell Members of the opposition that you make frequent allegations that you are gagged and not allowed to speak. Please introspect. Whenever I begin to speak, you are creating nuisance. Please let me speak, as everybody has the right to speak and it is you who have kept on emphasizing vociferously on the right to expression. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, he should be allowed to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

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): Why are you shouting? How can he speak like this? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: What happened to you? Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Ashok Argal ji, why are you standing? Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not disturb him. Let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Ashok Argal ji, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sense of the whole House was taken and there was a consensus in the House for debate, and now debate is going on. It is natural that there would

be allegations and counter allegations but you should not be so excited.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You should not be excited all the time.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen, wait for your turn to speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Madam Speaker, there is resentment in the country as well as in the House over one and many other arrests which have been made yesterday. Arrest of a person is not an occasion to be celebrated. All those who were arrested yesterday are our own people ...(Interruptions). They are not our enemies ...(Interruptions). We respect Shri Anna Hazare ji, he is a social activist of the country ...(Interruptions).

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him speak. Don't be so much excited.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: I will be grateful to you, if you will allow me to speak ...(Interruptions).

MADAM SPEAKER: Anurag ji, please sit down. Why have you stood up again? Why are you standing up again and again?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE (Beed): Madam Speaker, he should address you while speaking ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright, he will address the chair while speaking. Munde ji, you please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI KAPIL SIBBAL: What are you doing? Please do not do it.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Every time, they are getting up and shouting slogans. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Sanjay ji, you please carry on.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Anurag ji, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Madam Speaker, I was saying that an arrest of person is not an occasion to celebrate, especially if it is the arrest of a person like Anna Hazare, who is a great social activist and also a senior citizen. But why was he arrested? It is debatable. This is the issue of debate which is being discussed in the House and should be discussed. I should also get the right to speak ...(Interruptions). A joint committee has been constituted ...(Interruptions).

MADAM SPEAKER: Please have a little patience.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KAPIL SIBBAL: Madam, she believes in Parliamentary democracy. She does not want to violate the rules, but her party is violating all the rules and stopping Sanjay ji to speak ...(Interruptions).

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Why are you standing?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. Why are you so much excited? Please don't be so excited.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): He should teach about parliamentary democracy to Sanjay Nirupam also. They do not have to teach us about parliamentary democracy. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Anurag ji, please take your seat. Please keep patience. Please listen to my request.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You stand up again and again, please be seated.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM : Madam, it is a request to the entire House to give me an opportunity to speak calmly. I will conclude my points in very few words ...(Interruptions). In the month of April, Annaji sat on hunger strike to press his demand of Jan Lokpal Bill at Jantar Mantar. What emerge as crucial out of the said hunger strike was that the Government had to accept his draft Jan-Lokpal Bill. The Government said that enacting a law is the prerogative of the Parliament and let it remain with Parliament. They said that they want to share their views with the Government.

Thereafter, accepting the request of Civil Society and Citizens Group, the Government constituted a joint drafting Committee by taking a little freedom from the set practice. A slew of issues related to Jan Lokpal Bill were discussed in it. 40 suggestions were given by the associates of Shri Anna Hazareji and out of them, 34 suggestions were accepted by the Government. It was said that these suggestions should be accepted in the interest of the country and six suggestions were not accepted. But Annaji, who have utmost urge for Lokpal Bill, was promised that we are bringing Lok Pal Bill in this session itself ...(Interruptions). We promised to pass the Lokpal Bill which has so far been moving from various sessions of the Parliament to Parliamentary Standing Committees for the last 42 years.

[English]

We are committed to pass this Bill in this House.

[Translation]

When the draft of Lokpal Bill was introduced in the House and the House sent it to the Standing Committee then Annaji and his associates alleged that their suggestions have not been incorporated in the said Bill. We asked what have been incorporated please tell us. Then what comes to the tune is that Parliament should also be included in it ...(Interruptions).

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be quiet.

SHRI SANJAY MRUPAM: The functions and conduct of the Members of Parliament ...(Interruptions). Member of Parliament should also be included in it. Prime Minister, Higher Judiciary should also be brought under its ambit.

Our Government contended that we have a Constitution drafted by His Holiness Baba Saheb Ambedkar and the three organs of Administration have been devised under the Constitutional Scheme. These three organs have been devised to put check on each of them. All the three organs of the administration are brought under the jurisdiction of Lokpal, the basic structure of the Constitution will collapse. It means that no one has a right to go against the Constitution which was envisaged by Baba Saheb Ambedkar. We said that after all the entire subject matter is the domain of Parliament. The Standing Committee of Parliament serves the purpose of mini Parliament. Our Government said to Annaji if he and his associates feel that major amendments are still required to be made to this Lokpal Bill, they may go the Standing Committee and raise their points and convince the members of Standing Committee with their logic and I am really happy that it was sent to the Standing Committee. Standing Committee called Team Anna and Annaji himself with his associates went and participated in their first discussion and said that we were not given enough time. Next time we will come with good preparation. This was the issue.

Thereafter, Annaji and his associates threatened again and again to sit on hunger strike. We asked them that you can disagree with the Government but against whom are they going to sit on hunger strike. Every citizen of this country has a right to disagree with the Government. But perhaps nobody has any right to go against the Parliamentary system, as has been provided in our Constitution. We asked them that they are sitting on hunger strike against Parliament, Parliamentary procedure and the Constitution of India they declined. Then the remaining course of action no longer remain in the hands of the Government. All the matters henceforward went into the hands of Delhi Police which is supposed to establishing law and order and police administration. Delhi Police declined to allow them to sit on hunger strike at Jantar Mantar. We invoked the Section 144 there. Delhi Police gave two three suggestions to Team Anna and finally J.P. Park was decided to be allowed as a venue for their hunger strike, if they want to sit on hunger strike on 16 August. The Government had no objection on that. We were just making our point.

But every person of this country has a right to sit on hunger strike, to protest, to show his anger or to disagree. This right has been given by the Constitution to its citizens Team Anna are also included in it. When JP Park was decided as a venue for hunger strike, the Delhi Police put some conditions. Sushma ji asked the law under which

you have laid these conditions. Those conditions were not laid by us but were laid by the Delhi Police. ...*(Interruptions)* The Delhi Police has its own manual. ...*(Interruptions)* Police of every city acts as per its own manual. ...*(Interruptions)* The Delhi Police laid 20 conditions as per its own manual. The Prime Minister has quoted during his speech that they refused to follow 6 out of 20 conditions. The Delhi Police said that they will not permit them unless they meet all the conditions. Anna ji is an honorable person, but no one is above law. Even the people belonging to civil society say so.

[English]

Everybody is equal before the law. This is the law of this country, law of nation.

[Translation]

The Delhi Police stated that they would not allow them to sit on hunger strike at JP Park unless they honor the conditions. Anna ji and his followers said that they will surely sit on hunger strike on 16th August. Then, Delhi Police goes Mayur Vihar and Supreme Enclave. Yesterday, I watched flashes on news channel that a DCP belonging to Delhi Police first touches his feet and then arrested him ...*(Interruptions)* Is this insult? Is this violation of citizen's rights? ...*(Interruptions)* Then, he was brought ...*(Interruptions)* to officer's mess with full regards ...*(Interruptions)* and then taken to Rajouri Garden Police Station. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please keep silence, please keep silence.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Madam Speaker. ...*(Interruptions)* There is no doubt that yesterday people in different cities came on roads and expressed their anger. People are angry on the issue of corruption. ...*(Interruptions)* But so far corruption is concerned, let him cast the stone who is without sin, be he belongs to any party. Anna ji himself said that. ...*(Interruptions)* On one side, people are corrupt while on the other side, some people are most corrupt. ...*(Interruptions)* This is the statement of Anna ji. ...*(Interruptions)* Now, my issue is that you have said citizen's rights have been violated....*(Interruptions)* Police made preventive arrest honoring all the sentiments of citizens. But no one was beaten. I feel Delhi Police and Mumbai Police must be honored for this, they must be congratulated. After that,

the issue is. ...*(Interruptions)* Now, in Lokpal ...*(Interruptions)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Anurag Thakur, please sit down, let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I have called his name and he is speaking. Please sit down. If you want to speak, tell your party to send your name. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Anurag ji, please...

MADAM SPEAKER: Anurag Thakur ji, please have a seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Madam Speaker, it is easy to proclaim that my shirt is more white than yours, but....at least accept* ...*(Interruptions)* by heart ...*(Interruptions)* Madam Speaker, yesterday the whole day ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Why do you get so agitated?

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You get agitated very soon.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Neeraj ji, why have you stood up?

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Madam, if my observation is wrong, then I withdraw that....*(Interruptions)* I do not

*Not recorded.

have any problem in this. *...(Interruptions)* But I request him to make clear that he has not indulged in corrupt practices even. *...(Interruptions)* Did any corruption not take place during NDA period? *...(Interruptions)* Has UTI scam not happened? *...(Interruptions)* Has CM scam not happened? *...(Interruptions)* Please tell this that Anna Hazare used to accuse Ministers in Maharashtra during Shivsena-BJP Government? *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let me speak for a minute.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I have called for the records. If there is anything objectionable, it will be deleted.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I have called for the records.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be seated.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Madam, if I have used any unparliamentary words, kindly delete it without any hesitation *...(Interruptions)* I am flexible and open to correction *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: He has said it

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: He has said it.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, please be seated.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you standing? Please be seated.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: He has said it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: I withdraw my statement *...(Interruptions)*. I tender my apology *...(Interruptions)*. They are the idol of honesty. I accept it *...(Interruptions)*. I have withdrawn my statement *...(Interruptions)*. Now Yediyurappa is not here *...(Interruptions)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: He has withdrawn his statement.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Now please let me make my point. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH (Ghaziabad): Madam, we were listening to Sanjay Nirupam ji very attentively but the way he has labelled all the politicians to be *...(Interruptions)*. Madam, I would like to say that perhaps the Hon'ble Member is not aware that there is no dearth of such persons in the Indian politics who do politics of values and principles *...(Interruptions)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Madam, I would like you to direct him to withdraw his statement and kindly issue direction to get it expunged in case, he does not withdraw it. It is my request. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Sushil Singh ji, please take your seat now.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, you please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Sumitraj, Harin Pathak ji, all of you, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down, please.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let me say something.

[Translation]

I am saying something. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

13.00 hrs.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble Member had said just now that he is withdrawing his statement and I, too, have said that I will delete or expunge anything found objectionable. He has also said that he is withdrawing his statement.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Madam Speaker, hon. Rajnath ji has rightly said that some persons do value based politics and that all of them are not tainted. I agree with him. But just go out and try to speak to people. People say that every politician, every political party ...*(Interruptions) I am telling what people say, I am not saying this ...(Interruptions). I withdraw my words ...(Interruptions)

Madam Speaker, now I come to Anna ji, The Jan Lokpal Bill by Anna ji, I am not saying this, I have withdrawn my statement. But I just said what the people are thinking. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

13.01 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.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

*Not recorded.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members, who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time.

(i) Need to start border trade with Bangladesh through Murshidabad in West Bengal

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): One of the border districts in the State of West Bengal is Murshidabad. There is a huge potential of trade between India and Bangladesh in this part of the State, provided both countries agree to do so.

Everyday hundreds of items are traded between the people of the two neighbouring countries either formally or informally as poor people of either side of the border are desperate enough to carry out this trade to earn their livelihoods. As a result of which they often are nabbed by B.S.F and face the legal complications. They are even imprisoned.

Keeping in view the cordial relations between India and Bangladesh, a mechanism of border trade could be explored which would facilitate the trade between the people as well as consolidate the relations. It may offer an outlet of many more opportunities of livelihoods of the people of the district.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to consider my proposal of border trade in the district Murshidabad.

(ii) Need to announce a Central Health Package for eradication of waterborne and vector borne diseases in Kerala particularly in Alappuzha district

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikkara): I would like to raise a serious issue concerning Alappuzha district in the State of Kerala. Alappuzha has been affected by various kinds of water-borne and vector borne diseases. The situation is getting serious year after year. Thousands of people are affected by these water-borne and vector

*Treated as laid on the Table.

borne diseases. Many of them die every year. Doctors say that it is very difficult to detect the exact cause of the diseases since the symptoms are similar. Since 2006, the Kerala state, especially Alappuzha, has been witnessing the spread of epidemics and during the last five-year period, around 15 Central teams have visited the State to control these communicable diseases. Yet no remedy appears to be in sight. According to Directorate of Health Service (DHS), from 2006 to 2010, around 68 Japanese Encephalitis 1,36,948 Chikunguinea, 10,206, malaria and 6,431 dengue cases have been reported. Since the year 2006, various medical expert teams like NICD, ICMR, CRME, NIV and National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDCP) have tried to control the waterborne and vector borne diseases but have yet not been able to suggest any remedial measures. According to health experts, Kuttanad is still a cholera prone district.

The State Government of Kerala on its part, has sanctioned Rs. 200 crore for drinking water supply scheme. But this is not enough. The Union Government should chalk out a Central Health Package exclusively for Alappuzha district in order to fight outbreak of these diseases which are causing havoc to the health and lives of the people of this district. I request the Union Government to announce a Central Health Package exclusively for Alappuzha district.

(iii) Need to expedite lifting of rice from camp stores of rice sellers by FCI in Punjab particularly in Hoshiarpur district

SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY (Hoshiarpur): I want to request Minister for Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution that rice millers of Punjab especially at Hoshiarpur district which is my Parliamentary Constituency are facing acute problem due to the apathy of F.C.I. They are not given transportation charges. Actually FCI usually clears 95% of rice stock by March 31 every year from the camp store to the FCI go down *i.e.* 7-8 lakh tonnes monthly but presently the movement has been restricted to just 3 lakh tonnes. Because of non-lifting of rice by the FCI, the damage and discolorization in the rice has increased. In the year 2010-11, there was no space for acceptance of CMR rice at Mukarian, Dasuya, Hoshiarpur and Garshanker. The millers demand is that the damage contents of the rice lying in the camp store of the rice sellers should be increased from 4 to 5% and discoloration should be increased from 3 to 5%. The FCI should make immediate arrangements for lifting of the rice from the camp store.

(iv) Need to provide accommodation to Chairman and members of Vamsadhara Water Disputes Tribunal from General Pool Residential Accommodation to facilitate the functioning of the Tribunal

DR. KRUPARANI KILLI (Srikakulam): Government of India has constituted Vamsadhara Water Dispute Tribunal (VWDT) for adjudication of the water disputes regarding the Inter-State River Vamsadhara and the river valley thereof. The first formal sitting of VWDT was held on 9.09.2010 and the 2nd sitting of VWDT was held on 23.11.2010. As the Government of India was yet to provide accommodation and infrastructure to conduct the Tribunal proceedings, the next hearing posted for 1.2.2011 was cancelled due to resignation of the Chairman of the Tribunal. The main reason of his resignation was the non-availability of infrastructure including accommodation. The Chief Justice of India has nominated Dr. Justice Mukundakam Sharma, a sitting judge of Supreme Court to be the Chairman of the said Tribunal.

In view of the Cabinet Committee on Accommodation's (CCA) decision, Chairman and Members of VWDT are not eligible for GPA and therefore, suitable residential accommodation to Chairman and Members cannot be made available unless CCA reviews its decision and make Chairman and Members of VWDT eligible for GPRA.

I, therefore request the Hon'ble Minister for Water Resources to take initiative and place the matter before CCA for making the Chairman and Members of VWDT eligible for accommodation so that the Tribunal can start functioning at the earliest.

(v) Need to convert railway line between Nathdwara to Marawar in Rajasthan into broad-gauge

[*Translation*]

SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT (Rajsamand): The railway route falling under my Parliamentary Constituency, Rajsamand, extends from Nathdwara, a religious place, to Marwar Junction. All the railway routes around it have been converted into broad-gauge. But the said railway route has not so far been converted into the broad gauge. Keeping in view its strategic importance and the regional development, this railway route has been deprived of development due to non-conversion of it into broad gauge. The residents of the Mewar region who reside in various

states of the country for their livelihood, frequently travel to and fro the Mewar region. They face problems continuously due to non-conversion of this route into broad gauge. On this railway route, apart from many important industrial institutes, the famous Dwarkadheesh temple of Kankroli also exists and people from various states of the country and foreign countries keep visiting all the year. The foremost important issue is that army personnel face much difficulty in reaching to the country's borders in emergency situations because of non-existence of broadgauge line here.

Therefore, it is my submission that the said railway route be converted into broadgauge keeping in view the above said problems.

(vi) Need to upgrade the Madan Mohan Malviya Engineering College in Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh at par with Indian Institutes of Technology

YOGI ADITYANATH (Gorakhpur): Gorakhpur is a city of U.P. The population of more than 5 crore belonging to eastern U.P., north-western Bihar and Tarai of Nepal depend on Gorakhpur for their education, health care, trade and employment. Neither a Central University, nor any Central Medical Institute nor any NT or MM is there for the population of 5 crore. Brilliant students of the region have to face a number of problems due to absence of such facilities. Madam Mohan Malayiya Engineering College, Gorakhpur is an established engineering college run by the Government of U.P. The college is spread over in almost 200 acre area along the national highway passing through Gorakhpur. This engineering college is not making its remarkable contribution in the development of the region due to lack of resources.

Hence, you are requested to upgrade the Madam Malaviya Engineering College, Gorakhpur at par with NT in large public interest.

(vii) Need to develop Jalgaon in Maharashtra as a tourist place of national importance

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): Jalgaon is a well known place as banana producing region. So it is of world fame but here old monuments remains and old temples are symbols of the historical period and these cannot be forgotten. Proper arrangement of upkeep and repair of such old monuments will have to be made. Moreover, these are rare monuments of historical importance. Proper protection and publicity of these

monuments may promote tourism here leading to the creation of employment opportunities. The Government needs to identify the Jalgaon district keeping its historical and religious tourism in view. It is the responsibility of the Government to disseminate the information regarding historical and religious tourism of Jalgaon at international level, provide proper air services road link facility. If the Government takes steps in this regard then large scale employment opportunity may be created in the tourism sector. It may be helpful to the development of tourism sector and construction of infrastructure. By taking proper action in this regard the people of Jalgaon district may get employment in tourism sector and the government may get revenue on large scale. The government and local people by accepting their responsibilities should take required action in this regard. The development may be brought about in Jalgaon along with the will power. The development may be brought about in Jalgaon along with the will power. This requires even assistance of the government and local people also.

The Central Government is requested to prepare an action plan for developing the jalgaon as historical tourist site.

(viii) Need to construct a bye-pass on National Highway passing through Dhanbad, Jharkhand

SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH (Dhanbad): The national highway passes through Dhanbad city and leads to the other cities. Due to passing of the national highway through the Dhanbad city traffic gets jammed, every day road accidents are increasing day-by-day. By this the risk of life of the common man is increasing and they are dying in road accidents.

Therefore, I request the Minister of Road Transport and Highway that bypass be constructed through the outer road of Dhanbad and that bypass be linked to other cities of the country through Dhanbad, Bokaro, Ranchi, Rourkela and Kharkhand so that road accidents be checked and lives of the people be saved.

(ix) Need to take measures to stop the water and gas eruptions occurring in human habitations in Surat Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat

SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH (Surat): ONGC and other companies have been producing natural gas in Olpad town of Surat, my Parliamentary Constituency and its neighbouring areas spread about 8 to 10 kms for

years. A very queer problem has been occurring in this area for the last few years and I would like to draw Government's attention towards this problem and demand to issue orders to the department concerned and to give proper compensation to the victims.

Problems like sudden eruption of water and release of gas from ground, have been occurring in this area for the last few months resulting in accumulation of 2-3 feet high water in the houses of the inhabitants. Surprisingly, water erupts out with pressure in their houses or open places anywhere as also gas is releasing. Just three days ago, a pond filled with rain water caught fire when an inhabitant put a burning match-stick on the bubbles in the water. It is obvious that natural gas is erupting there.

The inhabitants of the area are not able to take sleep at night for months. The Government of Gujarat had started relief operation and provided shelters to the affected persons. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Gujarat had sent experts in this field and the Hon'ble Urban Development Minister to Surat and ordered to make proper arrangements. The experts are of the view that the problems may persist for months if a solution is not thought, action is required to release the pressure of the gas.

To release the pressure of gas, ONGC and collector of Surat have sought permission from the Union Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to dig wells at two more places. I request the Government to issue orders in this regard immediately and provide relief and compensation to the persons affected with the eruption of water and gas in their houses.

(x) Need to release funds for Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana in Uttar Pradesh particularly in Etawah Parliamentary Constituency

SHRI PREMDAS (Etawah): I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Power towards the standstill work of electrification in Etawah Parliamentary Constituency and the whole Uttar Pradesh due to non-release of funds under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana.

The villages where the electrification work was started years ago, is still lying incomplete. Where there are electric poles, there is no wire over them. The villages where poles along with wires are erected, have not been provided connection. Incomplete electrification work in most

of the villages has been done. Officers of the concerned department say that second installment of funds are still to be received and due to which the works are lying incomplete. On one hand, the works are lying incomplete and on the other, the remaining villages are being surveyed for electrification and it is objectionable.

I demand the Government to provide fund immediately and complete the rest of work. And also demand to provide funds to start electrification work in those remaining villages after getting the survey done.

(xi) Need to provide compensation and irrigation facilities to betel leaf growers in Mahoba Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, Uttar Pradesh): My Parliamentary Constituency Mahoba is famous all over the world for its betel leaf production. But betel leaves farming is badly affected as the wells, ponds meant for irrigation, went dry. The crop has also been damaged due to the hailstorm, frost, heat wave and scanty rainfall. The crop of betel is also not covered by subsidy and crop insurance. Thousands of betel growers are forced to migrate and they are on the verge of starvation.

The betel leaf market of Mahoba is now turned into a deserted place. The land under betel cultivation in Mahoba has shrunked from 3000 acres to 5 acres of land. Desavari betel leaf of Mahoba is the most sought after in the whole country that leaf was also exported.

I demand from the Government to compensate the betel growers as well as provide the irrigation facilities to them. Laboratory cum Training Institute for Betel, established by the Union Government at Lucknow and Mahoba which is now closed, may be operationalized.

(xii) Need for dredging of river Panchane in Nalanda Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): In my Parliamentary constituency Nalanda, there is a river Panchane. The water of this river is also used for irrigation purpose. Now the river is full of silt and all its canals are filled with silt. As a result of this, during the raining season for villages submerge with the flood water, which destroy crops worth lacs of rupees causing losses to farmers. Their economic condition deteriorate. The solution of the problem is that Central Water Commission should prepare estimate of desilting river Panchane and it's canals and implement the same at the earliest.

I request the Government to issue instructions to Central Water Commission to implement the same at the earliest.

(xiii) Need to provide forest land for construction of a new road from Adilmalaikadu to Kemmampatty in Salem District, Tamil Nadu

[English]

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (Dharmapuri): I would like to bring to the kind notice of the Government regarding the formation of a new road from Adimalaikadu to Kemmampatty in Palamalai Hills, Kolathur Panchayat Union, Mettur Taluk, Salem district, which falls in my Parliamentary constituency, Dharmapuri, under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). The District Collector has certified that no alternative suitable non forest land is available and suggested for diversion of 3.97 ha of forest land for the formation of road in Palamalai Reserved Forest. The Principal Conservator for Forests, Government of Tamil Nadu has consented to the proposal of the District Collector as per guidelines laid down in the Hill Road Manual of Indian Roads Congress and sent it to the Deputy Conservator of Forests (Central), Bangalore. However, this authority has returned the proposal stating the possibility of soil erosion in that area. In this connection, I would like to stress here that the soil erosion is a regular phenomenon in all hill road development activities and this reason alone cannot be gauged for rejecting the said proposal.

In the absence of a road, the people of this area consisting of more than 33 villages located over a height of 4,000 mtrs. above sea level, have to walk around 05 to 15 kms for any purpose. Sometimes, they have to carry on shoulders, the patients and pregnant women through all these 05-15 kms and walk through the typical hill narrow lines to reach a hospital in Mettur.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to grant its concurrence forthwith for diversion of 3.97 ha of forest land for the above said road which is the need of the hour of the people of inhabitants in this hilly area.

(xiv) Need to provide adequate infrastructure facilities and security to pilgrims of Amarnath Shrine in Jammu & Kashmir

SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR (Parbhani): I would like to raise an important issue regarding providing basic facilities to the devotees of

Amarnath. Indian pilgrims pay homage to Bhole Nath Shiv Shankar ice lingam at Amarnath cave every year. The weather conditions are so unpredictable that at one time the sun is shining brightly and then suddenly with a wave of cold wind, chill weather creeps in. Rain and snowfall are very unpredictable here.

There is an urgent need to provide proper electricity, water, reasonable food, telephone/mobile connection, medical facilities especially during Amarnath Yatra Period. Yatra route from Baltal/Chandanwari to Holy Cave is too narrow and muddy. Therefore, these routes should be widened enough and concrete road should be constructed on the pattern of Shri Mata Vaishno Devi route. These routes should be properly fenced with concrete/stone and steel railing/grills/pipes to avoid any further loss of life of the pilgrims and animals during Yatra. I also demand that fool proof security arrangements should be made and it must be ensured that any type of incidents/mishap do not occur in future. On the spot/current registration of pilgrims must be done, as it is far more convenient for the pilgrims. There is an urgent need to build more community Halls with all basic facilities at various parts adjoining Amarnath. The local people around these areas are totally depended on this Yatra. The Government should provide more modern infrastructure facilities by involving local people and their services. These are long standing demands of all devotees. I urge upon the Government to consider the above genuine demands of crores of devotees and build new infrastructure and proper basic facilities in and around Lord Amarnath shrine so that more people can get darshan.

(xv) Need to set up a Real Estate Regulatory Authority to protect the interests of home buyers

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY (Mathura): The Shahberi Judgment by the Supreme Court brings to light the problems of the farmers and property buyers across the country. The issue should not be viewed as farmers vs industry, and this will be possible only with an effective legislative framework for the planning and usage of land. Along with the land titling and land acquisition bill it is essential that a Real Estate Regulatory Authority be established to look after the interests of buyers. The authority must ensure the transparency of project and provisions of facilities by the builders to the buyers as committed along with the provisions mentioned in the Model Real Estates Act. It should look into property valuation and ensure that builders use funds raised by sales of a particular project in developing that project

only and that they sell projects only after acquiring 80-85% of land required. The authority must have supervision and investor protection mechanisms for checking malpractices by the local development authorities.

(xvi) Need to increase the frequency of passenger trains with AC coaches from Cuttack and Bhubaneswar to Paradip in Odisha

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI (Jagatsinghpur): Paradip, one of the major sea ports of India, is situated in my Parliamentary Constituency, Jagatsinghpur, Odisha. Since its inception in 1962, the adjacent area of Paradip Port has grown as a business and industrial hub in eastern coast of India. Besides being a major port, Paradip due to its geographical location, has become an attractive site for investment with already established Paradip Phosphates Limited, IFFCO, terminals of IOCL, BPCL and HPCL, Cargil Edible Oil plant, Carbon Company etc. The construction works of Oil Refinery project and Essar Steel Plant project with an amount of Rs. 30000 crore and more than Rs. 15000 crore respectively are also going on, where 25 thousand workers are working. Several upcoming projects like thermal power plants and petrochemical complex etc. have also been proposed to be established in future. Because of its exposure to national and international investment, a massive influx of skilled as well as unskilled migrant workers has taken place in recent times. Most of the workers, due to lack of accommodation facility in Paradip, prefer to commute from far off places like Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Jaipur etc. by train keeping in view their easy accessibility to their respective industrial set ups. I would like to draw the attention of Hon'ble Minister of Railways, that as Paradip has been connected with Cuttack and Bhubaneswar through railway line and most of the people commute by train, the frequency of train services is not adequate to address the problems of workers working in various industrial establishments of Paradip. Hence, I request the Hon'ble Minister to take steps to run more number of passenger trains having AC coaches starting from Cuttack and Bhubaneswar in order to facilitate the railway commuters to reach in their working place.

(xvii) Need to include Vembanad Lake of Kerala in the list of Lakes identified under the National Lake Conservation Programme

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kottayam): Lake in Central Kerala from extinction. This backwater system covers an area of over 1512 sq. km and supports paddy farming, fishing and tourism providing livelihood to more than 1.6 million people.

A unique characteristic of this lake is the location of the Thanneermukkom bund. It was constructed to prevent intrusion of salt water into the Kuttanad low-lands. This barrier has helped the farmers in Kuttanad where farming is done below sea level. But this area is vulnerable to breaking out of epidemics, blockade of navigational channels due to prolific growth of Hyacinth and extinction of marine life.

Vembanad Lake is the back bone of back water tourism in Kumarakom, Alappuzha and Kochi. This wetland system was declared as a new Ramsar Site of international importance in the year 2002. India being a signatory to the Ramsar Convention is duty bound for the conservation of this lake for environmental, hydrological and economic reasons.

I urge the Centre to wake up to the gravity and urgency of the issue and to include Vembanad Lake in the list of Lakes identified under the National Lake Conservation Programme.

14.01 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Statement made by the Prime Minister regarding setting up of Lokpal and certain events that took place on 16.08.2011 in New Delhi—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now continue the discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was expressing my views on the discussion started before lunch on the statement made by Hon'ble Prime Minister.

Sir, yesterday, during the course of discussion, the issue of Emergency came up it was said that the current situation reminds us the era of Emergency. We are not accepting the fact that this ongoing NGO movement is against the political system, against the Constitution, against the Parliament and is also against the judiciary. I would like to mention the various suggestions came up during the-discussion. I would like to put forth my views humbly before my colleagues. Their demand is that

setting up of Lokayukt should be included in Lokpal Bill. Setting up of Lokayukt is a State Government prerogative. Whether we are going to accept that demand? Government aided NGOs have been included in the proposed Bill while they are opposing to include NGOs in Lokpal Bill. They are in favour of including Anti Corruption Unit of CBI in the Bill. Whether to have CBI enquiry or not on a matter we obtain the concurrence of the State Government. There were several controversial matters on which there was a difference of opinion. Therefore the Government have introduced Lok Pal Bill in the House. They are now opposing the Government Lok Pal. Everybody has a right to differ. Nobody has a right to play with basic structure the Constitution. Our constitution was framed by Hon'ble Baba Saheb Ambedkar after three years of hard labour ...*(Interruptions)* My only submission is that the matter is before the Standing Committee. Standing Committee is a mini Parliament. Representatives of different political parties are members of that Standing Committee. If any member wish to express his views then he can express his views in it. There is a scope of amendment in it ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This will not be recorded.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Does the Prime Minister or the Home Minister of this country decide for such action which took place yesterday? It is the duty and responsibility of the Police Department to maintain law and order and to implement the provisions of Cr.PC and IPC. The police while discharging their duty arrested Annaji with full honour and then released him last night itself too. Annaji said that he was going to stage a fast ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be brief.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Annaji said that he was going to stage a fast. Anybody has a right to do. We have no objection on this whatsoever. We have only to say that let the procedure being followed regarding this. After that whatever be the outcome in the form of final draft Bill that will be debated and discussed in the Parliament with all its pros and cons if somebody has any objection This is the first point.

Secondly, one of my respected colleagues quoted the report of Justice P.V. Sawant. You may have objection

*Not recorded.

the way it was quoted from that report or quoting some selected pages, but it had something in it. One Justice has made some findings in the country on the basis of that the Maharashtra Government constituted Sukhtankar Committee to probe whether any actions could be taken on the basis of these findings. The Sukhtankar Committee opined that there may be some immorality in this report but it was not enough to take action. After this, Annaji had levelled charges against two Ministers each from Congress and NCP. But the Sukhtankar Committee refined taking any action against them. They said there may have some immortality but it did not amount to corruption. Should we infer from this that both the said Ministers were innocent? Has he said anything again in this regard? I respect Annaji but he should see to the facts first before levelling charges against somebody. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Time and again they have stated we impose the supremacy of Parliament. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, whenever we ask them not to challenge this august Chair of the House, which we hold in high esteem why take this pretext. Are we at fault to hold the Parliament and this House Supreme? They denigrate the MPs saying that as many as four of them are incarcerated and 150 MPs are facing the cases of corruption. But if we ask them to specify those 150 MPs they say*; no, in fact, all the Members of Parliament are corrupt ...*(Interruptions)*. We need to seriously look into these issues. Public perception of the MPs is being marred. I tender my apology if any of word hurt you during the course of discussion.

Yesterday, in the demonstration being held at the Azad Maidan, when my esteemed colleagues of Bhartiya Janata Party went to join with their party-flags, they were driven out. Is not the whole of the Parliamentary system is being challenged in this way? The issue of setting up of Lokayukta was trumpeted with much fanfare. Tell me the names of the states of the country wherein Lokayuktas is functioning at present? How many states have made out their Chief Ministers to come under Lokayuktas? Which are those states where Lokayuktas have not been appointed since the last nine years? Those people who are making hay while the sun shines, should introspect for a little and explain the position in the states ruled by them.

I want to conclude my speech with the admission that corruption is certainly an issue which cannot be

*Not recorded.

ignored. People are angry with corruption: this we must admit and work in that direction. I am happy to tell you that UPA government has always dealt strictly with any issue of corruption brought before it and sent the guilty to jail. But, may I ask you, my respected colleague the reasons as to why your party took one full year to remove your one Chief Minister facing similar charges ...*(interruption)*. The government is committed to good governance, transparency in governance and to empower the common man. We have enacted the Right to Information Act empower the common man and not for our own sake. Some Members criticize this Act outside this House as it bothers one and all, but let me say it bothers only the corrupt. So, the UPA Chairperson and our Prime Minister have done a great good for the common man. That was a historical step indeed. Whatever cases of corruption are being cracked now-a-days, they are because of this RTI Act. This RTI Act is empowering the common people and checking corruption.

Higher officers are reluctant to plunder public money and so are the Ministers in writing letters for someone. Common man has been empowered and I salute it. Government has introduced Lokpal Bill in the House and at present this bill has been referred to standing committee. If there are any amendments required in the said Bill, any citizen or institution of the country may do so by convincing the standing committee and the said amended Bill may be introduced in the House. Present Government and we all are committed to pass the Lokpal Bill.

SHRI MULAVAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is the present government who is responsible for having discussion on the issue today. Government has to accept. I do not want to go on the statement given by Hon. Minister of Home Affairs. Clarification has been given on the issue by the Minister concerned. Discussion is being held here under rule 193. Separate discussion would be held on corruption. I am happy that there will be separate discussion on corruption and I will raise my points at that time. In fact genesis of all problems, be it pertain to inflation, poverty or to that matter internal or external security lies in corruption. There will be separate discussion on the issue of corruption. All our Hon. Member will raise their points in the House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker freedom to speech is bestowed upon as a fundamental right on our constitution. Then what has caused the problem there? If Anna Hazare has said something against the Government, any political party or any person then, it is his fundamental right but fundamental right of freedom to speech has some

limitation. I want to know as to what sort of statement given by Anna Hazare till now which is beyond freedom to speech. Why has he been sent to jail? You should tell whether section 144 was imposed in Mayur Vihar? Whether Section 144 was imposed in and around of his residence where he stayed? How many people were with him when he marched ahead while section 144 was imposed? Section 144 is breached when five or more people assemble at a place. The Government should put forth the number of persons there. At this juncture, I want to say that arrest of Anna Hazare is unconstitutional. He might have understood there are many learned lawyers sitting in treasury bench. They may have told him that this is unconstitutional. If they approach to the Supreme Court, it will bring disrepute to the Government as to how you can arrest him. I want to know whether Section 144 was imposed in Mayur Vihar. Was section 144 invoked at his residence? Why has he been arrested when section 144 was not imposed there? This is why you have to release him. Lawyer might have explained everything to you.

This case will go to the Supreme Court. We have here many lawyers. May be such lawyers have suggested them, otherwise it is unconstitutional, undemocratic and totally wrong. I urge that the Government must apologise for this. You are holding a constitutional office and always refer to the Constitution. May I know who has violated the Constitution. They have the right to speak against the Government and its institutions as per our fundamental rights given by the Constitution, then why the Government objects to it? Why do they become so angry? Anybody can sit on a dharna, stage demonstration, shout slogans, convene processions etc. ...*(Interruptions)*. Yes, they have right to sit on a fast also. Those who don't have a strong public base with them, they go on fast and invoke the people. Now, it has become exhausting for you, as a lot of people are joining them. They have a large number of people with them, full of empathy for their cause. And now, you are going to face the consequences.

I am astonished to see that you have just not learnt any lesson from the episode of 1975. At least you should have learnt something from the episode of 1975. At that time, you accused a stalwart like Shri Jaiprakash Narayan to receive money from foreign sources for his Gandhi Trust. Had you not provoked him like this, he would have never come out. Jaiprakashji could not tolerate this and then he came out in the open, travelling from Gujarat to Bihar and then to Uttar Pradesh. And, then the entire country rose with him. And, now, what do you want to do? If you want to learn something from your past

experiences, remember 1975. At that time also, the people had risen and now again they are rising. I am not saying that it is just like as Jaiprakash J.P.s movement. There is no Jaiprakash or Lohia today. One of my colleagues has rightly said that today we don't have leaders like Jaiprakash and Lohia. And, if persons like them start coming to the fore, then you people will have to sit in the Opposition with very short numbers. You are again creating the situation of 1975. You are among the very good lawyers of the Supreme Court and you have also advocated for us once, that's why we helped you and that's also why I am suggesting all this to you ...*(Interruptions)*. Please do two things. You must answer as to why did you impose Section 144 there and put a ban on the freedom of expression.

I don't want to give a detailed Speech. As we all are witnessing that inflation has risen due to corruption and the entire of the House has to accept it. Corruption is the root cause of this inflation. If there is a shortage of sugar, food item, etc. then it is understandable as the reason of inflation. But if there is absolutely no shortage of anything at all, why is the inflation touching its peak? Today, everything is there in the market in enough quantity. Wheat, sugar and vegetables are available but inflation still rises, but today all these things are abundantly available and these things are not getting their price according to their cost and loot is going on. You have destroyed the farmers. Have you ever assessed the expenses borne by a farmer to produce a quintal of wheat or paddy? No, let me tell you then. The farmer's cost on producing a quintal wheat is around Rs. 900-950. Similarly, Rs. 1000 is spent on producing a quintal paddy. And, this is my own assessment, this is from the two-year old report of your Agriculture Pricing Commission. We all demand that the farmers should get at least 150% on his production cost of 100%. Have you ever procured the paddy from a farmer at the rate of Rs. 1500 per quintal? Is it not corruption? Is it not injustice? Is it not violation of fundamental rights? The MSP of wheat should be at least Rs. 1400 per quintal. This is the crux of all this discussion being held here, which you are compelled to take part in. The Chair has given a very supporting hand. We thank the Chair to hold this discussion under rule 193, followed by the debate on corruption. But the root cause of all this is corruption, you know, and this issue is into your face. As far as arrest at the demonstration-venue is concerned, there is no justification for it. Neither was anybody shouting slogans there, nor were they holding a meeting or a procession. Suppose, if any hon'ble Member makes a speech at a demonstration against the government outside this House, would you not tolerate

it? We know the Government has a thousand arms. It is a powerful authority. But does it mean that you would arrest us just outside this House, only because one has spoken against you?

Therefore, Sir, please take into consideration our appeal via this debate. Hon'ble Prime Minister has made a statement which should have been made at the arrest of Anna Hazare, detailing about the circumstances which led to his arrest. Has he created any menace, any violence, or spread any fire or fanned any public outrage? Had he done anything of such unconstitutional sort, he would have to be arrested. In a democracy, the people have the greatest boon in the form of their freedom of expression. This fundamental right of Individual liberty is a great boon. But still there is a difference in this world's Hindi and English version because you use English and we use our Indian language. There is a difference in it. This Government has violated the our fundamental right of personal freedom, which has been given to us by the Constitution.

This is indeed the biggest crime that has been committed. You quote from Constitution. We have also read Constitution a little bit. It should be known that there is a separate chapter on Constitution in political science and surely you have read Constitution in political science. I would like to say that in Constitution, we have been given freedom to go anywhere in the country, reside anywhere and to do any kind of business under fundamental rights. You have violated that right by arresting Anna Hazare. It has been violated a number of times before, but this time, it is flagrantly violated. I, therefore, kindly beseech you to tread carefully by remembering the year 1975. ...*(Interruptions)* You do not have that much of courage which Indira Gandhi had. ...*(Interruptions)* Kindly wish her for good health and early recovery so that she can come to Lok Sabha. For the time being, we can only pray to Almighty for her early recovery and fill the vacuum created by her absence at the earliest ...*(Interruptions)*.

Sir, in this regard, we would like to say that, in this statement, a lot has been mentioned about police. Who is controlling the police? We were also in the Government. Whether they can arrest anyone without consent of any Minister or Chief Minister, or Home Minister? You are not in a safe situation anywhere. You accept in this House that a mistake has been committed. Accept the fact in the House and out of the House in front of the people of the country that we will not let happen the violation of fundamental rights, it happened and we apologize for the

same. You will have to say this to save yourself. This is not a simple issue but a serious matter. We also want to say to you that it is true that we have ideological differences. People have got only fundamental rights given by Constitution makers after such deliberations. After a long discussions that took place in Central Hall and after much efforts, Constitution was made. You are going beyond its limits. The Government is not following the Constitution. This is my allegation. So, without taking much time, I want to say that you rectify it.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to thank you as you have given opportunity to all parties to speak on the Statement of the Prime Minister. We do not want to put allegations or counter allegations on anyone. But if we want to arrest the culprit, we need to go deep in this. Today, discussions are going in Parliament on this statement. I think if Government had taken this House in confidence, this situation would not have arisen. The Government had said that they would bring Jan Lok Pal Bill. When you agreed with the civil society and the Prime Minister is saying that only Parliament has right to make a law, then why we needed to call a person to a drafting committee on such an important Bill? I congratulate you for calling an all party meeting on it, in which all the members of all parties have given their opinion with one voice. Specially, our party said that if any law is made, then it should be made inside the Parliament, not outside of the Parliament. It is true that none is beyond the law but I feel that the situation is like that. We create a problem first and then hunt for its solution. Today, when the situation has gone out of control, then we are relying on Parliament and people. I agreed that none is beyond the law and Parliament. No one has a right to play with law. When it comes to civil society, the Members of both Houses of Parliament are saying that law would be made in the Parliament. I feel that if the mistake, which have been done by us, is repeated, then it will be an insult of the Parliament of the country for sure. So, if we have faith and trust in Parliament and if we want to maintain the honor of Parliament, then I feel a bill should come before the Parliament for approval. If four persons outside of the Parliament say that this Bill should become the law and agree to it, then it is an insult to the Parliament. So, I want to say to Government if we agreed on that law which has been approved by four persons outside of this Parliament, then the people of this country will not pardon them who have been elected and sent to Parliament of make the law.

The manner how the arrest was made and the person who was arrested, was surely wrong. It was okay, if he had violated Section 144, and he had been arrested but you arrested him from home. I think it would be good if peace was disturbed and then you arrest them. He is in jail so far. Still he is saying that he want to go there. This is also a violation of Section 144. So, Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, there is no need to make such a big discussion on it. With these words, I want to say that if we want to maintain the dignity of Parliament, we should discuss any law inside the Parliament.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will not repeat the points raised just now by Sushma ji, Dara Singh ji, Sanjay Nirupam ji. The Prime Minister or the Home Minister should be present here during this debate. I am sorry that they are not present here. In spite of that, remaining silent at this juncture is like remaining silent on country's unrest. We should recollect that Mahatma Gandhi had used the instrument of hunger strike or fast unto death so many times for getting the country's freedom from British Rule. What would have happened if an attitude like you would have prevailed at that time. When there was dilemma of social justice between Mahatma ji and Baba Saheb Ambedkar, the Government had decided the destiny of this country by negotiating inside the jail. Mahatma ji had withdrawn the movement on Chauri-Chaura incident during Lord Irwin's rule. He observed hunger strike so many times. If your Government would have been there at that time. I don't think that country would have leaders like Mahatma Gandhi in this country. British Government always used to remain prepared to commit any type of atrocities against us, but even at that time, they never stopped Mahatma ji who was the greatest leader to show the path of freedom, from doing so. When I read this statement, I felt sorry. The authority and position of the Prime Minister is full of dignity. If dignity of this post is lost, the situation can be dangerous. I feel ashamed that somebody handed over a written statement to him and he has simply read that out. He gave date-wise description of the whole report of a Commissioner. ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: This statement was written by police. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: You have rightly said and it was not written by police. I think then Mr. Kapil Sibal is there. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Now-a-days, I am looking after only two Ministries and not three. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Kapil Sibal ji, if you were looking after only two Ministries actually, honestly I wouldn't have spoken. You are looking after several Ministries. You have become spokesperson sidelining other spokespersons. You negotiate with Anna Hazare. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): He is the Minister of Anna Portfolio! ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: You talk to Anna and even talk to Baba Ramdev very intimately. Even then, you are saying that you are holding only two Ministries. I agree that Shri Kalmadi has to leave due to his misdoings, but you are not security guard of this Government from one side, but keep on changing sides to defend it. Sometimes, even Shri Chidambaram come forward. When Shri Chidambaram speaks, it seems that some machine is speaking. As many boys from public schools used to study with me during my college days, hence, I know about their habits. They used to contest every election in my college and used to loose every time. When Jaylalitha ji has said about him, I will not say anything, as that matter is pending in the court and you are also there. Persons from Punjab have joined on this issue one by one.

[English]

SHRI K. BAPIRAJU (Narsapuram): I am from public school. I won elections five times as MLA and two times as MP. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: When did I say so? This Government is being run by the people familiar with English. Only the person having good command over English are holding Ministerial berths and major portfolios in the Government. ...*(Interruptions)* But it is your bad luck that you have not told that you are a public school pass-out. ...*(Interruptions)* If you would have told that you have read in public school....*(Interruptions)* then they might have offered you some Ministerial berth ...*(Interruptions)*. My submission is that now there is a few friend, Shri Manish Tiwari is following the Government. I consider him an intelligent future person. What he did, it seemed that some big boss. ...*(Interruptions)* His body language

and style of expression is really very unique. What did he not say? I know CP and Berar area when I was born. Mahakaushal was the province of CP and Berar combining half portion of Maharashtra and Jabalpur. Shri Ravishankar Shukla was the Chief Minister at that time and Home Minister Shri D.P. Mishra, Shri Anna Hazare used to be neighbourer. Many persons from Maharashtra are sitting here, they must know one thing-

“Jheeni-jheeni beeni chadariya, Das Kabeer jatan se odhi Jas ki tas rakh deeni chadariya.”

This is a couplet from the rhymes of Kabeer which means that God has created human body with great efforts. There can be differences of opinion between me and Anna Hazare, but leveling the allegation on dishonesty on him by you is wrong. I am evidently saying this here in the Lok Sabha. He is a man of movements, not a man made for contesting elections. They always challenge him to fight elections. Gandhiji never fought elections. Vinoba Bhaveji never fought elections. Jai Prakash Narayanji never fought elections. Only fighting elections ...*(Interruptions)*.

[English]

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki) : But they had faith in democracy ...*(Interruptions)*.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: What he is saying is correct. I agree with him ...*(Interruptions)* not a little bit but hundred percent. He should not get angry. The people will remember the way all of them had run the UPA Government under Dr. Manmohan Singh ...*(Interruptions)*. What this Government did not do? Price rise was never like this in the country. They could not contain the prices of even food. They snatched 27 lakh hectares land of the farmers of the country in nine years. We do not agree with their Lokpal Bill completely but the Government's Lokpal is totally useless. Shri Sanjay Nirupam has rightly said that the House will bring the Bill but only when the Government will listen. The Government has the majority and what can we do if it does not listen. Not only this, whenever some bill is introduced and the people feel that the bill is bad, then they demonstrate. Kapil Sibalji can be a prominent lawyer and he has been elected to the House twice. He was in Rajya Sabha before. He should always remember that people demonstrate and go on hunger strike against any bill that is introduced in the Lok Sabha. Medha Patkar had sat on hunger strike

at Jantar-Mantar when the Government was bringing the bill related to the tribals or displacement, I do not remember clearly which bill it was. The Government had closed the Boat Club and did not allow Anna Hazare to sit at Jantar-Mantar which is not a very large area. Why did the Government close the Boat Club? He is not aware that the largest rally in the country took place during the time of Chaudhary Charan Singh and Mulayam Singh Yadavji was also there. About 20 lakh people had participated in that rally and nobody had even tried to act unlawfully. Thousands of rallies have taken place here and I have participated in many of them. There were many kind people in his party. Once, I was lathicharged and Shyama Sharan Shuklaji was the Chief Minister then. Both my feet were brutally beaten up and he immediately called up the Collector and ordered the dismissal of the concerned S.P. He had ordered him to release me that day itself at any cost. He had sent his own official car to bring me and had spoken to me. Such people also belonged to Congress. Today, they have ignored such people. What do they mean by saying that the Police will do its duty and to whom they are saying? If everything is under Police then what are they for? Why have people elected them? People have elected them to find a way if someone tries to interfere with our Constitution. Chidambaram Saheb says that it is Commissioner's duty to look into it and not his. Its very strange because no Home Minister has ever said so before. It is Home Minister's duty. He should intervene immediately in political matters. Law is not applied in political matters, sections of law do not apply there. Kapil Sibalji quotes sections of law; he should do so in the courts. Many matters are of political nature. Political matters are solved politically. Why did five Ministers went to Ramdev? They had played a political move and I am not saying if it was good or bad. They had gone to the airport. It was a political issue and related to Anna Hazare with whom these five Ministers had talks for many days. They kept on showing him sites and continued the debate for eight days. What is the reason behind the whole country standing united today? The Government has its hand in it and it has made people stand behind him by completely pushing him. The Police picked up all those who were there, even if they were sleeping ...(*Interruptions*). They did not pull the legs of the women but their behavior towards the girls from Yuva Morcha was not good and police had resorted to lathicharge. The Government has created such an ugly scene that led people suffer in the country. Before and even after independence we saw for the first time people waiting for him restlessly in front of the prison gate. The world has changed today and media is very strong with

around 1000 channels. It seems that they have forgotten them. They have forgotten that today is the time of SMS, E-Mail, Facebook. Anything happening in any corner of the world becomes known. Due to all these things, everyone knows what happened through Facebook in Britain, which had ruled the world. Even their Government could not understand as to what had happened with their Prime Minister becoming stunned and saying that they are facing moral degradation. The World has changed so much that people are unable to understand what is going on. One can speak in any language while others can also hear it in their language. Today, everyone has a mobile phone, I-phone in his pocket, through we don't use it but it shows how small the world has become. These devices show as to how, where and to how many people some news reaches. How people in such a large numbers managed to gather in Delhi. How everything has changed this indicates simply that.

When I was young, we had to do a hard lot to organize a procession but now it is very easy. Kapil Sibaljee, you are such a learned personality. There exist everything in this world right from laptop to other things. Since you have access to a very important Ministry, then how come you have taken eight days for deciding the place. If someone has to destroy his government let the police take over the system. They are apolitical any many political issues could be solved only through political ways.

You said that no permission to stage hunger strike would be given at Jantar Mantar as it may create disturbances while the Parliament is in session. This is logically correct. You said that some other place would be provided and you provided J.P. Park then why you have imposed three day's restriction. Here in Delhi, Medha Patekar had been sitting on Dharna for many days. Heaven would not have fallen if he is allowed to stage dharna at any other place other than Jantar Mantar. Have you not been held responsible if Annaji would have fallen sick? In fact, this man gathered a huge support across the country as his morality made a cascading effect on everybody in the country.

You are not a greater personality than Indirajee. I am indeed fortunate to be associated with great personalities such as Morarjee Bhai, Jai Prakash Narayan Jee, Babu Jagjivan Ramjee, Atal Biharijee and Advani jee and worked with them before and after the independence. I remember very well when Morarjee Bhai had sat on dharna regarding elections in Gujarat. He used to wear cap. Now-a-days our Cabinet Minister Veerbhadra Singhjee having gone bald and Morarjee was

more bald than Veerbhadra. He had staged dharna having without wearing cap and sat for three days with cross legged. After three days Indira jee asked him to end dharna on the promise to conduct election. You are not greater than Indira jee. A great personality like Morarjeebhai had to stage fast at that time when danger was lurking on our democracy. When same situation erupted in Delhi then on the pretext of introducing a Bill in the House you rejected the idea of any discussion on this issue or giving permission to stage dharna-demonstration, or any hunger strike. I want to ask where it is mentioned and in which Constitution? Do we not have freedom of expression in our country? Whether no hunger strike had been staged earlier in this country? Yes it had been staged by ferumal in Punjab. Why to go down in history. Recently,

Mamatajee had staged dharna, hunger stike for 30 days regarding Singur issue. The result was that the Communists who are sitting besides me lost the election there. They did not tried to end the dharna staged by Mamatajee for 30 days and you were imposing three day's restriction and saying him to give in writing to ensure the hunger strike would end after 3 days. Which Supreme Court has framed such law? Even if the Court has made a wrong rule kindly bring an amendment to correct it. The Lok Sabha is with you therefore, abrogate such rule. You demand an undertaking that the grass will not be trampled upon and no more than 500 people will congregate. There were number of rallies organized in the past wherein people gathered in thousands. The Communist Party organize rally daily and more than 5000 people gather in every rally then why did you put a restriction of 500 for this rally? If you were to impose a condition of maximum of 500 persons then why did you not provide him the place behind the Red Fort. Lacs of people could be adjusted there. You could have provided him Ramleela Maidan. Heaven would not have fallen. If you would have allowed it to happen at Jantar Mantar you could have saved yourself. You could intervene at the time of mismanagement during hunger strike. We ourselves were to go to Anna Hazare requesting him not to resort to hunger strike as his life is precious. We could not agree with his Lokpal completely but yes we support his relentless struggle. He is a simple and honest man. Your spokesperson has said that he is corrupt and dishonest right from top to bottom. If I were happen to meet Manish Tewari earlier then I would have prohibited him from giving such a statement because I know him. We have reached this stage after much struggles. 32 cases have been filed against me. Some persons keep

on saying that 152 or 153 MPs in the Lok Sabha are tainted. Thirty two cases have been filed against me. Am I a criminal? We were incarcerated. There was a Chief Minister named Prakashchandra Sethi. He used to say that Sharad Yadav was not a person to remain free. Put him behind the bar for ever. Advanijee remained in jail for 2 years during emergency, I was in jail for two years earlier. But that was the time of liberals and justice J.P. Singh used to release me when Prakash Chandra Sethi put me in lock ups. This kind of justice used to prevail 30 to 40 years before. We will march forward, justice win move forward more and we will make the vision of justice more clear in the coming year. But what have you done? Not only you but I feel there is lack of political persons in the Govt. I do not know who is providing advice to the Hon'ble Manmohan SinghJee? Who are his advisors? ...(*Interruptions*). Not only Kapil Sibal but some others also ...(*Interruptions*). Kapil Sibal is incharge of two Ministries but whether he was called or he himself want there. Ambika Soni Is saying something and I felt much distressed when she referred Dada. He has seen so many movements during his life and seen so many things.

Friends, I request you once again that let him (set) free. If he wants to go to J.P. Park let him go and sit there. He is saying that his Jan Lokpal is just, then.yours ancfhis Lokpal will come in the House and we also want that Lokpal Bill be effective. There are number of issues on which we are in agreement with him but there are other to which we have disagreement. But a does not mean that we disregard his relentless struggle. This should not happen. Let bygones be bygones.

You know that there are 150-200 T.V. channels they make a noise the whole day. Television make buzz on this issue the whole day. People sing hymn for one or two days. Now they are talking of eight days. They are relaying. Anna went, Anna came. Kapil Sibal did this, Kapil Sibal did that. Now Baba ji has entered into the scene. Inmates in the Tihar jail are clapping and people, gathered in front of jail are also clapping. What the situation have you created? It has become difficult to watch the T.V. We are not getting any news except this issue. People of the country should get other news also. Let him go to JP Park. I am not telling you to accept this Jan Lokpal in toto. But everyone has right to express his views. What is independence called? Freedom is recognized only through freedom of expression.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please put your views in brief.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Sir, they take the British Parliament as their ideal. But our ideal is Panchayat which has evolved in Vaishali in Bihar. For us, Vaishali is ideal and for Kapil Sibal British Parliament is ideal. Now situation has changed there. Nobody has to sacrifice his life there. Such deal is made there. Hide Park is there. I asked Anant Kumar ji, Sibal ji, I have not visited any place in the world. Innumerable problems exist in this country itself. That led me not to go abroad. You people often go abroad. I was the Minister for Civil Aviation but I never went abroad, because our country is so helpless, so poverty ridden? Here crime is prevailing everywhere and injustice is everywhere. In such a situation my conscience does not allow me go abroad. Hide Park is ideal for you and hence make Hide park at Boat Club. More than half of the persons coming to Boat Club at night are engaged corruption from top to toe. They rob of Delhi in day and wander at night here. You displaced us from there. You drove away the farmers, you sent away labourers and you also caused the people of the country to run away from here. Now Boat Club is meant for enjoying chocolates, ice-creams. Let him protest there in the day as with this ice-cream sellers as well as we will be benefitted. It is my request to you that Anna Hazare should be dealt with democratically, justifiably and humanely.

With these words, I would like to tell you that you are now sitting in the august House. Let us resolve to take lesson from this incident that we will honour the democratic movement as much as we do to the Parliament. He should also be dealt with love and affection.

I conclude with these words.

[English]

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Chennai North): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. On behalf of the DMK party, I wish to state that the Parliament is a supreme law making body. Everybody has accepted it. Any legislation in this country should be passed only in this House. Only this House has the capacity to create laws.

Sir, the civil society's issues are very less. They wanted a Lok Pal. The Government had also agreed for a Lok Pal. There are only five contentious issues which the Government has not accepted.

15.00 hrs.

One among those issues is to include the Office of the Prime Minister within the purview of the Lokpal Bill.

There are other four issues which we have not discussed. In fact, when the DMK Party was in power, we had introduced the Lok Ayukta Bill in which we included the Chief Minister within the purview of the Bill. Likewise we had also requested the Government to include the Prime Minister also within the scope of the Lokpal Bill.

15.01 hrs.

[SHRI P.C. CHACKO *in the Chair*]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are different views. Some Parties do accept that the Prime Minister should come within the scope of the Lokpal Bill and some Parties do not accept that.

Sir, there are other contentious issues. I would like to explain one issue that for a similar crime, two people will be given two different punishments. For example, if a peon gets a bribe of Rs. 50, he will be punished for three months whereas if an IAS Officer gets a bribe of Rs. 50 then he will be punished for one year. Likewise, the Civil Society wants different punishments to different people for a similar crime. Can we accept that? Is it not against the provisions of the Constitution? Is it not against the provisions of the criminal laws of this land? So, it is for this Parliament to go into the provisions of the Lokpal Bill and decide on it.

Sir, we have accountability. We have to go to the people and every five years we have to face the people. We have to get elected. We have to tell the people what we have done in this House. But the Civil Group does not have any accountability. They are not going to the people but we are going to the people and we are responsible to the people of this land. The people have to elect us once again. So, we should not lose our responsibility. We should not forego our responsibility to a Group which is outside this House.

Sir, there is ample scope even for the Opposition Parties to speak when the Bill comes for discussion in this House. The Bill has now been referred to the Standing Committee. The Civil Society and others can go to the Standing Committee and express their views on this Bill. So, they are not shunted out and they are also not kept away from this.

So, I would only make a request that Parliament should not lose its right; Parliament should not give away its right of making legislation. This is a sort of a pressure

on Parliament. I can say that this is a sort of blackmailing and threatening Parliament, which means that the Members of Parliament have failed in their duty. This is not proper but at the same time I would only make a request that any peaceful agitation should be allowed.

What had happened in Tamil Nadu when we were agitating against the Government? We were not given permission. So, the State Government should be instructed to permit any peaceful agitation.

In that way, this Government also should impress upon the Delhi Government to allow any peaceful agitation but at the same time we have to uphold the Constitution by not allowing the outside Groups to put pressure on Parliament.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday's incident reminds us of emergency days. It was nothing but a murder of democracy in our country.

In a democratic country people have the right to protest, agitate and launch movement. The Prime Minister, in his Statement, has stated that the Bill has been introduced, it has been referred to the Standing Committee and so, the people have no right to protest and agitate. What happened yesterday? There was no provocation. The situation did not warrant the arrest of Shri Anna Hazare.

Anna Hazare, long before, wanted to start his fast. He requested the Government to allow him to hold his agitation in Jantar Mantar. But that was not allowed. We do not know what might be the reason and why he was not allowed. But when he was given the permission, he was allowed to hold his agitation, his fast in J.P. Park. Why so many conditions were imposed? Why he was asked to limit his programme for three days? What was the problem? Why the Government is intolerant? Whenever there is agitation against corruption, the Government is intolerant.

They had no hesitation to hold meeting with Team Anna. When he was on fast continuously for four days, we have never seen this earlier that a Joint Committee was constituted. Five representatives from Anna Hazare's Team and five representatives, five Ministers of the Government, discussed continuously. They had several meetings and when the dialogue failed, when they could not arrive at a conclusion or arrive at an agreement, the

meeting of the political parties was called. The Government forgot to consult the political parties before the Government held discussion, dialogue with Anna Hazare. We all attended that meeting.

We said and we know the Parliament has the right to make legislation. Parliament is supreme. But when a Bill is introduced in the Parliament and you refer it to the Standing Committee, do the people not have the right to agitate or right to protest? This happened a number of times.

I can remember that when the TADA Bill was introduced, there was an agitation or protest all over the country. When Prevention of Terrorism Bill was introduced in this House, there was a protest all over the country. The Government cannot take away the right of the people granted by the Constitution of India to protest, to speak against any of the decision of the Government. Why, in this particular case, the Government is so intolerant?

The Prime Minister has reminded us in his statement that as the Bill has been introduced in Lok Sabha, in Parliament, if anybody has to say anything, they can place their views in the Standing Committee. We have the experience as to how many amendments, which are proposed by the Standing Committee, Government accepts. It is because these are not mandatory but rather recommendatory.

We are not fully in agreement with Anna Hazare's Jan Lokpal Bill. He called a meeting. I categorically said that our party is consistent since 1986. We have been asking for an effective Lokpal. When Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister, he called the meeting. There was a difference of opinion in 1986 itself. We were of the view that the Prime Minister should be brought under the ambit of Lokpal. Even, when the Leader of the House, Shri Pranab Mukherjee was the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs, under his chairmanship the report was prepared. The Bill, which was introduced, was referred to the Standing Committee and the Committee also recommended that the Prime Minister should be brought within the ambit of Lokpal. The Bill, which has been introduced and referred to the Standing Committee, is weak and ineffective.

If Lokpal is constituted under the proposed Bill, that Lokpal will not be able to tackle the problem or control the problem, which the Prime Minister on 15th of August from Red Fort said that corruption is like cancer. He said that corruption has to be rooted out. But, the measures

that Government has taken and the proposed Lokpal Bill, that will not be able to tackle the problem of corruption. For the last two years, we have been discussing and raising as to how the proliferation of corruption is taking place in high places in our country. In order to tackle this problem and in order to address this problem, there is a need for an effective Lokpal. But, the present Bill is quite ineffective. Yesterday, when Anna Hazare was arrested, was there any problem of law and order, was there any violence, since then the entire nation is on the street? Thousands of people are coming out of their houses protesting against anti-democratic, autocratic and fascist action of the UPA-II Government.

The support of the people is not for the individual. People are protesting and they are coming out because of the extent of corruption in high places. The people of the country are protesting against the corruption that is there in the high places. It looks as if the Government has gone*. They have lost the capability even to rule; lost the capability for statecraft.

When Baba Ramdev came in a chartered flight, five ministers went to receive him. Not only they received Baba Ramdev, but they also prostrated before him. They had secret parleys; they arrived at an agreement with Baba Ramdev secretly. That was not disclosed. But, when Baba Ramdev started fasting, when thousands of people attended the programme at Ramlila Maidan, he got the permission to hold fasting at Ramlila Maidan, why at 12 o'clock in the night when people were sleeping, police went and lathi-charged, used tear-gas and injured several people?

[Translation]

Day time the government gave him permission. Five Ministers went to the airport and negotiated with him in the hotel room and had meals with him. At 12 in the night the Home Minister, Chidambaramji sent police to lathi-charge him.

[English]

There was a brutal lathi-charge. We do not support Baba Ramdev's movement. But we condemn the way the Government has handled the situation as we condemn the way democratic right of the people of our country was trampled upon. We condemn this undemocratic action of the Government. We consider it murder of democracy

*Not recorded.

in our country. People have inalienable right to protest; you cannot take away this right from them. Do people not have the right to protest or agitate?

Even Anna Hazare had not violated Section 144. Just when he came out of his residence he was arrested and put behind the Tihar Jail. What happened, Shri Chidambaram, that within twelve hours there was a somersault, there was a 180 degree U-turn? You arrested him and put him behind the bar. You wanted to keep him in the same jail, in the same cell where one former minister, another Congress leader and one more Member of Parliament belonging to the ruling ally have been lodged.

It has happened for the first time in our country since we attained Independence. This has never happened before. A former Minister is in jail for having indulged in corruption; a Congress leader is in jail; and a Member of Parliament belonging to an ally of the Government is in jail. They have the right to indulge in corrupt practices, but people will not have the right to protest or agitate against corruption.

Sir, I condemn what happened yesterday. I demand that an effective Lok Pal should be constituted with the proposed Bill. If Lok Pal is constituted under this proposed Bill, that Lok Pal will be weak and ineffective. We are for an effective Lok Pal. Why should the Prime Minister not be brought within the ambit of the Lok Pal? We demand that the Prime Minister should be included. We also demand that the democratic right of the people should not be allowed to be trampled on by this Government.

Sir, this Government, as I have already told, has gone ...*(Not recorded)* They have mishandled everything.

Now, it is reported that he has been allowed to hold fasting in J.P. Park. Why were they afraid of that agitation yesterday? Why did they not allow it yesterday? Why did they put so many conditions so that he could not organise his agitation? So, I condemn the way the Government has mishandled the situation and the way the Government wants to take away the inalienable right of the people of our country to protest, to agitate and to launch a movement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Acharia, thank you for your long speech.

I am deleting the unparliamentary word from your speech.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, that word is not unparliamentary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is unparliamentary. I am deleting that word. Thank you for your speech.

Shri Mahtab will speak now.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, madness also has a rule. Why do you delete it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is unparliamentary, the Chair cannot permit. He used the word twice. So, I deleted it.

No dispute. Please take your seat.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, I have not questioned you. I am only saying that madness also has a rule.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): There is a method in madness.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: That is second. First is the rule.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with a heavy heart, we are discussing an issue which should not have been deliberated in this House. I would not say that it is a non-issue, but the manner in which the issue cropped up yesterday and one event led to another has forced this Parliament to deliberate on that issue. Today, the discussion is not on the Lokpal Bill, which is before the Parliament; the issue is not before us today to discuss about the Jan Lokpal Bill, which is in the public domain, but the issue is civil liberty that has been trampled upon by the Delhi Police, which was enacted yesterday. Therefore, the issue is this. How the law should be adhered to and how the law should be enforced in a free country and in a democratic country?

The 65th Independence Day was grey and wet, and the day after the Independence Day was also grey, but it was quite different. It started with anguish, and by the evening many people were full of anger. I would say that the action of the Delhi Police is deplorable; undemocratic; and there was an attempt to muzzle the freedom and muzzle the fundamental right of the citizens of this country. The Delhi Police has not acted on its own. No Police acts on its own. They always wait for the orders from above.

The Delhi Police has asked Shri Anna Hazare and his team to identify a suitable place, and formulated a number of conditions under which the permission could be granted for holding a fast at that place. These are explained in the Prime Minister's statement. They have put in a number of conditions. But why are there conditions in it? These include the place to be specified; the time to be specified; the number of vehicles that will be coming there to be restricted and specified; the number of people who will be congregating there also to be specified; and from the statement of the Prime Minister we come to know that six conditions were not adhered to/not agreed to. But I would only add another one to it. They should have specified what he should have said! This was only missing in it. If the Delhi Police could have told Shri Anna Hazare and his team that you can only speak this much and nothing more, then that was only missing. This is in a free country like ours, which had celebrated its 65th Independence Day a day before!

I am really surprised. Should we call this freedom? I understand the day this country attained freedom, and the commitment that the founding fathers of the Constitution had made during the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly that freedom comes with certain responsibility. But here, we find that there is no such thing, which was being done by the Delhi Police.

In paragraph 8 of the Prime Minister's statement, I come across last three lines. It states : "Supporters would commit a cognizable offence..." This is the view of the Delhi Police. It further states : "There is a likelihood of breach of peace. Hence, Shri Anna Hazare and six others were arrested as a preventive measure...". We all know that Police has the power, but it has to be used sparsely. Here, when the whole country is alive to a situation; when the Parliament is in Session; and the focus of the media is there, I would like to understand this from the Home Minister. Is this the way a responsible force should have acted?

I remember that in 1934 when Gandhiji was going on a *padyatra* starting from Puri, which was called *Harijan Padyatra* for a social revolution within the Indian society in Bhadrak, my hometown, the Police did not allow a congregation to be addressed by Mahatma Gandhi. I have heard from my parents that the Police did not allow him and it had promulgated as it is called *Dhara 30* (Act 30) that they could not congregate, could not put a mike, and that he should not address the public in a public place. So, in the compound of our house, Mahatma Gandhi sat on a cot and he started addressing the people.

People congregated there; thousands of people were there; though the Police had tried to debar Gandhiji. This was in 1934. But the Police did not arrest Mahatma Gandhi; he was allowed to address the public. At that time, no loud-speakers were there and yet there were thousands of people.

But what has happened here? Why did you do this? Unnecessarily you have created a situation which went beyond your control, and you demonstrated the reverse in the evening again.

In paras 9 and 10, the Prime Minister's Statement clearly explains the foolishness of the Delhi Police. In para 11, right of citizens to hold peaceful protests, the Prime Minister's Statement confirms that when one accepts the dictates of the State, then only one is allowed to congregate for protest or otherwise. If this is not muzzling of the voice of dissent, what else is? No representative Government in a democracy can deny its citizens their fundamental right to dissent and peaceful protest. Insisting on unreasonable, inequitable and suspiciously contrived conditions that everyone knows the protestors cannot accept is tantamount to denial of the democratic right, and that was done yesterday.

Instead of honestly dealing with the issues raised by successful corruption scandals, this Government has chosen to cover up. When that became unsustainable, you resorted to slurs and dirty tricks and incriminatingly raised the level of repressions to smother voices demanding accountability and corrective institutional measures. No wonder, Sir, whenever the Government of the day tries to target the individual instead of the issue that he is raising, the people come out in support of the individual. It had happened in 1974-75 when Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan took up the cause of corruption and inflation, when V.P. Singh took up the cause of corruption, and today when Anna Hazare has taken up the cudgels to raise voice against corruption.

Our Party, Biju Janata Dal, is in favour of a strong Lokpal. We want the Judicial Accountability Bill be discussed and passed by the Parliament at the earliest. On the Whistleblower Protection Bill which is known as the Public Interest Disclosure and Protection to Persons making the Disclosure — Mr. Minister, I think this Bill is going to be piloted by you — already the Standing Committee has placed its report before this House. The Whistleblower Protection Bill should also be listed, deliberated and passed at the earliest.

When the Prime Minister says that no one should question the prerogative of Parliament to make a law, one is truly dismayed because it is his Government which invited five members from the so-called civil society and formed a Joint Draft Committee to prepare the draft Lokpal Bill. And yesterday, while witnessing the television I came to know when Shri Kapil Sibal came out with the statement while he was addressing the press that the draft Jan Lok Pal Bill also was considered by the Cabinet. With your experience and I think number of Members who are present here in this House with their experience of Parliamentary practice, let me know can any citizen of this country prepare a Bill and send it to the Cabinet to consider? It is only the executive which prepares the Bill which is considered by the Cabinet. And then it comes to the House, to the Parliament. I would be educated if someone from the Treasury Benches can say this that how a Bill prepared by a group of enlightened citizens of this country was considered by the Cabinet? Was it vetted by some group of executive? I am really astonished to hear this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: You deliberated for two months and when you found that they are adamant in their view, you remembered that there are Opposition parties who should have been consulted. Had prime Minister mentioned in his Statement just one line expressing regret on neglecting the Opposition, I think he could have covered more grounds. I have two more points to make. I may be allowed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Take one minute and complete.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Today Anti-Corruption Movement is in a rapid phase of expansion across India and it does not depend on one man or his team. Thousands of ordinary citizens are fed up with the system. Their belief is that the system is opaque, corrupt and driven by greed. A feeling is there amongst the people that here is a rare opportunity to put in place a potent mechanism to end high level corruption. It is high time this Government should recognise the public anger against corruption, respect the ideals of democracy and take steps to create a Lok pal that inspires confidence. Unless you do it, there would be a political price to pay as it had happened in 1977 and also 1989. I would like to draw the attention of this House and of the Government to Para 17.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you do not have time for that. Please wind up.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I have no time to raise issue which Prime Minister has raised and has kept the whole country in dark.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have exceeded the time that is allotted to you. What I have said is that your time is over. You take your seat.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I would like to raise an issue relating to the statement which Prime Minister has said.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can raise this issue in some other forum or on some other occasion. You have no time to do that. I am calling the next Speaker now.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I would request you Sir that this is an issue which needs to be raised because no one till now has raised this issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mahtab, you have taken double the time that I had allotted to you and still you are speaking. You please understand that other Members are there.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I know that Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up your speech.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I am winding up. The Prime Minister said "India is an emerging economy. We are now emerging as one of the important players of the world stage. There are many forces that would not like to see India realize its place in the Comity of nations. We must not play into their hands." My question here is that who are they? It is the Prime Minister who is saying this. No one else. That too, in Lok Sabha, in the Parliament. He should educate the country. He should tell us "who are they"? He should specify who are the enemies who do not want this country to rise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank You. Now you have raised. Thank you. Mr. Thambidurai.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today the hon. Prime Minister made a statement on the arrest of Shri Anna Hazare. I already stated certain points when the hon. Prime Minister called a meeting. As some of our colleagues said, the problem is created by the Government itself.

The Prime Minister said in paragraph 12, "The question is, who drafts the law and who makes the law."

It is well-known as to who is going to draft this Bill. I want to say that the Government has bypassed the Parliament; it has not taken the Opposition parties into confidence; it only constituted a Group of Ministers and with the help of some members from Anna Hazare's team it drafted the Bill. But then, after seeing the problem they called the other political parties for a meeting. I say that this is not fair on the part of the Government to draft a Bill in such a manner without consulting the Opposition members. The Government has gone beyond that and called the civil society people and drafted the Bill. That is how the Government has committed this mistake.

Prime Minister also says, "We, as elected representatives of the people should do nothing to weaken our people's faith in the capacity of democracy. Sir, in a democracy everyone has a right to express his views and everybody knows that. Even an ordinary citizen has the right to express his views. Even the Prime Minister says and our Government acknowledges the right of citizens to hold peaceful protests.

What happened yesterday? Anna Hazare came to hold a peaceful protest only. He has the right to do that. When he sought the Government's permission for that, the Government had not given that permission to him. When he reached there, immediately he was arrested and taken to Tihar Jail.

There are apprehensions in the people's minds. The 2G scam, Adarsh Group Housing Society problem, Commonwealth Games scandal and also Krishna-Godavari basin scam and, so many other scams are coming out on a regular basis. Therefore, the Government's apprehension is that when this movement is coming up the image of the Government will further go down. That is why they arrested Anna Hazare and put him in jail. There is no law and order problem involved in this. He came to hold a peaceful demonstration.

Today in most of the newspapers editorials are written condemning the Government's action. They must explain why such an action was taken without knowing the consequences. Now they are feeling. The Prime Minister made an elaborate statement describing the full incident. This is all because of the wrong decision taken by the Government.

Also, some hon. Members spoke regarding the Lokpal Bill. I do not want to say anything about this Bill because it is a well-known fact and our Hon. Tamil Nadu Chief Minsiter and leader Madam, Selvi Jayallithaa expressed

her stand on this. We are against including the Prime Minister in the Bill. That is our stand and we have made that very clear. But there are certain aspects which can be considered. We have to give a patient hearing to the civil rights people. Whatever they say must be included and that can solve the problem. We must not aggravate the situation.

One of the hon. Members said that the Tamil Nadu Government is not allowing any protests there. We are allowing protests and many demonstrations have taken place there. Our Hon. Tamil Nadu Chief Minister has allowed protests but there is a limit for that. Here also I would say that the Government must give some recognition to the kind of movement that is taking place and see that they respect the feelings of people. We have to protect the democratic rights of people.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Sir, may I say at the beginning that I take the statement of the hon. Prime Minister with a pinch of salt? I take the statement of the hon. Prime Minister as paradoxical; I take the statement of the hon. Prime Minister as not to be wholly true, but untrue. I take the statement of the hon. Prime Minister as an unsuccessful attempt to cover up the truth and to cover up the facts.

I must say that it is most unbecoming for a statesman and for a Prime Minister of a country having more than 120 crore people. Why do I say so? Why is the hon. Prime Minister afraid to speak the truth? Why?

There is a new word now coined, 'outsourcing'. Why has the hon. Prime Minister outsourced the responsibility to the police? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb him.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Why can he not say, yes, the Government has taken this decision because it apprehended law and order problem? Why can he not say that it decided to take this step because there was a threat to or breach of peace? Why? The Police Commissioner is being made a scapegoat. The whole statement runs – para by para – to say what the police have done. Are the police free in this country – not under the Union Home Ministry. Is it that the police take a decision independently?

Sir, may I say, with no prejudice, that a morally defeated Government cannot take the responsibility of its own work.

Sir, I take this opportunity to send my greetings to Mr. Anna Hazare. I greet him. I send my greetings to all his followers and to all the protesters all over the country. I send my greetings to the civil society. We must look beyond the nose. There is a civil society.

The political system does not consist of only the political parties and Parliament. There is a civil society. I admire their role. It speaks of the vibrant democracy of India, the lively system that our forefathers have built. It is unique that the people are on the street demanding a particular law. It has never happened. But at the same time, I say that Parliament is supreme. I must say that elected Members of the Parliament must not be put under pressure to do or not to do something. Parliament is absolutely supreme. Parliament is supreme according to the Constitution. When law-making is the question, Parliament is supreme. Parliament makes the law. ...*(Interruptions)* That is the answer I am giving you. You will have your answer, do not worry.

Patience is a virtue in democracy. Impatience is an evil. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I am addressing the Chair. I am saying that patience is a pre-requisite for democracy, impatience is an evil. I address you, Sir; I also address the Government, through you, and also the supporters of the Government.

The point is this. Who has diluted the role of Parliament? I ask this question to the Government – who has diluted the role of the Parliament, who has diluted the role of the political system and the political parties? Who has done it? It is this Government. How? Why have they constituted a drafting committee, with somebody from the civil society? Who has done it? It was never done earlier. Why did it become necessary for the Government to form a drafting committee with a number of Ministers, to frame the Bill? Why? They have gone out of the way. They did not consult the political parties; we were not consulted. It is the decision of the Government. What prompted them to take this extreme step to form a drafting committee? Will you kindly answer? The nation wants the answer.

The political parties were not consulted and a Drafting Committee was formed. Not only that the Prime Minister, either the Prime Minister or someone from the Government, was anxious to say that 37 out of 40

demands have been accepted. The Government has been so generous as to admit publicly that Anna Hazare's most of the suggestions have been agreed upon. Why this unnatural, unusual, impractical and unheard of step was taken by this Government as never before by any Government ever since India attained freedom?

We have seen controversies such as Hindu Code Bill controversy, controversy on Women (Reservation) Bill and controversy on caste census but had never seen a Government forming a Drafting Committee with its representative as someone from a civil society. Now, the Government accuse him that he is pressuring it. Why this unprecedented step was taken? The Government owes an explanation. The hon. Prime Minister has conveniently omitted that because he has no answer. This is not democracy. The Government has pampered him and, therefore, if somebody has attained a larger than life status in the whole country, it has a hand in it. The Government has a hand in it. I repeat, if anybody has attained a larger than life status the Government has a hand in it. That is why when you say 'accepted' it means that you accept the responsibility of the role but where does the Prime Minister talk about it. Therefore, I would say that the Prime Minister is afraid to speak the truth. And, therefore, I am saying that it is paradoxical. Therefore, I am saying that a morally defeated Government cannot take the responsibility of its own work.

Sir, the hon. Prime Minister talks about cooperation and consensus. I must say, it is excellent English, 'cooperation' and 'consensus' both starting with letter 'c'. But how it is operated? It is just slogan mongering. By whom! By a Prime Minister. It is an empty slogan. By whom! By a Prime Minister. It is a concoction. By whom! By the topmost executive of the country. What is the future of the country? The hon. Prime Minister is afraid to speak the truth. The hon. Prime Minister outsourced the responsibility to the police. The hon. Prime Minister does not accept the responsibility of by-passing the political system and having a Drafting Committee with the so-called civil society member. After that the hon. Prime Minister speaks of 'consensus' and 'cooperation'. It is not paradoxical, may I say, Sir, it is hypocrisy! Just to give you an instance, if the Government was really interested to have the cooperation, why it did not have an all Party meeting before finalising the draft to be presented to the Parliament? Let the hon. Prime Minister answer it.

Do not give slogans. We had enough slogans in this country. We heard "*Jai Kisan*" and after that we had suicides. We heard "*Garibi hatao*" and we have the largest

number of poor people in the country. We have heard enough slogans by the eminent leaders of the political parties who are no more. Do not indulge in slogan mongering. If you were really interested to have a consensus, why a meeting of the political parties was not called? We could have discussed it. You had called a meeting at a time just to give a slogan that Parliament is being challenged. To put the Parliament cheated against the so-called civil society was the game played by the masters of governance. I am saying, Sir, why this was not done now. Will they answer? They are speaking of 'consensus' and 'cooperation'. May I ask you before arresting him whether you knew that he is going to start hunger strike from 16th August, 2011? He announced it 15 days before and you all knew that it could give rise to law and order problem. Again, you could have called an All-Party meeting. You could have sought our opinion. You could have said that somebody is here to challenge the whole Parliament and somebody is here to impose his will on the Parliament, as the Prime Minister has said today. Why did you not call us before taking this action? You do not want to consult us before taking important decisions. You are indulging in unethical slogan mongering.

The Hon. Prime Minister speaks of law and order situation. He has made himself a laughing stock. Delhi is the capital of the criminals in the country. Everybody knows it. Crime record in Delhi is excellent and we have the highest number of police force in Delhi. We have the Home Minister stationed in Delhi. We have all the administrative apparatus in Delhi. But a young woman cannot roam about the streets of Delhi late in the night. We have the highest number of rapes, murders and snatching. A Government which has failed to tackle the problem of law and order in the country over decades, today raises the slogan of law and order to arrest an unarmed Anna Hazare. What a joke this is. You cannot tackle the criminals. You are tackling a person whom you have given the highest or greatest regard by asking him to be a part of the Drafting Committee. This is the paradox of the Government. Will they answer?

Sir, they talk of democracy. The Government speaks of democracy. What is the democracy? Go to Gurgaon and ask the unorganised workers what is the democracy? They cannot form a union of their own and that is not my complaint. That is a complaint of a Congress Member of Parliament from Rajya Sabha, who is the President of INTUC. They cannot form a union in Gurgaon. They were *lathi charged* and false cases have been registered against them.

Go to different parts of Delhi on the banks of the Yamuna river. Those who are living in *bastis*, ask them the meaning of democracy. Democracy means what? Does democracy right of the Congress Party to rule the country or democracy is the right of the people to live as an independent citizen? Where is the right to life? Where is the right to association? Where is the right to protest? If you go on strike then you will be retrenched. Private sector is indulging in human atrocity because it is globalised and liberalised economy. The Government has no role in it. You can ask the meaning of democracy from the retrenched workers, contract workers and farmers, who are committing suicides.

Therefore, I am saying that Government should not do anything, which will give the impression that you want to curb the fight against corruption. The Government is sitting on a volcano. The whole country is sitting on a volcano. Let the people who are in power know that it is not Shri Anna Hazare's slogan against corruption that is rousing the younger generation; it is the impatience in the system, the system of poverty, unemployment, lawlessness, retrenchment and high mortality of children. The country is seething with discontent on the issue of corruption. It is being expressed. Do not believe that you can only tackle this by tackling Shri Anna Hazare. No. The whole country is indignant about all that is happening and non-happening.

16.00 hrs.

Happening is the exploitation and not happening is the implementation for the poor people and even NREGA is not being implemented. Therefore, the Government must not give the impression that they would like to curb protest. You do not try to do it. It will be counter productive and since it is counter productive, the Government has changed its tone within 12 hours. If the hon. Prime Minister had made this Statement yesterday, the hours of the Parliament would not have been lost. We demanded a Statement of the Prime Minister. Why was there a delay? Why did you delay the release of Shri Anna Hazare? It is not only a Government of indecision but it is a Government which does not know its own mind.

But I have a word to say to the nation and not to Mr. Anna Hazare alone. I should tell Mr. Anna Hazare that there are many people in this Parliament who have the same wavelength as regards the formulation of a Lokpal Bill. Many of us are having almost the identical views. We believe nobody should be outside the arm of law except Rashtrapatiiji. Not the Prime Minister but

everybody should be under the Lokpal Bill. The Lokpal Bill should be effective. Corruption must be rooted out. This is a tainted Government – tainted with corruption, tainted with malpractice, tainted with non-performance and tainted with betrayal of its mandate that it received from the people.... (*Interruptions*). Sir, is it the way?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Mr. Narayansamy, a Minister is impatient.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You address the Chair.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: But I say to Shri Anna Hazare that it is not the Government alone which will write the fate of the Bill. We have an Opposition also – a united and combined Opposition. We will fight for a justified Lokpal Bill. Mr. Anna Hazare is not alone to fight against corruption. We are also fighting corruption. He is not alone.

Therefore, I always feel India has a democracy, India has a strong public opinion and Indian people consistent with its national tradition will never allow illegitimacy to be performed by any Government including the present one which is there. Therefore, Mr. Anna Hazare should feel he is not alone. It is not he who is doing the job alone. There are hundreds and thousands of people who are also doing the job. Therefore, Parliament and the parliamentary system should have its own weight in the decision making of all individuals including Mr. Anna Hazare.

Sir, are you thanking me for my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. I thank you for excellent speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Mr. Chairman Sir, if I am correct, Lokpal Bill and Janlokpal Bill is not listed in the list of business today. Yesterday when the House was adjourned the Leader of Opposition had called the leaders of opposition parties in his chamber.

16.04 hrs.

[SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ *in the Chair*]

I continued to think for five minutes and reached a conclusion that we do not agree with the ideology of the

Leader of Opposition party and his party. All the leaders have attended the meeting. I also deputed Raghuvansh Babu. I was informed that the same three things were decided—Anna Hazare should be set free, the Prime Minister may give statement and third one is that there should be a discussion on his statement. I congratulate the leaders of opposition parties that their initiatives helped the wisdom prevail on the government.

Today, the Prime Minister gave his statement. Order was issued yesterday itself to release Shri Anna Hazare. We all saw this. I am unable to understand why Shri A. Raja wants to come out of the Tihar Jail while Shri Hazare wants to stay there *...(Interruptions)*. We all will have to get to the secret behind it *...(Interruptions)*. It is necessary to probe this secret. Who will investigate this? I congratulate the government for taking a decision to release him in the evening itself yesterday. The extent to which the jail authority might have been in tension and agony due to this incident can easily be perceived. In fact, they were praying to get rid of such situation. I don't know what happened or did not happen today. The Government has its own way to assess the situation before taking any decision for the arrest and detention of a person. The Prime Minister has expressed his view in his statement. We got independence from jail. We are the product of the movement started by Lok Nayak Shri Jai Prakash Narayan. This struggle is not new but years old. Lok Nayak Shri Jai Prakash Narayan ji has not taken anything from the country, but given to the country. He made sacrifices. I was the President of Student's Union.

Mr. Chairman Sir, do you know you have a number of supporters in Bihar. When you go to deliver discourses. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, thanks.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: We are missing you *...(Interruptions)*. I have told you several times to take up your original field *...(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: But you have been wrongfully placed. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not divert the issue, come to the point.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Okay, I do not want to bring this point in light and I should not. Firstly, in our fight against corruption followed by emergency. I was detained under the MISA. I do not wish to indulge in the debate as to what happened with me and who did what as that will create agony among many people. I was detained for maximum period. I was married and during the same period, my daughter was born and we named her as 'MISA Bharti' *...(Interruptions)* and she is our eldest daughter. People do not know about this pain of ours *...(Interruptions)* Shri Jaiprakash had told us for keeping quiet and for retaliating. J.P. in Gandhi Maidan had said that we got freedom by going to jail and now the time has come that we should be prepared to go to jail. There were some people from other parties or organizations who were with us and I do not want to make a mention of their name, as it will create unnecessary fuss here again. Shri Jai Prakash Narain ji was a member of Charkha Samiti. Acharya Ram Murti ji was not its member. That organization had claimed that first batch will be from their party. But Shri Jai Prakash had instructed that people from the political party will not be associated in this movement. This is a non-political and impartial movement. There will be long fight for total revolution.

But for whom there will be change in system? We have to bring those people in the main stream who are the most backward in our society. It was being preached among the children of high castes to leave aside their sacred thread called Janeu and even the children started throwing that sacred thread called Janeu. But this practice was also stopped. Shri Jai Prakash ji wanted to initiate that movement on non-political and impartial grounds. As far as their fight against corruption is concerned, their fight was against corruption and not in favor or against anybody. *...(Interruptions)* The Prime Minister also told that *...(Interruptions)* why are you laughing...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb and interrupt. Lalu ji, please continue.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: The matter is not confined to Shri Anna Hazare or anyone else rather it is a fight against corruption, which is rampant everywhere. People go on changing their attitude according to their convenience. They change their slogans on the issues like sharing of wealth or distributions of property. They say that wealth and property would have to be shared and distributed except what they possess. Therefore, I had given a suggestion which our electronic media does

not want to broadcast. I do not want to go into that detail as that will unnecessarily stretch the matter. Those who were associated with the J.P. Movement are now Members of BJP, NDA or some other parties. The issue of corruption was raised aggressively in the year 1977. Later on, emergency was imposed. Then, we witnessed a change. From Morarji Bhai to V.P. Singh Government's regime, all made efforts to bring an effective Lokpal Legislation. Thereafter, NDA Government came to power. They might also have made efforts to bring the Lokpal Bill. But they failed to do so. The present Congress Party led Government has also made efforts in this regard. I respect the civil society as also Anna ji, who follows Gandhian ideology. But we cannot have such great leaders like Gandhi ji or Loknayak Jai Prakash Narain ji again and again. We can only follow them. But no one can take the place of Gandhi ji, Loknayak Ji Prakash ji, Bhimrao Ambedkar and Acharya Nareder Dev ji. Das Gupta ji has rightly pointed out as to who created the fuss like holding talk with Civil Society. Anna ji and his associates must be listening when they all were meeting the party leaders, they were accompanied by Retd. D.G., Kiran Bedi, Sisodia and Kejriwal ji, they all had come to my house. We greeted and offered him drink and clearly told that I am a Yadav by caste. I am straight forward, as I do not believe an ambiguity. I told him I do not want to cheat him and wanted to tell him truth. I told him that I do admit that I am too much talkative, but we 120 crores peple of the country want to know when the election of this Civil Society took place? There are many Civil Societies in the country. People like Medha Patekar, Ramdev ji and many other NGO came to us. I always favor Ramdev ji, but now they all have joined the other camp. But we are not still against them. Though they have now gone far away on the mistrap I saw a lady sitting on the stage. I do not want to mention her name. People from BJP must have recognized. They grabbed their movement. Ramdev Bhai then had said. ...*(Interruptions)* Ramdev ji held a rally at Ramleela Maidan where he said that retired and sick people from all over the country were brought to Ramleela Maidan. Then the people from city went there are after reaching there Ramdev Ji said that he will teach then Sashtan yoga.

In the night when police reached there he went into the escape mode of Kudaan Yoga. He went into a Kudaan Yoga and came out in a female dress. We are concerned that they wasted their agitation. When Anna Ji organized his agitation at Jantar Mantar at that tune Ramdev Ji also visited there. On this Prashant Bhusan Ji had said that this Committee had no place for him as they did not want to have yoga teachers there. He said they all were from the field of law.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I talk man-to-man. I had asked Anna Ji whether corruption will be wiped out of the country after implementing Lokpal Bill? Only day before yesterday he gave a statement that corruption will not come to an end with merely passing of this bill, though it will, of course be curtailed by 60-65 per cent. Parliamentary leaders were blamed from Jantar Mantar and from all places and abusive words were used against all of us. It was said that Khadi cloth cladden persons have dirty heart. What were the reasons for emergence of the Civil Society? We are hurt whether they accept it or not, but we want to make a point and want to say on record that there is the supremacy of Parliament, it is a law-making body.

I asked Anna Ji, how will your bill passed as your talks with the Government have failed. If the talks get revived a combined bill can be brought in and we will collectively discuss that here. Though we have a very small presence here, we are only four members of Parliament, but as it is said:-

Satsainye ke Dohe, Jo Navik ke Teer
Dekhan Mein Chotey Lagen Ghave Karey Gambhir,
I would like to tell this.

I told them as to whether you will consider the Bill brought by the Government. I would like to thank Advani Ji and Sushma Ji what are not here at the moment, they also started from here only in. All party meeting and asked as to why did you make this mistake, why did not you invited us a instead engaged in talks with the Civil Society. It was stated by almost all the Party Leaders that the Government should bring as effective Lokpal Bill, so that corruption can be curbed. We will consider this and give our suggestions. It may be a matter of debate whether the PM, CM, DM should be included in the Lokpal Bill or not. But I would like to request all Hon'ble members to go through both the versions of the Lokpal Bill or not. But I would like to request all Hon'ble members to go through both the versions of the Lokpal Bill drafted by the Government and the other drafted by the Civil Society. Parliament is supreme and this alone is democracy. It is democracy which is why we come here after winning the elections. If someone famous or a retired person tries to rise above judiciary, executive and Parliament and suppress us, then what will be the need for the Government. Filthy words were used against us and it was said that we come for five year and then loot the country by increasing our salaries. Such things were said against us. Whether anyone agrees to it or not, but I would like to say that we have been hurt by this. We

told this to Anna Ji also that whosoever comes and sits by your side and starts giving advice, kindly avoid such persons and talk to the Government. Bring a Bill and we all will work together in the national interest. Now that happened was that arrest was made with led to tension and then he was released. But I would like to say that you have definitely made a mistake somewhere, you did not recognize him, he is foolproof person. We are not making any comment, let him go on a hunger strike for 20-25 day, let him do. He is experienced person belonging to old school and not the new one.

Sir, I would like to say that kindly read the bill. I would like to appeal to Anna Ji, Kiran Bedi Ji, Prashan Bhusan Ji and Kejriwal Ji, we would not like to comment anything, we are the members of Standing Committee. Our BSP Leader Bhadur Singh Ji is sitting here, Shailendra Kumar Ji is here and you all are here. In the first meeting we called Anna Hazare, we called his team, we have not moved even a step ahead, we said this is the system, this is law, this is country's Constitution that how it will be processed, how and what are the things to do done. What is your right? What is their right? We listened to many points of Anna Hazare Ji, we included all his points and we asked him to give copies of his Bill to all the Members and still if he wants to say something we will further listen to him. But do not go on hunger strike from 16th.

After that, burning of this Bill is wrong. This Bill is brought according to the provisions of Constitution, whether it is good or bad, but the copies of Bill were burnt. I do not want to speak further Army is with us, traffic police is with us, a pamphlet has been published. We have been elected by the public through elections, we should not make any such mistake so that this institution is shut down for future generation and none takes us seriously. Consider these points and it will be considered in the committee constituted under the Constitution. Ramdev Ji, Medha Patekar Ji and NGO's advocates should come and whosoever wants to speak should speak.

I have not concluded yet, I want to appeal that if we fail, and are unable to draft an effective Bill, then from there we will give it to you. It is up to you whether your amendment takes a day or two, three days, Committee is a mini-Parliament, it has its own importance and it is not that whatever Government sends to it is correct, we are not the ones who sign it, Anna Hazare Ji should have some patience.

This Parliament or this Standing Committee or for that matter this country or your goodself is going to remain here only, you will be very much here; so, we wish you a long life and pink of health. But beware of anybody harming you for serving one's selfish political interests. We will support you and I would like to say that the supremacy of Parliament does stay and if someone from outside dictates one's own terms, we will stand together to save the democracy and our Parliament, come what may. With this, I conclude my speech.

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN (Bijnor): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would not like to repeat what many Hon'ble Members have already stated yet, I would like to narrate a small incident because it relates to the prevalent situation. A village-assembly, or Panchayat convicted a person in some crime and sentenced him to choose between two punishments: hundred lashes or hundred onions to eat. The clever convict immediately chose eating onions space as it would be painful to get hundred lashes, so, he started eating onions. Barely had he eaten two onions and eyes were full tears, you know due to consumption of raw onions. Immediately, he chagned his mind and opted for lashes. Now, getting lashes was no less comfortable. So, with a lot of pain, he again chose to eat onions. In this way, as a final result, he had to undergo both the punishments simultaneously. Our this Government is meeting the same fate! The speakers prior to me talked of your double standards. First, they invited them and sent an aeroplane and to bring them, talk to them and then shoudly such weakness. The Government has a strong legacy to deal with such matters and still it presented such a poor show. We wonder what they would do it an adverse situation faced the country. This Government charges its decision every now and then. Sometimes, they allow them to hold their hunger-strike, sometimes they arrest them and then, they are released abruptly and send to the park as their new venue.

Anna Hazareji is senior and respectable to us and he has fought for social causes. Today, I feel very sorry to say that the statement of Shri Sanjay Nirupam has been wrongly interpreted. He was not listened to properly. Moreover this whole incident reflects that Anna ji and his team are successful to deliver this message that if the Parliament passes the "Janlokpai Bill, there would be no corruption in India. A parallel message sounding as if the Parliament is not interested to bring Janlokpai Bill has also gone to the masses and this is a dangerous situation both for the society and the democracy.

I would not like to say anything derogatory about the media channels. Respected Sharad Yadavji has already explained it very well. None of the channels today maintain a proper balance. All of us have been listenign to the news since our childhood. Wherein we were told about the happenigns and places thereof. But, now a days, we are made to interpret between the lines the actual meaning of a news item.

Everybody knows that the Parliament is supreme. Leaders are not born in a day. We have to work hard to become a Member of Parliament. Lalu ji has said that a message is being conveyed as if all the corrupt people are sitting in the Parliament or in the State Legislature. It is very dangerous to create such kind of atmosphere. The situation will go from bad to worse if we do not discuss this matter in the House and continue fighting with one another on every issue and do not reach any conclusion. We will have to consider this issue. We will have to accept the fact that the situation may get out of control if we ourselves do not come forward to improve the same. None else but we will be responsible for this.

If CWG scam takes place, none other than Kalmadi ji is held accountable. As if all Commonwealth Games were solely organized by Kalmadiji. If 2G scam takes place only Mr. Raja is found responsible and we do not know anything about it. If anything happens to Annaji it is the Delhi Police only who knows everything about it and we do not know anything about this ... (*Interruptions*) Why behave so irresponsible? It is their responsibility to run the country, people are excepting from them and they just pass on the buck calling these non-essential issues. Many large scale agitations have taken place in the country. Hon'ble Sharadji told that 20 lakh people had assembled in Delhi on the birth anniversary of Late Chaudhary Charan Singh ji. The politician of these times are well aware of this. Senior Members in the House know how volatile was the political situation in the country at that time. That was compared to the rally of Mao and there was much political confrontation amongst politicians. Despite this, the rally was carried out peacetul In Delhi. All political parties have talked about the assistance to be provided to farmers in the leadership of Chaudhary Ajit Singhji. Five lakh farmers assembled at Jantar Mantar. Members of all political parties went there. Farmers. were there from dawn to dusk. Everything remained peaceful. No conditions were laid down that out of 22 only 20 or 21 conditions would be fulfilled. Many movements follow the same suit. Various movements were launched by Kisan Union. Millions of people stayed here for many days. The

Government should rise above all these infirmities and should establish the supremacy of the House. All the political people do not have political motives. Ninety percent of the politicians who are protecting politics and all present in the House, I would like to quote one saying of my Guruji I want to tell them that bad people did not harm society as much as the inaction of the gentlemen causes harm to the society.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL (Bhatinda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the statement of the Prime Minister.

Sir, today I stand here with a heavy heart because a few years ago when I learnt about the responsibilities of a civic servant and the word 'politician' was introduced to me in school, it was always understood that he is a representative of the people, he is the voice of the people, he safeguards the security and looks after the needs of the people. Having grown up with these ideas of what a politician stands for, it not only shames me, but gives me a great sense of sadness that today the mood of the nation is that all politicians are corrupt, they do not listen to the voice of the people, and that they are the worst people of the face of this earth. I think that is the reality because if you go on the streets and speak to any common man, this is the way he feels about a politician.

[*Translation*]

Where we have lost our spints to serve with which we go to the people asking for their valuable notes.

[*English*]

When we come to Parliament, we say, 'we will voice your wishes in this great House'. But today, what is the situation in the nation? Today, these very people who are representing every corner of our nation – we all have gathered over here – because we are not voicing what the nation is asking, people have taken to the streets against us and against what we are standing for.

I think we all play the blame game by saying, 'you did that, we did that' and we paint ourselves in the same brush. But I would like to ask this question. When the people of this nation choose us, they choose one Government. Then, whose responsibility is it to make sure that the systems and the needs and what the people are voicing, are put in place so that the public is satisfied?

It is the duty of the sitting Government, not of the Opposition. But unfortunately today, Anna Hazare, for whom I have the greatest of respect, as a gentleman of very high virtue, is trying to clean up the system.

But if the people have taken to the streets, it is not because of Anna Hazare, but it is because of what he stands for, the symbol of rooting out, what has become synonymous with this Parliament and with the politicians, corruption. People have had it till here; they do not know how to get over it, so they are supporting a person, who seems to be coming in front, who says that he will clean this all up and I think that is what we need to hear over here.

What makes me really sad is that when the Prime Minister of our country gives a statement, he talks about peaceful protests as he does in para 11. I did not know that there were conditions laid down for a peaceful protest, that it can have so many number of people, if you do a fast, it can only be for so many number of hours. This is news to me. We hold political rallies; everybody tries to get the maximum number of people. The thing is that there should be no law and order situation, which he was ensuring and he was saying that there would not be.

The biggest thing is that what you did to ensure to put an end to this peaceful protest created, I think, more of a law and order situation because hundreds congregated all over the country to protest against what this Government did. So, how can you be so cut off with what the country is wanting?

Sir, after that, the Government says that it needs to take minimum steps necessary to maintain peace and tranquillity. The minimum step is to arrest a 72-year old man, who is trying to do a peaceful protest. To arrest him is the minimum step, what is the maximum step – a murder of that man? That is amazing. If this arrest is the minimum step, I want to know what is the maximum extent that they will go to finish off what this country and what this country's people are demanding? I think, we all need to worry about that.

Then, I would like to say that, I think, this really gives the insider's version to what this Government has got. In para No. 10, the Prime Minister says that after arresting him, the Delhi Police received information that he was going to move the Supreme Court. The moment they heard the words 'Supreme Court', something went off in their brain because so far anything that has

happened to bring law and order and to put an end to corruption has been with the intervention of the Supreme Court. When they got to hear that Anna Hazare was going to approach the Supreme Court, what suddenly changed that they decided to release him. Was it the embarrassment of thinking that the Supreme Court gives the freedom to any individual in this country to protest in a peaceful manner? What they have done was totally undemocratic. That is the actual reason that they decide to release, which the Prime Minister himself has stated.

Sir, after that, I would like to come to para 15 where he says that the issue between the Government and Shri Anna Hazare is not one of different attitudes towards fighting corruption. I think, this is the biggest joke of all because if this was not the only issue, if the Government had formulated some kind of a Lokpal Bill, which would actually start to put an end to corruption, people would not have taken to the streets today.

Sir, everyone says, parliamentary democracy is being murdered. I say, 'how can you stop a peon from taking money, when his boss takes money? How can you stop the boss, when his Minister takes money? And how can you stop him when from top to bottom everybody is painted in corruption?' The thing is that the clean-up must start from the top. When the top man does not take, he can stop somebody else at the bottom ...*(Interruptions)* But unfortunately, Sir, today, our country has a clean and upright Prime Minister, who is bound and gagged by his colleague that when he needs to take action, he cannot take action that he wants to take ...*(Interruptions)* and that is the sad state of this country today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence please.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Sir, I would say that when our learned Prime Minister says those who believe that their voice and their voice alone represents the will of 1.2 billion people ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please keep silence.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: I think it equally applies to the Government because they are the ones who are representing the voice of 1.2 billion people and not Shri Anna Hazare. But the problem is that, like he said, the job that they were elected for are not doing that job. That is why the Civil Society had to come in and that is why the public is supporting the Civil Society because the Government does not seem to be doing the job that they have been elected for.

So, Sir, I would just like to end up by saying that you cannot suppress the movement of people like a Sheikh in an Arab country. You can see the biggest dictatorships that have been wiped out from the State of these movements; the Government had changed. They are hiding behind the police a political issue into an administrative issue.

But I would appeal to them that when they hide behind the police to arrest a 72-year old peaceful man trying to hold a protest, they should also then be answerable when they do not arrest the people who committed the 1984 genocide, who roam scot-free with the same protection of this police that has arrested an old man.

I would like to have an answer to that also. So, I would appeal that this Government must now recognise the needs and the voice of a billion people, what they are saying. I would appeal this Parliament to again uphold what we have been sent here to do. We must get over our differences and be seen doing something to give action to the voice which they are raising and not be seen here screaming, shouting, fighting, and making a mockery of ourselves which we have already done.

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, the House is having a discussion on the statement issued by Hon'ble Prime Minister on the situation that has arisen out of the arrest of Shri Anna Hazare ji in the country. If we see all the circumstances in totality, it shows complete failure of the UPA Government. Undoubtedly, the Government has failed on all the fronts. Civil Society is getting huge support from public because of the failure of this Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be quiet and let him speak.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: If RSS is behind this then it proves that public is supporting RSS. The Government is somewhere behind the conspiracy to dilute the burning issues like price-rise, corruption, terrorism, Naxalism and issues related to internal and external security and by putting all the focus, focusing only on the Jan Lokpal Bill. But the Government has fallen into the trap woven by itself and that is why the Government is making an appeal to the House. I think nobody who supports democracy can support the illegal and unconstitutional way in which Shri Anna Hazare and his associates were arrested and sent to Tihar Jail. Any one would criticise the same.

Therefore, we condemn their act of the Government and totally reject the statement issued by the hon. Prime Minister.

Sir, there is no longer any doubt that some where the failure of the Government is the reason behind the huge support the civil society is garnering. The acts of the Government have eroded the faith of the people not only in itself but also in the constitutional institutions. Today people are questioning the credibility of the Parliament, judiciary and executive. All these things are not happening all of sudden. This Government wants to trample down the democracy. Assent and dissent are the most powerful instrument of democracy. Democracy has equal space for both of these instruments as this is the actual meaning of it. But this Government is intolerant toward political differences. Many previous incidences have substantiated this. Everybody knows what has been done to Baba Ramdevji by this Government.

These people hijacked the campaign for cleanliness of the Ganges from the social organizations of the country and from Baba Ramdev ji. First, they highlighted Baba Ramdev ji through this issue and put him forward. Baba Ramdev ji advocated to bring back the black money stashed in foreign banks, submitted memorandum to the Government to this effect, organized signature campaigns.

He travelled around one lakh kilometers in the country, held public meetings, launched awareness campaign on a large scale. And moreover, he started hunger strike in Ramleela Maidan with the permission of the Government. It is a well known fact that the Ministers of the Government went to airport to receive him. But the way, police treated him, was inhuman and if his supporters had retaliated in the same way, the situation would have spun out of control in the country. This Government has tried to encroach upon the fundamental rights of the people of the country given by the Constitution. The Government tried to encroach upon the right to freedom of expression. Nobody has imagined on the night of 4th June, the treatment which was meted out to Baba Ramdev ji and his supporters and the same was not acceptable to anyone. Now, the people have become accustomed to such incidents. On 9th August, on the occasion of August Kranti, the manner in which these people acted and the Police handled the activists of Bharatiya Janta Yuva Morcha at Jantar Mantar is well known to all, but despite such incidents, the Government is saying that we have nothing to do with these matters. Whether the Police is ruling this country? If you have given so much power to the Police, then why do you hesitate from implementing

modern police law? Why do you not implement it? On the one hand, you would not think about the modernization of police and the implementation of modern police law and on the other hand, you are using the police for your selfish political motives. After misusing the police, when situation went out of control, you blame the police and want to project them as the personnels with doubtful integrity. The police who discharge their duty to protect the country have been entrusted the responsibility of maintaining internal security and the law and order in the country. It should be projected as people-friendly. Whereas the Government is renaming them as they personnels with doubtful integrity. Such an act of the Government is very condemnable.

Sir, the issues like Jan Lokpal and the lack of confidence in the Government have not arisen all of a sudden. Why the civil society and the common people of the country have lost their faith in the Lokpal Bill of the Government? The irregularities were committed in the appointment of CVC. The way in which the name of a tainted person has been considered, create doubt in the mind of the people as they term this exercise as malafide. Hence, the civil society is demanding to introduce the Jan Lokpal Bill in the House to keep away the malafide intention of the Government. We also do not agree with many issues of the Jan Lokpal. As we have said that there are equal place for consent and dissent in the democracy, but it is not possible that we will accept everything given by the civil society, it should not be accepted. Parliament has its own supremacy. The Parliament is the symbol of Legislature, the Supreme Court is the symbol of the Judiciary and the Prime Minister is the symbol of the executive. But at the same time, the three pillars of democracy-Legislature, Executive and Judiciary-should not be mortgaged to anybody else as has rightly been said by Lalujee. It will blackmail the entire democratic system. It may be a question of our consent or dissent. But whether it is possible to trample down someone's fundamental rights just for meeting our own political ends. It is not possible at all. This Government has continuously done such contemptuous act on 4th June, 9th August, 16th August. We condemn such acts of the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Sir, now there is no doubt that this Government is totally indulged in corruption. Everyone witnessed the bungling in the Commonwealth Games. Though, they are rejecting the CAG report. Last year, on the one side, the Commonwealth Games are being

organized in Delhi and on the other side, people were becoming the victim of dengue in Delhi. It is a well known fact that entire Delhi was in the grip of dengue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, please be brief.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: It is not a hidden fact that Delhi was in the grip of different diseases. Scams are being committed by someone else and the people of Delhi were suffering. After that, whatever situation emerged in Delhi, the behavior of the Government on that is not hidden to anyone. In addition to the Commonwealth Games Scam, 2G Spectrum scam, one more bigger scam, i.e., KG Basin scam is about to be disclosed. Air India is there. It has been totally finished by these people. There is Adarsh Society scam also. The Government is a Government of scams.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Therefore, there is resentment among the people about the rampant corruption during the regime of this Government. This Government should understand the resentment and feeling of the people. I would like to ask the UPA Government, especially the Congress Party that they should try to understand the changes taking place in the world. Although, India is a democratic country with deep roots of democracy and it will be more strong in future, but keeping in view these changes in the world, Government should abstain from adopting dictatorship. I would like to warn this Government once more that it should abstain from misusing the police, and quelling the Constitutional Institutions and suppressing the democratic values and expression of thoughts. It should also stop attacking expression of thoughts which is being done by it continuously. It may be a matter of Baba Ramdev or attacks on volunteers of Bharatiya Janta Yuva Morcha or yesterday's incident of attacks on Anna Hazare and his associates, all these issues should be taken seriously. All such acts of this Government should be enquired into so as to know which external power is compelling this Government for quelling our democratic values.

KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN (Mandsaur): Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on this important issue during the ongoing debate.

Sir, I have been elected to the Parliament for the first time and I want to tell you that during the last two years, I have learnt a lot from the views expressed by

the senior Members and the top leaders of the other parties in favor or against the various issues during the discussions held on different occasions. I came to know for the first time, as to how a debate is initiated in the Parliament, what is the importance of the Parliamentary traditions and the manner in which the views are expressed by each other with dignity and tolerance in this Parliamentary democracy. I have also learnt how to present own view- point firmly and express disagreement with humbleness. I have learnt a lot during my last two years in the Parliament which is considered a school of learning about democracy.

Sir, I want to tell you with full confidence and pride an incident in this very Parliament that occurred two three years ago. At that time, a Member of another party was conducting the House occupying the Chair just like you. He was occupying the Chair as a Deputy Speaker at that time. A Member from a party was speaking during that debate. When the Deputy Speaker rang the bell, some other MPs in a lighter mood commented that as he is a Member from your Party so please give him more time to speak. Then, from the Chair, he said that it is a matter of great pride for the first time elected Member of Parliament like him and he is not associated with any party while occupying the Chair. He has been in the Chair rising above the party politics. This is the dignity and seriousness of our Parliamentary democracy.

Sir, I want to say that Hon'ble Gurudas Dasgupta ji is not present here right now. He said "Patience is the virtue of Parliamentary Democracy." I respect him very much. As I have already said that if we take care of this little bit more that we are representing our respective Constituencies and 120 crore people of this country. If we just listen to each other, we can give them an opportunity to feel proud. Oppose or show your dissent but at least listen to each other seriously with decency and an understanding of the seriousness of the matter.

Sir, today, as no discussion is going on the Bill here, therefore, I don't want to talk about that. The Hon'ble Speaker has provided us an opportunity to have discussions here under Rule 193 on rights. Public expectations are associated with those rights wherein people expect from us that we will enact laws for them. Hon'ble Lalu Prasad Yadav ji has very strongly raised the issue of 'Parliamentary Supremacy'. The people like me completely agree with him. I am also a member of the same Standing Committee before whom Hon'ble Anna Hazare ji and his team members had deposed four days

ago. I just want to say that rising above party politics, we all had requested him that day also that we were ready to listen his views. I want to state that our Standing Committee will finally present such a Bill in the Parliament that the people of this country will also feel proud of.

Sir, many words like 'Satyagraha', 'Anshan' have been used here last time. I am not opposed to anybody. I honor and respect Hon'ble Anna Hazare ji. I respect Baba Ramdev too. But if false thing is hidden in the name of Satyagraha, then it will be wrong. It is not good to use Ramlila Ground for demonstration which was booked in the name of organizing a Yoga camp. Many senior members here have expressed their views about hunger strike. Mahatma Gandhi definitely sat on hunger strikes, but always for the purification of soul and for gaining inner strength and creating remorse in the minds of his opponents. He never used such words in his life to dishonor anyone.

Sir, I want to say a thing or two. None of us is against Hon'ble Anna Hazare ji. The people associated with him are associated under nationwide movement going on against corruption. Anna ji himself believes that Lokpal is merely a law and corruption will not be totally wiped out just by epactirfgra law. Corruption will be eliminated only by setting high standards of morality, by learning lessons from the lives of great personalities associated with freedom movement and by moving forward following their ideology.

Sir, I would definitely like to say that Civil Society Organizations have contributed a lot in this regard. They have also expressed their views on many Bills, but it is not proper to name the Government's bill as 'Jokepal', burn its copies and the copies of the Constitution framed by Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar ji and giving a call on 9th August saying 'Leaders, Quit the Nation'. Sir, all are leaders. Only people from political parties are not leaders. Those persons are also leaders who are leading the movement. Those leading the agitators and running the 'India Against Corruption' Movement are also leaders. Such bitter remarks will not enhance the dignity of the Parliamentary democracy. Parliamentary democracy will be questioned and we shall not be able to provide rights to people.

I want to say one more thing. On the issue of his arrest, Hon'ble Mulayam Singh Yadav ji and others raised the issue of breach of fundamental rights.

17.00 hrs.

Here, I also want to quote Dushyant Kumar ji who has said:-

“Himmat se sach bolo to bura mante hain log, Ro-ro-kar bat karne ki aadat Nahi sahi.”

Sir, I am also not in the habit of talking in grief. But when the issue of fundamental rights is discussed, we must recall as to when rights were violated after country's independence. If 'Parjania' film is banned in Gujarat, it is also a breach of freedom of expression when police commits atrocities in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan or in any other state. I am not saying so to score points but I am talking about all the States. When police commits atrocities in Singur, when police uses power against the people in Uttar Pradesh demanding Uttarakhand, when Irom Sharmila has been staging hunger strike in Manipur opposing Arms Act continuously for many years and on which there have been very little discussions here in the Parliament, then that issue was not discussed at all. When atrocities against tribal people in Tadmetla of Chhattisgarh were committed and when people of civil society, Swami Agniveshji went there to register protest against it, then they too were opposed. They were not allowed to register a protest. I want to say that the issue of violation of fundamental rights is required to be discussed very seriously. We cannot find any solution to this problem just by casting aspersions on each other.

I, therefore, would just like to say that a number of Bills namely, Land Acquisition Bill, Benami Transactions Bill, Women Empowerment Bill, Mining Policy Bill and many more such Bills are in the pipeline which are likely to be introduced in this August House. It will empower the common men. Similarly, there were Bills which were before our Standing Committee like the Whistleblowers Bill, Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill and many other Bills for ensuring transparency and fixing responsibility. These are also in the pipeline. In such a scenario, we should all maintain the dignity and importance of the Parliamentary democracy and move forward and should learn a lesson from such incidents. Such incidents make amply clear that if we fail to shoulder our responsibility of making Legislation, then other people will come forward to fill the vacuum so created and the same thing happened this time.

I would just like to say that all of us who have gathered here on this occasion should try to fulfill the expectations of the people through the Parliament in future.

This is the only submission and I would like to make, being the first time MP.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those hon. Members who want to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House, they can do so. It will be treated as part of the proceedings.

17.04 hrs.

[SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI *in the Chair*]

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Respected Chairman Sir, today Hon. Prime Minister of India has given a statement in this august House regarding the incident that occurred yesterday. My party RSP strongly believes that the Congress party is solely responsible for whatever happened. We have been observing that the entire cabinet has become corrupt on one hand while the prices of essential commodities has been escalating on the other. When on one hand unemployment is rising among the youths, on the other, the farmers are also not getting MSP for their produce, under such circumstances, Anna Hazare and Baba Ramdev gave the clarion call for a movement against corruption. But what did we find after that? The senior leaders and ministers of Congress met Baba Ramdev secretly, sat together and set up the draft committee. At that time, the Congress party had forgotten about the supremacy of Parliament and that it had the last say on any legislation to be made. At that time, the opposition was actually bypassed and thus complication arose.

When the draft Lokpal Bill was being prepared, Anna Hazare had opposed its salient features and later had declared that movement would be organised against it. At that time, the Government realized that Parliament was supreme and omnipotent. It is true that Parliament version of any law is final. But this realization dawned upon the Government much later. If extensive consultation had been done at that stage with everyone, this unwelcome situation might not have arisen, therefore, I say that Congress is solely responsible for yesterday's incident.

We all know that people of this country enjoy certain fundamental rights granted by the constitution of India. They have the right to oppose any law of the Government, to organise any movement, or satyagraha, non-cooperation

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

movement and even to resort to hunger strike. But now-a-days, these fundamental rights are shrinking. As a result, the tenets of democracy are going for a toss and the supremacy, integrity and dignity of the Parliament are also diminishing. This aspect must be considered.

Annaji had declared 15 days back that he would resort to a fight to the finish if his version of Bill is not accepted. The Government arrested him even before he could embark upon his movement and passed on the responsibility to the Delhi Police. Annaji had applied for permission beforehand but was denied the same. So many conditions were imposed as to the number of protesters, number of vehicles and duration of the fast etc. These were entirely against the fundamental rights to the citizens of the country. This was not proper on the part of the Government. Moreover the movement was to be very peaceful and there was no threat to the law and order situation of the city. The place from where he was arrested was not under Section 144. Not even five persons had gathered there; no violation of law had taken place. So the arrest was completely illegal. In other places, where genuine breach of rules are taking place, no action is being taken but here, unnecessary measures are being adopted. Thus the Central Government should shoulder the responsibility of whatever had happened. The Lokpal Bill which had been tabled and sent to the standing committee is very ineffective and weak. We want a strong, steady and effective Lokpal Bill through which the hopes and desires of the countrymen will be fulfilled. Moreover, the democratic rights of the people must be safeguarded and they should be free to exercise these without any favour or fear. This is the duty of the Government with these words, I condemn that action of the UPA Government in the end and conclude my speech.

[Translation]

*SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Discussion under Rule 193 is going on in the House on the demand by the entire Opposition after the submission and clarification made by the Hon. Prime Minister in regard to the suppressive action taken by the Government against the proposed hunger strike by the famous social worker Shri Anna Hazare ji on the Jan Lokpal Bill. Several arguments are being given by the Government and Opposition in this regard. Respected Anna ji wanted to start his hunger strike from the Jantar-Mantar in Delhi. He had sat on hunger strike there before this also and only then, the Government was forced to announce the

constitution of a Joint Drafting Committee for Bill. After refusal by the Government to accept the suggestions forwarded by Shri Anna ji and his supporters, they put the Bill on fire and announced agitation in the capital Delhi from 16th August. But refusal by the Government to give permission has made it more a matter of violation of Civil rights than the Jan Lokpal Bill.

The Government has been taken aback by the support being received by Shri Anna Hazare ji all over the country. The very Government which is entrusted with the responsibility of upholding the human rights is violating the civil rights with the police support today. Our senior respected leader Shri L.K. Advani ji has even compared it with the Emergency.

It means the right guaranteed by the Constitution is being violated by the Government. The Constitution gives the freedom to oppose the Government and hold demonstrations and, therefore, the Government cannot snatch this freedom from us with the support of police. The treasury benches did not allow the Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 16th August. Is it not suppressing the Freedom of Expression? It should be prohibited. The Government has arrested Anna merely on the grounds of suspicion. Taking of action against Anna who is known for his non-violent agitation under apprehension that the agitation might turn violent truly reminds the Emergency period. Before this, everybody saw the oppressive action, lathi charge by the Delhi Police on the people sleeping at Ramlila Maidan on 4th June, 2011. Can this Government truly claim to be the custodian of the civil rights?

We are living in a democratic set up and opposition to a view point is considered as part of the set up but this Government which is very deeply engrossed in corruption does not like to hear even a word in its opposition and this cannot be the democracy. The Government is behaving in an authoritarian way. Now, it has come to the light that the Government wants to take Anna to any other place after releasing him. But Shri Anna does not agree to move from Tihar jail even after release. This means that Anna does not believe in assurance given by the Government. The treatment given to Ramdev by the Government is before us. In these circumstances, if Anna is making demand from the Government for his unconditional release, then what is wrong in it? The Government should not make it a prestige issue. If Anna finds shortcomings in the Jan Lokpal Bill, he has every right to express about it. Today, the Government has lost its credibility in the people also.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

That is why, the movement led by Anna Hazare ji is getting support all over the country. But the Government has not been presenting itself taking stern action against corruption despite having been encircled in many allegations of corruption. The Ministers and Members of Parliament belonging to the Treasury Benches are locked in Tihar jail because of allegations of corruption. But the Government is making false claims regarding black-money and corruption. The image of the Prime Minister might be clean but the Prime Minister, being the leader of the country and posing himself a mute spectator on the corruption being made by his subordinates is guilty like Dhirtrashtra. We will have to think over it also. Three farmers died in Mawal in firing by the police on the farmers making demand of water for agriculture in Congress ruled Maharashtra of the country. Whether it is a Government system or police system but this case has not been taken care of. Our Prime Minister has proved this through his behavior. The Government resorted to lathi charge on thousands of youths who were the members of Bharatiya Janta Yuva Morcha, a youth unit of Bharatiya Janta Party and have come from all corners of the country to draw the attention of the Government towards the corruption and black-money on the 9th August, the Revolution Day. What was their fault? Whether the Government has any grudge against the persons vocal against corruption and that is why, the Government is making atrocities on them. But now, the common man has started understanding all these things. This Government has achieved the medal of the most corrupt Government of the country till date. It has no right to stay in power. The Government is not willing or reluctant to adhere to the facts mentioned by the Prime Minister in his statements. Then, how one could have belief in the Prime Minister's statement. Nothing will happen by making big claims only. The question is how it is to be implemented. The common man will decide on this. This Government is very much condemnable for its violation of civil rights.

*SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): I am very sorry to see the actions taken against Anna Hazare. The Government has behaved very cruelly with the people and has been doing so and the people will give befitting reply in the upcoming elections in 2014.

The public have come to know very well that this Government is not only corrupt but autocratic also. The Central Government has mistreated the public by the use of force by virtue of power and the public will not let the Government go unpunished.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Our country is a democratic country and to stage protest and demonstration is the fundamental right of a citizen. The citizen can stage protest and demonstration peacefully anywhere and yesterday, Anna Hazare ji was moving to stage hunger strike peacefully along with the people of the country but the Government has made the hunger strike of Anna ji unsuccessful by the sheer use of force.

This autocratic Government has not only made the hunger strike led by Anna unsuccessful but violated the fundamental rights of the people also. The people have come to know this very well and they will give reply to this in the upcoming elections.

The Government and the parties supporting the Government are making various comments regarding Anna Hazare and the resentment of the people could not be lessened by those comments. In fact, the public will not let the parties which are making comments regarding Anna Hazare, go unpunished in the upcoming elections in 2014 because this is not Anna Hazare only but the public of the country as a whole.

If Anna Hazare were on wrong path, he could not have got the support of lakhs of the people. The public knows very well that this Government is anti-people.

[English]

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO (Purulia): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you that you have given me a chance to participate in the debate on the Prime Minister's Statement.

The whole country is now boiling because of price rise. The common people are facing a lot of difficulties and they are living from hand to mouth in this situation. On the other hand, what we are seeing is that corruption is increasing by leaps and bounds day by day. From the very beginning of the UPA-II Government, there have been various scandals like the Commonwealth Games scandal, Adarsh Housing Society scandal, 2G Spectrum scandal and K-G Basin scandal.

Sir, these are the various problems which are being faced by the common people of our country. What we have seen is that the people are protesting in various voices, in the form of demonstrations, *dharnas* etc.

Day before yesterday our country has celebrated the 65th Independence Day and the Monsoon Session of Parliament is also continuing. What have we seen

yesterday? Anna Hazare wanted to sit on a demonstration and Delhi Police, under the direction of the UPA-II Government, arrested him, and later wanted to release him. What is the message that is going to the people of our country? This is not the common attitude of our country. The issue is of civil liberty which has been attacked upon by the Delhi Police yesterday. The action of Delhi Police is unlawful and undemocratic.

Sir, the Government is itself creating problems. What have we seen before? There was the camp of Baba Ramdev. The Ministers went there, sat with him and talked with him. Then, we have seen that the Government consulted Anna Hazare in regard to framing the Lokpal Bill. The Cabinet Ministers of UPA-II Government have drafted a Lokpal Bill, but they are adamant on their position. The Opposition is adhering to the Government in all respects in defending the supremacy of Parliament, just as we want a strong Lokpal Bill, which includes the Prime Minister also.

What is the message that is going in our country regarding corruption? Corruption is a vital issue in our country. The politicians and the leaders are sending this message to our country that they are adhering to their position. In connection with framing the Lokpal Bill, I would like to submit that a strong and effective Lokpal Bill must be made so that it would have a demoralising effect on corruption in our country, which has been emerging day by day in all the electronic media and print media of our country.

Sir, I, on behalf of my party, All India Forward Bloc, condemn whatever incident took place yesterday. Sir, through you, I also urge upon the Government to include the Prime Minister in the strong and effective Lokpal Bill.

[Translation]

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in this debate. I can't wholly support the statement made by our Hon'ble Prime Minister expressing his sorrow, because it is partially true. completely. Who is governing the country the police or the Prime Minister. Who is superior? Our Hon'ble Home Minister is sitting here. I want to ask him whether he is directing the police or the police are dictating him. It ceases to be a democracy. It is a violation of the fundamental rights of our citizens. It reminds me of the imposition of Emergency in the country in 1975 when I was a student of 16 years. During the reign of former Prime Minister Smt. Indira

Gandhi, we came to know about ESMA, NASA, MISA. Thereafter, we witnessed POTA in this country. Today UPA is at the helm of affairs and yet a draconian law like AFSPA is in force. Such laws do not protect democracy, they are against the Constitution. For this I will urge the Prime Minister and the Home Minister to withdraw all these draconian laws as we can no longer allow them to be in force. I strongly condemn what happened with Anna Hazare yesterday.

[English]

I condemn this incident, that is, in whatever way the Government has tackled incident of Shri Anna Hazare and his associates.

[Translation]

Gross injustice is being meted out by the Government to those students, farmers and the common men who are organizing democratic agitation across the country.

Even our Constitution does not permit all these things. Not only the UPA Government but also the opposition parties have to think about the situation in a constructive way. Such things are happening in several states. In many states, there are such governments that are not allowing the rule of law to prevail and they have been trampling down the democratic agitation. I oppose this as well. They also should not rule like that.

In my state, the previous Left Front Government was not also listening to the voice of civil society, they were crushing *...(Interruptions) the people with the help of police force. What happened to them afterwards has been witnessed not only by you but also the whole state saw the result. I don't want the UPA Government to meet the same fate as they are also not treating well with the civil society.

Sir, I request the UPA Government to permit Shri Anna Hazare and his associates to hold a programme anywhere they want. This is a great programme for our country. ... (Interruptions) Sir, I am concluding.

One of our great artists and litterateurs, Sharat Chandra ji had once sato prior to independence said that it became a serious threat to the country when the ruler and the ruled came to the similar line of thinking. He had said that the British Police and Intelligence Bureau would now be our conscience keeper. I want to ask the

*Not recorded.

Prime Minister and Home Minister if the police will be a conscience keeper of the democracy of our country. Will we follow the dictate of the police about the number of people getting together, about the place of dharna? Don't we have the right to die, the right of observing fast, the right of being healthy and the right of holding agitation? We can't support this.

Let him come out and let his protest go ahead. This will strengthen our democracy and make it vibrant as well.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Ordering for the arrest of Sh. Anna Hazare in the morning and releasing him the evening is like taking a U-turn. The Government should take decision on such sensitive matters after considering all aspects. Such an act has downgraded the image of the Government and it has given an opportunity to attack the constitutional institutions. Since the statement given by the Prime Minister was ambiguous, it has down graded the position of Prime Minister.

The arrest and release of Shri Anna Hazare is not merely a police action, hence I criticise the Prime Minister's statement on the whole incident as it was full of ambiguity.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Hon. Minister Shri Kapil Sibal to intervene.

[Translation]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, today, I rise to support the Prime Minister's statement expressing my views in Hindi as normally when I try to speak in English, though I know that I am good at English. I am asked as to why I do not speak in Hindi. Today, I am surprised that Mulayam Singh Ji have also big statements about human rights saying that constitution has provided certain human rights to everybody. I also have the fundamental right to speak in language of my choice *i.e.* I am free to speak in English or in Bangla, or in Punjabi or in Hindi. But when I rise to speak in this House, I do not have any right because you please always oppose me. Anyway, I do agree with you. The debate which I was listening to ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: If you will speak in English then only one percent members will listen to you and if you speak in Hindi, then 85 percent members will listen to you.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: You are right. You are saying this in my favour only. I always listen to the opposition's suggestions, as they are made to the Government for its welfare only. I do agree with it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the chair.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I think that we have not taken up the actual issue which was required to be discussed today. We are discussing, the circumstances under which Anna Ji was arrested. A question is being raised as to why Anna Ji was sent to Tihar jail and why he has not yet been released. What are the circumstances under which he is not being released? His fundamental rights have been violated. Hon. Minister of Home Affairs will reply to all these questions. But I would like to put one basic point before you. I respect Anna Ji. But when he started the hunger strike what was his intention behind it. It should be clear as to why he is on hunger strike? There is only one reason and that is only known to Anna Ji himself. He says that his Lokpal Bill should be brought forward in Parliament, otherwise he will go on hunger strike. This is the main thing. There is no other reason for going on hunger strike by him. This is the only reason. We, in the Parliament should ask this question from ourselves that whether it is a constitutional demand? This question should be asked by opposition also. We all should also ask it and all the political parties and Members of Parliament should ask this question to themselves.

The purpose of the hunger strike is that in the coming days people will demand for introducing a Bill in the Parliament drafted by themselves, failing which they will threaten to go on hunger strike. Is it constitutional? If the reply to this question is in affirmative then it shows that the basic spirit behind this hunger strike is also unconstitutional. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: It is not so. In this regard even the Leader of the House ...*(Interruptions)* nobody wants the Bill to be passed as it is ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will be recorded in the proceedings on speaking without permission.

...*(Interruptions)**

*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take the permission of the Chair first and after that only you should speak.

[Translation]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: All the Members of the Parliament should hold a discussion on this matter as to whether the demand is constitutional and if it is not constitutional, then how can this hunger strike be constitutional? Today, after 64 years we are in a position where the country is making progress. I would like to put my views before you that perhaps no country in the world would like to see India progressing. If we condemn our Constitution, Parliament and blame one another by sitting here and allow to deform the constitutional structure then I think we are doing gross injustice to ourselves. The injustice is not limited to ourselves, but it is against masses of the country. This basic question is before us. People are saying that we did gross injustice. We have violated the fundamental rights. Do we, as members have got any fundamental or constitutional rights here? The Government brought the Bill. You asked as to why we talked with Annaji. We talked not out of arbitrariness. There was a demand, discussion and a thought so we talked to him. They requested to be heard.

[English]

We are a democratic Party. We believe in transparency. We believe in openness.

[Translation]

We are ready to talk to you and under those circumstances we started to talk to them. We had nine meetings with them. After that we consulted the political parties. We did not say anything unconstitutional. We discussed it with you. ...*(Interruptions)* We came to you on 23rd July and on 3rd July. It is a separate matter whether we consulted you early or late. We came to you. We presented the Bill in the Parliament only after consulting you. We told that we would first listen to you and then consult the political parties and take their views. We wrote letters. You can have objections over it, but when we wrote letters some people did reply. After that parliamentary meetings were held and your opinions were sought and then the Bill was introduced. What was unconstitutional about that? People are blaming us that we have violated the Constitution. If this matter is discussed then I think the whole House will be unanimous.

The entire House should give a message that a person who is not a Member of the House, has no constitutional power to dictate us that only his Bill will be passed and if not, he will go on hunger strike.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): You not only talked to them but constituted a drafting Committee also by sitting together while you did not discuss the Lokpal issue with us. Of course, a letter was written. You are saying in such a way as if the parties of this House were also treated at par with them but you did not do so. In 50 years of my political life, I have seen a number of all party meetings. It was the first all party meeting where almost all the parties criticized the Government on this issue. You constituted a drafting Committee sitting together bypassing both the Parliament and Political Parties. It consisted of five representatives from their side and five from our side. This imbalance needed to be corrected.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Advani ji, I am grateful to you for putting this point before the House. I would like to reply in this regard. We have never bypassed Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: You should give an example whether five Ministers of the Government and five members from the so called Civil Society had ever formed a drafting Committee and held meetings. You should also reply to the question of Sushma ji as she said in the morning that she was surprised to hear when the team of Anna Hazare came to meet us that they had asked the Government to include the representatives from opposition party also. I don't know.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I want to ask the Hon'ble Minister that as you have said it was a unique experiment which was not unconstitutional. It is all right, it was a unique experiment which was not unconstitutional. But when the experiment failed, why do you ridicule that person. You are ridiculing the person on television. If you are negotiating with a person and if that experiment fails, then you should at least respect the person concerned and please do not ridicule him. You were ridiculing that person on television. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): You will never believe us. It was never discussed. They did never say. I was Chairman in that meeting. They said that you invite us in the all Party meeting on 3rd July 2011. I said we are unable to invite

you because you are not from political party. Therefore, if you want to place your views to the political party, you are free to do so. The entire proceedings have been recorded, who said what has been recorded. It was never said and it is not correct. I wrote to all political parties. I wrote to all the Chief Ministers belonging to different political parties. And that letter was written before the last meeting with the drafting committee. In respect of the draft committee, I made it quite clear before the meeting started that this is a new experiment we are doing. Normally the Bills are drafted by the civil servants in the Ministry. This time we are having exchange of views with the representatives of the civil society. When he was sitting on dharna, many political parties supported it, they sent their representatives, they sent their people to him. Therefore, we told them that this was an exercise we were making and that there was no precedent. But the normal practice of law-making after we conclude discussions with you, draft the Bill, we will discuss with the political parties. In between I got the comments of the Chief Ministers, political parties; shared the comments with them. And thereafter the political parties meetings were called. You were present. I was present. All of us were present. We know who said what.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: You have not clarified what was said by Sushmaji. Were they telling something to us which was not true?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Not true.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: This was said by Sushmaji even at that all-party meeting when she initiated the debate and no one, not even from the Government, even at the end contradicted what she said.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: It was not necessary.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Why should I contradict? How am I privy to what transpired between Anna Hazare and Sushmaji?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: You yourself admitted that this is a unique experiment which has not been tried before.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: We said it on the first day that this is a unique experiment that we are trying and it is not unconstitutional. This is nothing unconstitutional nor undemocratic. Let us be clear about that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I spoke to you over phone. You said your politburo has supported Mr. Anna Hazare's first thing. I spoke to you over phone. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We have given a written note. We supported some of the demands of Anna Hazare and not his movement. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Bolpur): The Government initially promoted Anna Hazare. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sushma ji, I am happy to know that you are a soft-hearted lady and you want that. It is right that we should not ridicule anybody. But you never objected about the way our Hon'ble Prime Minister was being ridiculed. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I am stating it here also. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: You did not say anything today in the morning. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Now, I speak in the House.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: You have not spoken since morning. Our Prime Minister is being ridiculed by way of letters written to him. Sushma ji, have you ever spoken a single word about him? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Hon'ble Minister, I want to speak on record that some sentences in the letter written by Anna ji were objectionable to some extent. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Why did you not raise this in the morning. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: In the morning, we were discussing some other points. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The matter was totally different in the morning. ...*(Interruptions)* You should have pointed out in the morning. If you are soft for Anna ji, then you should have pointed out the matter in the morning itself. ...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I am not talking about soft heart. I am saying this on record that you have raised a question. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Minister, please raise your point through Chair instead of talking to each other.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: You have raised a point that some sentences of the letter written by Anna ji were very objectionable. I also do not support that content. But I want to tell Chidambaram ji that those points can also be responded humbly.

Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, humbleness and aggressiveness are not contradictory to each other. Even the most aggressive matter can be raised humbly. It does not mean that the person is fully corrupt. One cannot reply in this way. You could have replied in a humble manner. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Minister, if you address the Chair, it will reduce. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Hon'ble Chairman, discussion has been diverted from the main issue. I raised the main issue which I was supposed to raise. The way discussion is being held shows that we are cutting the same branch on which we are sitting. We all should think that we are bringing down the dignity of the Parliament. At present, we are giving right to a person who is not a member here and we are discussing here that you. ...*(Interruptions)* We all should say that. ...*(Interruptions)* We all are sitting here to enact the law. If a member of Civil Society demands for getting a law enacted as per his will, we will not accede to his request. Such a message should be given to countrymen from the House. ...*(Interruptions)* If you raise the matter here, it means you are safeguarding the House. But today, we are not safeguarding the Parliament, we are playing politics. ...*(Interruptions)* If you are not safeguarding the Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)* It is a challenge before you to safeguard the democracy. ...*(Interruptions)* You are not safeguarding the democracy ...*(Interruptions)*.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please maintain peace. Hon. Minister may continue his speech. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sharad ji has made a point that if we follow his advice, we would have followed the right path. ...*(Interruptions)* It has been stated by Sharad ji. He told us if we follow the advice of the Opposition, it will be the right direction. Either you should work in the interest of masses as they have given ten years to serve or wait for the year 2014. Ultimately, the people have to decide as to who are in favor or against them. ...*(Interruptions)* Please do not advise us. ...*(Interruptions)* World has undergone major a change. ...*(Interruptions)* Sharad ji has rightly said that the world has undergone a major change. Let us understand the world. The Bill introduced in the House in the interest of the country should be passed as soon as possible so that country can witness change and progress and the common man can get employment ...*(Interruptions)*. It is not in the interest of the country to disrupt the proceedings of the Parliament daily and not allow passing of laws and legislations. We are here to debate and to let the Parliament function and not to violate its sanctity.

Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, with these words, I express my gratitude to you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

[English]

*SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT (Kachchh): This is really sad that in a democratic government of India should resort to such inhuman activities when demonstrations are not being allowed to be done in a peaceful and democratic way. The arrest of Anna Hajareji was really illegal because in a democratic country like India resorting to such mannerism is very saddening. This shows India in a poor light in the international arena. The Government should resort to such tactics for people like terrorists and naxals and not civil society people like Annaji.

The Government should change its attitude and stop suppressing such strong reactions from the people. Because this will send a wrong message in people that the Government is not serious in eradicating corruption from India. So, the Government should be more diplomatic and listen to people and their needs

*DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): I am extremely thankful to you for permitting me to react on Hon'ble Prime Minister's speech on the issue of Democratic protest of Shri Anna Hajare Ji.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

It was extremely embarrassing and shameful the way this Government has tackled the issue. This Government had reacted against the spirit of Constitution of India framed by Baba Saheb Ambedkarji and in unconstitutional manner.

I respect the supremacy of Parliament in framing the Lokpal Bill to curb the corruption. But this Government earlier acted in panicky manner and disregarded the entire opposition and conducted dialogue with members of Civil Society headed by Shri Anna Hazareji.

Later on, the senior Ministers of Government and spokesperson of Congress party attacked Anna Hazareji and charged them as corrupt. He equated him as "A" gang, this is very much unfortunate and against the spirit of Democracy. It was unwanted and false charge targeted to them.

On 16th August, after series of discussion and changing the places for "Indefinite Hunger strike" on Gandhian way, Government changed its stand and imposed the 144 rule at J.P. Park where Government earlier agreed. Government also imposed unconstitutional terms and condition and Anna Hazareji was arrested in haste. The agitation spread to entire nation and Govt. came on back foot resulting in to ordering the release of Annaji.

Sir, I demand Annaji should be released from Jail. He should be allowed to continue the stir and should be assured for Lokpal Bill by including Prime minister in it.

*SHRI N. KRISTAPPA (Hindupur): Hon. Chairman Sir, Shri Anna Hazare's arrest is unconstitutional, because this Government, instead of bringing in effective Lokpal Bill and fight corruption as desired by people of this country, is trying to stop this process. If we look at the history of scams in our country, from Bofors scam to recent 2G Spectrum scam, all these scams happened during Congress party's regime. In such circumstances, it is ridiculous to state Lokpal as non constitutional body. In many countries, Ombudsman system is operational and they are even questioning, head of their nations. And these nations are not treating Ombudsman as non constitutional body. In fact, we all know finance Commission and Planning Commission, though they are constitutional bodies, they are working independently. Similarly, to think that Lokpal system would emerge as parallel Government is not proper. Lokpal would be

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Telugu and speech was laid on the Table.

appointed by the Government. Institutions like CEC are autonomous. Though they are appointed by the Government, they have independent authority. Though constitution has provided for functions of these institutions, it would be improper to say that these institutions are independent. There is a need to bring Prime Minister in the ambit of Lokpal. Telugu Desam Party is clear in this regard.

Supreme Court has clearly defined 'Public Servant' and also ruled that under 'Prevention of Corruption Act', Prime Minister is liable for investigation. We have a precedence of examining our then Prime Minister Late Shri P.V. Narsimha Rao in JMM bribery case. When civil society is striving to make our country corruption free, it is unfair on the part of the Government to act in vengeful manner. Instead, the Government should support persons like Anna Hazare and bring effective Lokpal Bill. This is my demand to this Government. For last 40 years, this Bill was kept pending. And it reflects short comings of our political system. We should accept this fact and work to bring an effective Bill. When Anna Hazare started this movement, he was ridiculed. Later, it was agreed to constitute a Joint Drafting Committee. At that point of time, it was agreed because there were elections in five states and it was not a sincere gesture. I demand release of Anna Hazare and once again state that his arrest is unconstitutional and condemn this act of Government. With these words, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Mirza Mehboob Beg - not present.

*SHRI THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN (Chidambaram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I heartily thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak in this discussion on the statement made by the Prime Minister this morning on the arrest of Anna Hazare.

Hon. Prime Minister, in his lengthy statement, had elaborately described the situation and circumstances leading to the arrest of Anna Hazare. The statement of the Prime Minister has also explained extensively about the legislative powers and the rights vested with the Parliament.

It is stated in the statement that permission was granted to Anna Hazare but it was not acceptable to him and due to the stubbornness certain actions were about to be taken by him which led to apprehensions that the

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil and speech was laid on the Table.

law and order situation will be affected and hence the Government was conditioned to a situation leading to his arrest. This is what the Prime Minister had stated in his long statement.

He had stated that the Government is not against peaceful protests. Though the Prime Minister had stated that the arrest was made only to ensure law and order, it could have still been handled better. This arrest has created in the minds of the people a kind of negative reaction against the Government's action. A view is sought to be created that the Ruling Party is not forthcoming to wipe out corruption. An illusion is being created as though the Opposition alone is hell bent on rooting out corruption and is all out against it. They want to reap political gains out of this situation. Instead of sending him to jail, he could have been kept under house arrest or at least we could have allowed him to go ahead with his fasting and opened up negotiations further and we should have evolved ways and means to resolve this issue amicably once and for all. But this handling has only created an opinion that goes against the Government.

Today we are finding ourselves in a situation where we are not very clear whether this House is run by the Ruling Coalition or the Opposition. The Opposition is often taking this House to ransom. They feel that the House should function according to their whims and fancies. They stall the proceedings and I would like to record here that we are not able to raise our voice for the past two weeks against the injustice meted out to the poor hapless Tamils in Sri Lanka whose conditions are pitiable and pathetic in their own soil under inhuman conditions. Our feelings are deeply hurt when we find the Opposition forcing the House to adjourn and disrupt the proceedings at their will. We are also the representatives of the people, lakhs of them. We are denied of opportunity to raise the issue about the sad plight of lakhs of Tamils in Sri Lanka.

When the Opposition has its own way, the situation arising out of the arrest and the release of Anna Hazare only gives an impression that this Government has yielded to the pressure of such protestations. I urge upon the Government to take strong measures not against the protestors but against the corruption and more especially against the root cause of corruption and corrupt elements. There cannot be two opinions about this. Both the Treasury and Opposition Benches would agree with it. An illusion is created by the Opposition that only they are there to root out corruption and stem the rot. This myth has to be demolished. All of us must put our heads together to wipe out corruption totally from our system

for which we need to address the cause for corruption. Poverty and corruption are two sides of the same coin. Poverty can be eradicated only by way of abolishing corruption. In order to find an end to corruption, we must go in for revolutionary electoral reforms. It is only the big industrial houses and business houses that are funding the candidates and parties to ensure their say in the governance. Capitalists and industrialists are pouring in huge money giving rise to corruption. Hence, I urge upon the Government to root for strong and effective measures to wipe out corruption and nip it in the bud to stem the rot. Our methods of resorting to tenders, giving away contracts and auctioning must be streamlined to become more transparent, avoiding scope for corruption. Black money should be brought out.

Corruption has always been part of human history and it is not that easy to root it out. Mere legislations will not do. We have brought about several draconian laws like TADA, POTA and so on, but we are not able to contain terrorism and violence. So, fierce laws may not serve the purpose. *No Naddi not Mutthal Naadi Athuthani kyur vaai Naadi Vaaippa seyai*. Is what insisted upon by Thirukkural, the Tamil didactic literary piece: "Cure a disease through a basic approach of identifying its cause and source."

We must take effective steps to identify as to who are causing corruption, who are corrupting the system, who are the corrupt elements, who are benefiting out of corruption and must find a way to wipe out corruption completely from this country. I urge upon the Government to be firm against the corrupt capitalists and industrialists who are the source and root cause of corruption in the system. Both the Jan Lokpal and 'Raj Lokpal' or any other Lokpal as a law cannot stem corruption from the system. The root cause must be identified and the basic mindset must be changed. Hence I urge upon the Government to contain the grip and hold of the industrial houses and capitalists over our system and to find out ways and means to have a negotiated settlement to this problem by opening up dialogue again with Anna Hazare and find ways to address the problem of corruption in its totality.

[Translation]

*SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views in this debate. Corruption is a very big issue

*Speech was laid on the Table.

at present in the country. Corruption in any form has to be eradicated. It is heartening to see the youth of our country move forward against the corruption today. Today morning itself in the House, Hon. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh ji had called for total eradication of corruption. Hon. Prime Minister and the Government are committed to bring the Lokpal Bill which will become a law after due debate in this House.

The Hon. Members sitting in this House represent more than 100 crore of people of India. Such alert, aware and popularly elected public representatives may only bring an effective Bill to check corruption.

The three basic pillars of democracy, *i.e.*, the Parliament, the Executive and the Judiciary may only bring an effect and powerful Legislation. We respect Shri Anna Hazare ji, but he has to be a little patient with a sense of trust on the Government. There will definitely be an effective Bill to check corruption but you see, every process takes time. The Government need some time too. We should have a consensus in this issue. Only then, a Bill will be brought in.

Hon. Prime Minister has constituted a Group of Ministers to deal with corruption. This group has been entrusted with tasks like monitoring the use of public funds in the elections; taking immediate action on cases of corruption by public servants; ensuring transparency in Government procurements and contracts; and redressal of issues related to competitive bidding for harnessing natural resources and scanning of discretionary powers of the Union Ministers thereto etc. This group will submit its recommendations in a time-bound manner.

Moreover, this Bill has been referred to the Standing Committee for finding out existing anomalies, if any, and to remove them with their recommendations thereon. Thereafter, this Bill will be presented in the Parliament. I feel that since we have our own experts to prepare a Lokpal Bill, then a stubborn demand of a person from outside this House to introduce and pass his tailor-made draft in Parliament is not justified and logical at all. I have full faith in the Parliament and in the Hon. Prime Minister and I believe that the Bill introduced by the Government before the Parliament for eradication of corruption will prove to be a milestone in this regard.

*SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): The statement given by the Hon'ble Prime Minister detailing the irrational

style of functioning and imposing instructions by the Government at the request of social activist and Gandhian Shri Anna Hazare to allot him a suitable place in Delhi to stage a fast on 16th August, 2011, only presents this panic-stricken UPA Government in a poor light and shows that it is struggling hard to suppress people's voice against corruption.

The Prime Minister in his statement has shifted all the responsibility upon the Delhi Administration, and it clearly shows the Union Government's reluctance to shoulder the responsibility of all action, which cannot be termed as justifiable. The way Anna ji was arrested in early morning of 16th August, 2011 from his residence is quite undemocratic, unconstitutional and is against all the rules and laws.

We see, there is much hue and cry about honoring the democratic process of electing public representatives and Governments and to save the sanctity of the Legislative and the Parliament; but the manner in which the Union Government and Delhi Administration arrested Shri Anna Hazare and kept him in Tihar jail and thereafter, ordered to release him late night is shameful. Earlier, the Government boasted that he was arrested for a period of seven days, but under which specific circumstances was the Government compelled to release him only after ten hours of his arrest?

The manner in which this Government wish to suppress the public outcry through police force is totally outrageous and condemnable; otherwise the country will have to face serious repercussions of such actions of those in the Government, with far-fetching impact on our social framework.

The manner in which this UPA Government has taken the decision to suppress the protest of Shri Anna Hazare not only shows the lack of co-ordination between the Members of the Cabinet but also paints a shabby picture of this Government's inability in tackling such a situation and uncovers its malafied intention to crush a public-movement. This can pose a horrible threat to our democracy.

There can be no difference of opinion on the Constitution of an effective Lokpal to curb corruption, but the Government should also try to include the righteous suggestions of the Opposition parties and all those who are involved with this movement, so that the cancer of corruption spreading in the society and our public institutions may be effectively curbed and eradicated.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

*SHN RAM SINGH KASWAN (Churu): The Government has reminded the country of 1975 by sending Shri Anna Hazare to jail. Injustice has been done with the democracy. This Government has cleared that anybody who would oppose the policy of the Government publicly, will be crushed. The most amazing fact is that the person who is being insulted by the Government, is the member of that Committee which had prepared the draft Bill. It is a very sensitive matter. During the course of time, you would come to know that the more obstacles you create for Shri Anna Hazare, the more the public will join him in his campaign.

The Government had attempted to blame the police for all the actions and incidents and it is still doing the same thing. Who runs the Government and who controls the police? It is not acceptable to anyone of us that the Union Government has nothing to do with the actions taken against Shri Anna Hazare by Delhi Police. Everybody knows that the Delhi Police works under the Union Government. The arrest of Shri Anna Hazare has stunned the country. There was resentment in the country, consequently, he had to be released within hours of arrest. The younger generation of India has come to support Anna Hazare. There is resentment among the people in every nook and corner of the country. The Government can disagree with the demands of Shri Anna Hazare, but to crush the right to protest is dictatorship. First, they imposed objectionable conditions on Shri Anna, then attempts were made to prove him a culprit, just to stop him to go on a fast. It is reprehensible and deserve censure. He did not get the space for fast after so many repeated requests. It is a matter of concern that the present situation is defaming the country as well as creating fear among the people, still the Government seems visionless. Now, it feels that the Government has no clue about to what extent the general public is angry with the issue of corruption. Whether the Government will tell about the steps which have been taken in last seven years to control the corruption? The fact is that the Government has done nothing except giving empty assurances.

The way which is being followed by the Congress and the Government, is the way of political suicide. The Mahatma Gandhi ji had sat on hunger strike so many times for the freedom of the country, but even the Britishers had not treated Gandhi ji as this Government is treating Shri Anna Hazare today. Around twenty lakh people had participated in the rally of Shri Chaudhary

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Charan Singh ji. I also got a chance to be a part of that movement. Everything was calm in Delhi at that time. If a law would be enacted, then the same will be discussed in the House, not outside. No one is above the Parliament, but such attitude of the Government is against democracy.

[English]

*SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): I thank you for this opportunity to express my views under Rule 193 on Prime Minister's statement. This is an important statement given by our Prime Minister in a crucial occasion. The Constitution is supreme because it is consisting of the peoples' representatives from various parties and from various States and region of our Indian democratic country.

Our UPA Government is more concerned over the gradual development of corruption from top to bottom. Our Government tried to stop this corruption through stringent laws. Various amendments are made to put an end to corrupt practices in all the spheres.

Each and every people have the collective responsibility to bring a solution for this problem.

Lokpal Bill is introduced by our Government. It is our UPA Government which has the thrill to introduce this Bill in Parliament after 65 years of Independence.

The Civil Society wants to share their views from various sides of the economy. Our Governemnt pave the way to share their views regarding the formulation of the Bill. Even Anna Hajare and other people are expected to give their opinion. Each and every political parties are invited to share their views. Even though BJP and other Opposition parties are involved in creating confusion in smooth functioning of Parliament. UPA invited all the political parties to participate and to give their views. Where Anna or any other citizen of India can give their opinion. But, it should not affect the constitutional set up and should not bring any damage to the democracy. One cannot bend the law according to their wishes. Some rules and regulations are necessary to make this democracy successful one.

Now, Anna is backed by some opposition parties to create confusion and hurdle to the smooth functioning of ruling party.

Anyhow, Anna should not be adamant and should cooperate with Government's serious efforts. If he follows the Gandhian path, he should come forward to bring a

*Speech was laid on the Table.

conclusion for this common issue. It should not in any way affect the constitutional framework.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Home Minister to reply.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under which rule do you want to raise point of order?

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, a statement has been made by the hon. Prime Minister under Rule 372. Herein, it is said that a statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker. This is the rule under which the hon. Prime Minister has made a statement. There are many Members in the House who are here for a long time. The convention is that the Minister or the Prime Minister who ever makes the statement gives the reply. This convention has not been violated any time. I have consulted the office. That is the convention.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, after the hon. Prime Minister had made the statement today, the hon. Speaker said that she is permitting a discussion under Rule 193, as a special case. So, presently what we are doing is a discussion under Rule 193 and the right person to reply to that debate is the Home Minister.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I have a request that the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs should intervene. He should speak all his points during intervention. Since today, the Prime Minister is in Rajya Sabha and there is the motion in the House, hence, he is sitting there as a judge and we cannot call him here. Therefore, the Hon. Prime Minister should reply tomorrow and the Minister of Home Affairs should intervene today. The Minister of Home Affairs cannot reply the discussion ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): This is the plea to prevent the Government to reply. Please do not do that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I am asking him to intervene. But the Prime Minister should give the reply.

We cannot call him today. So, you call him tomorrow and let him reply tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to say with full humility that the Parliament works under the rule and now, this discussion is going on in the House under Rule 193. The Hon. Prime Minister has given his statement and the matter came to an end. Later on, there were thoughts whether it should be included in the discussion or not. At that time, the hon. Leader of Opposition was saying that there are some clarifications which needs to be done. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Okay, it is under Rule 193, but we are discussing on which issue, which statement? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: When there were the talks of clarifications, we said that first let a universal, comprehensive discussion be completed, which has done today. Hon. Members from both sides expressed their valuable views. You had a different opinion but Shri Lalu ji and other Members have said in other words that the dignity of the Parliament should be maintained. We have discussed on those issues and now, this discussion is going to be concluded with the reply on behalf of the Government and that reply is being given by the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs. There is no issue of intervention in it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, is okay that we are going to discuss under Rule 193, but we are discussing on what issue? We write in Rule 193 that discussion on the situation created by so and so and in this case of Rule 193, it should write as "discussion on the statement made by the Prime Minister", hence, the answer would be given by the person, who has made the statement.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Whether that discussion was limited? The discussion on his statement only was on an issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: That was the discussion on the statement of Hon. Prime Minister. Whatever Shri Lalu ji has said, was already there in the statement of Hon. Prime Minister. Parliamentary Process was there in the statement of Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: It was such a wonderful debate, we should not divert it by this topic. Please don't create such atmosphere. There is the answer on behalf of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Let the Home Minister intervene.

[Translation]

We are not referring but the Prime Minister should reply.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have heard the arguments. Now let me give the ruling.

Hon. Members, I agree that by convention the reply to a discussion on a Statement is usually made by the Minister who has made the Statement. The Statement was made by the hon. Prime Minister on demand from the principal Opposition Party as well as from all other parties. However, hon. Members would appreciate that the subject matter of the discussion basically pertains to the Ministry of Home Affairs, I would therefore, urge upon the Members not to insist on reply from the hon. Prime Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, a new convention is being created. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): No. In the morning a ruling was given. ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am deeply grateful to the hon. Leader of the Opposition and all other Members who have participated in this very informed and illuminating debate. I am sorry I was not here when some of the hon. Members spoke, for example, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav. But I am grateful to all hon. Members and I am particularly grateful to Shri Lalu Prasad Yadav who brought a lot of commonsense to the debate. What is missing in most debates is commonsense. I am grateful to him for bringing a lot of commonsense to the debate.

Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition, for whom I have great respect, raised a number of serious issues. I am bound to reply to them and I shall do my best to

reply to the issues that she raised, some of which has been answered by my colleague Shri Kapil Sibal. But I will also add my views on some of those questions.

Now, why did we hold discussions with Shri Anna Hazare? I think, hindsight is not always foresight. It may be that we should take a lesson from this experience. But at that point of time, many of us were busy with elections, the Government genuinely felt that we must engage civil society on a subject that has remained in limbo for nearly 30 or 35 years. I remember as a young Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel rising in this House most reluctantly to withdraw a LokPal Bill. How many LokPal Bills have been introduced and how many LokPal Bills have been withdrawn? I was not there during those days. Nevertheless I know that Anna Hazare's fast did create a certain resonance. A number of respected political leaders visited him; a number of them joined him on the platform; and there was general appreciation that he had taken up a cause that has been neglected by Parliament for very long. At that point the Government decided, perhaps, we could, as an experiment, as my senior colleague, the hon. Finance Minister said, let us invite some members of civil society and discuss the drafting of the Bill. It was done with the genuine and sincere intention of arriving at a Bill that will have the widest consensus. That is the frank answer to that question.

If you tell us today that was perhaps not a wise decision, I am not going to quarrel with you. If you tell us today that please do not follow that as a precedent, I will not quarrel with you. But I do not think that we can take the argument too far and say that we should not engage civil society at all. That is not possible. After all, in drafting Bills, many of you had been Ministers at some time or the other and the Minister concerned or the Ministry concerned do consult people. For example, if my colleague Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad was drafting a Bill on the Medical Council Act, I am sure he will consult eminent doctors of what should be put in the Medical Council Bill.

18.00 hrs.

If I am drafting a Bill I would consult various people, as I did in the amendment to the UAP Act, shortly after I took over as Home Minister. I consulted lawyers, I consulted Shri Arun Jaitley. In fact, I visited Shri Advani in his residence and asked him who he would name so that I could consult him. I consulted other lawyers. I consulted the late Shri Dwivedi, who was senior member of the Congress Party, who passed away. I consulted

other lawyers too. So, I think while you can find fault with us for an experiment that may have not gone entirely right, I do not think – and I submit with respect – do not take the argument to a point that we should not consult civil society at all. Consulting civil society to an extent and in a particular form, I think, is useful. The civil society has made valuable contributions to some of our laws. For example, on the MNREGA, the civil society representatives have made valuable contributions; on the Right to Information Act, the civil society representatives have made valuable contributions; and on the Right to Education Act, many educationists have made and are making valuable contributions.

Now, the short question today is: Did we deal with the proposed agitation of Shri Anna Hazare correctly or not? That is the short question. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees, I extend the House till the discussion is over and 'Zero Hour' matters are also taken up.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I will conclude within another ten minutes. It will be very short.

Is it the first time that Section 144 of the CrPC has been promulgated in Delhi or anywhere in the country? As I speak today, Section 144 is promulgated in many parts of India.

As a young lawyer I was first arrested because some young lawyers got together and said, "We will condemn the Supreme Court judgement which struck down the abolition of privy purses." Some of us were rounded up and we did not even know why we were being rounded up. We were taken to a place and told: "You have violated Section 144." I was a lawyer, but I had never seen Section 144 before. I had not practised on the criminal side either. I was a lawyer of few weeks or few months. Every one of us, the political activists, I am sure would have been arrested for violating Section 144. Shri Lalu Prasad ji, Shri Mulayam Singh ji, Shri Sharad Yadav ji, how many times have you been arrested for violating Section 144? Violating Section 144 is nothing new to any political activist. When you violate section 144 you are arrested. You are taken to a Magistrate and the Magistrate remands you to custody, police custody or judicial custody, maybe one day or two days. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: From the place where he was picked up, there Section 144 was not imposed. He did not violate Section 144. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am coming to that. I know that.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: He was arrested from Mayur Vihar. Section 144 was not imposed in Mayur Vihar.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am coming to that. I know it. Hon. Prime Minister has said it in his Statement. Maybe your attention was not drawn to it. I am coming to that.

For example, in Chennai there was a practice that if you violated a prohibitory order, you are remanded to fourteen days' custody. The late Shri Mooppanar, I and thousands of others were remanded to fourteen days' custody. My friends from Tamil Nadu will know. In fact, we challenged it and said: "Why are you mindlessly remanding us to fourteen days' custody? We only wanted to protest for one day. You should not remand us to fourteen days' custody". The Division Bench of the Madras High Court upheld that argument.

So, imposing Section 144 is nothing new. I am sure when respected Shri Advani was the Home Minister, Section 144 was promulgated in many places at several times. Now, if Section 144 is promulgated, there can be two situations. One, you actually violate Section 144. The other, you intend to violate Section 144. There are two situations. ...*(Interruptions)* This is the law. ...*(Interruptions)*

I would request them to hand over the Criminal Procedure Code to the hon. Leader of Opposition. She can follow what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)* When you violate Section 144, you violate Section 188 of the IPC. But there are two other provisions of the CrPC, Sections 151 and 107. Please read them once again. As a student of law - you were a student of law and I was a student of law - the teacher always tells you and the judge always tells you, although you maybe familiar with the provision but when you open a new brief, please read the Section once again that morning. The fact that you read it last week or the fact that you read it in college is not of any help. That morning, you must read that Section once again. I urge you most humbly that please read Sections 107 and 151. If there is an apprehension that there will be a breach of peace, and if there is an apprehension that there will be disturbance to tranquillity, the police can take action. That is called, preventive measure, you preventively detain a person. How many times have you preventively detained people?

Now, when Lalujji was the Chief Minister and the hon. Shri Advaniji was detained, was he not detained as

a preventive measure? He was detained as a preventive measure, not because Shri Advaniji had actually violated any law. But if Shri Advaniji's *Rath* went through, he may violate the law. There may be a breach of peace and there may be a disturbance of tranquillity. So, Shri Laluji had arrested Shri Advani. So, that is the position. ...*(Interruptions)* I am not comparing. I am only stating the point. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Your present Home Secretary, Shri R. K. Singh was in the stadium. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am going to be very brief.

A question has been asked and it has been asked by the hon. Leader. It is a serious question. It was asked in the other House also. Some other Members have asked this question as to who takes this decision. Now, do the police take this decision, does the Home Minister take the decision, does the Prime Minister take the decision? Who in law takes this decision?

Now, last week, you almost accused me as though I had ordered the *lathi* charge on the young BJYM boys who were protesting. I did not even know that they were protesting on that day. I was tied up in the House. I looked into the record and I found that between 1998 and 2004, there were 27 such police actions against protesters in Jantar Mantar. ...*(Interruptions)* Certainly, it is not my case that the Home Minister of the day ordered the police action in those 27 cases. Out of 27 cases, there were three cases against the Youth Congress protesters. They were protesting. The police took some action, arrested a few people and took them to the Magistrate. Water cannon was used once. These are the decisions that are taken by the police based on their judgment. ...*(Interruptions)* Of course, the Ministry is kept informed. We are in touch. That is why there is a Control Room and that is why there is wireless communication. The Ministry is kept informed, the Minister is kept informed, and the Home Secretary is kept informed. But the decision is taken by the police officer who is in charge of maintaining peace and tranquility in that area.

Now, in this case, it was quite clear even on the evening of August 15 that Shri Anna Hazare intended to violate the prohibitory order. The police officers attempted to go and meet him on the evening of August 15. They said that he would meet them, but then they said that he was tired. He had retired for the night. It was fine. On the morning of August 16, they met him again and asked him what does he intend to do? I salute him. As a true

Gandhian, he was completely fair and frank about it. He said: 'No, I am going to go to Jai Prakash Narain Park and I will violate the prohibitory order'. The police said: 'Sir, if you go to Jai Prakash Narain Park and violate the prohibitory order, we have no option but to preventively detain you under Sections 107 and 151. That is exactly what happened. Of course, I was told shortly thereafter that he had been detained. We also saw it on the television. He was taken to a Magistrate.

Please remember, the Prime Minister's Statement brings it out clearly. The Police did not ask for a remand. We said: "We do not want him. We are not asking for a remand at all." There were 2630 people, who had been detained elsewhere, who were released by the evening. We did not want anyone's remand. The Executive Magistrate, according to the records which I have seen, told Shri Anna Hazare fairly: "I will release you on your bond. You have been arrested. I will release you on your bond. Will you undertake not to violate the order?" Again, the true Gandhian that he is, he said: "No, I will violate the order." Then, the Judge told him. ...*(Interruptions)* I am not criticizing.

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL (Paschim Champaran): Is it a matter of laughing? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I did not say I am laughing. In fact, I raised my hand to restrain. It is not a matter of laughing. Please do not impute motives.*(Interruptions)* You were disturbing the Prime Minister when the Prime Minister was making the Statement. I was observing you. That is very unfair. You disturbed the Prime Minister at least 25 times this morning. Please do not do that.*(Interruptions)* You were disturbing the Prime Minister when the Prime Minister was making the Statement. Please do not do that.

Sir, coming back to the point, I salute him. He said: "I will violate the order." The Judge said: "Then, I will have to send you to jail." He said: "Please send me to jail." He remanded him to seven days' judicial custody. This information reached us at about half past Three or Four O' Clock. I said: "Why should he be remanded to seven days' custody? What was the need? He could have been remanded to one day. Why did he remand him to seven days' custody?" The Commissioner said: "Sir, we did not ask for a remand. The Executive Magistrate has remanded him." I said: "No, this was not correct. Try to see whether you can persuade him to review the order." In the meanwhile, we had information that a petition had been filed in the Supreme Court. There was some defect

and it was taken back. It is likely that they will move the court today. In fact, they said it on television yesterday that they would move the court today. On that, the Commissioner took the decision that "we would go back to the Magistrate." They went back to the Magistrate and told him: "We think that they are going to move the court tomorrow. We do not think he should be remanded for seven days. Please review your order." The Executive Magistrate, God bless him, reviewed the order and said; all right. He has released him unconditionally. That is exactly what happened. What wrong did we do? ...*(Interruptions)* I do not understand it. ...*(Interruptions)* Please listen to me. Please remember that when Kumari Mamata Banerjee was dragged to Lal Bazaar and thrown out, Section 144 Cr.PC was there. Let us not get into that. ...*(Interruptions)* She was beaten up. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): For 30 days, the Police did not intervene. ...*(Interruptions)* For 30 days, there was a *dharna*. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interruptions, please.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Please sit down. Let us not divert the subject. I respectfully submit to you, Sir, and through you, to this august House, that the Police acted in their best judgment. No force was used anywhere. Nobody was injured anywhere yesterday. In fact, you would have seen not even *lathis* were taken out by any policeman yesterday. That is why, the Prime Minister says: "Inevitably, though unfortunately, it led to the arrest and release of Shri Anna Hazare." It was inevitable in the way things developed. But it was unfortunate.

We did our best to ensure that he was released from jail. Then, of course, there was an unexpected development that he refused to leave the jail. So, he is in jail. There, he is consulting his friends. I sincerely hope – I ask you to hope along with me and use your good offices – that he will give up his protest in jail. If he wants to carry on his protest elsewhere, let him carry on the protest under conditions which are appropriate to that place. I ask again. ...*(Interruptions)* Please wait for a minute. Do not be in a hurry. I ask you again: "Has any permission been given by the Delhi Police or any Police anywhere in the country without conditions? The Prime Minister says it in his Statement. Every time a permission is granted – We have a High Court Judgement. We have a Supreme Court Judgement - those conditions have to be incorporated. There are rules that have to be

incorporated and an undertaking is taken from all the organizers that they will abide by the conditions. There are 22 conditions which were imposed. They accepted 16 conditions. It is not even the case of Shri Anna Hazare that no condition should be imposed. Some of you say that no condition should be imposed. I am surprised! Sixteen conditions have been accepted by them. There is a dispute about six conditions.

There are three courses of action open to Shri Anna Hazare. One, he can come back to the Police and say, these six conditions are onerous, let us discuss the six conditions. Or, he can go to court to say, these conditions are unreasonable. Or the Gandhian that he is, he said: "These are unreasonable conditions; I will violate them, and you take action." Now, the point is, there is no other way in which these conditions can be reviewed or reconsidered. I sincerely hope that they will go to court, and let the court decide, whether the conditions were reasonable or unreasonable. If the court held that any particular condition imposed by the Police was unreasonable, we will accept that decision; we are not going to go against that decision. Even today, I say, most humbly and respectfully, Shri Anna Hazare has an undoubted right to protest. He has a right to protest at an appropriate place which is agreed to by the Police having regard to the situation. He can protest as long as he likes, subject to the conditions imposed by the Police. The Police told them: "If you want to protest in Burari, you can have a much longer period; but if you want to protest in Jayaprakash Narayan Park where Maulana Azad Hospital and College is there; the Balmiki *Basti* is there; Vikram Nagar is there; Bahadur Zafar Shah Marg is there; and thousands of people go, we are only permitting you for three days." Now, was it an unreasonable condition? Was it a reasonable condition? I am not pronouncing judgement. He can always go to court and say: This is an unreasonable condition.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, I agree that Mr. Home Minister made many points under the provisions of the law. But the Government take decision according to the situations. This is your political decision to exclude him. He was in jail and no one else but you have taken this political decision. You say, if you want to say but matters you are raising could be politically decided and you should do this. This is our complaint to you.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I agree, Sharad ji. In fact, when I heard that he had been remanded to seven days' jail, I advised the Commissioner to go back to the Magistrate, and ask for a review of the order. That was indeed a political decision. Likewise, I assure you that now that I have heard all your views, we will take a political decision of how to go forward in the matter; we will take a political decision. But the actual implementation of the decision must be left to the Police authorities in accordance with law, in accordance with the High Court and the Supreme Court directions.

Final point I wish to make is, don't dismiss what the Prime Minister said. The issue is, who drafts the law, who makes the law. That is the issue. We cannot run away from that issue. My friend has spoken eloquently. I think, he said it much better in Hindi than I can ever hope to say in English. I wish I could. Shri Lalu ji also brought his earthy commonsense to that subject and said, what is the issue; who makes the law? If collectively, all of us agree that the sovereign power of law making can be diminished even one millimetre, I have no quarrel. I would feel very sad and that would be the saddest day of Parliament but I pray, most humbly, do not diminish the sovereign authority of Parliament. Everybody else has the right to speak; right to advise; right to persuade, right to protest; right to cajole us; right to plead with us; right to vote us into office; right to vote us out of office but they do not have the right to make a law. That right is only with Parliament. Every other right is available to them, not the right to make a law. That power is given by the people to the elected representatives.

That is why, I ask with anguish – what do I make of a statement which says, "I have faith in Parliament but I have no faith in the elected Members of Parliament". What do I make of that statement? Is that a fair statement? Is that a just statement? What is Parliament? Is Parliament, these pillars? Is Parliament, this lobby? Is Parliament these Benches? I have faith in Parliament but I have no faith in the elected Members of Parliament is an astonishing statement.

Therefore, I submit with respect that the issue is, who makes the law. Parliament alone can make the law and if civil society wishes to have a role in the making of the law, we will try to find a way in which civil society can have a role in making the law as within the limits expressed by all of you.

Then, do not also dismiss lightly the demand that has been put forward by Shri Anna Hazare and his friends. Their case is not that a Lokpal Bill must be passed. Their case is that the Jan Lokpal Bill must be passed. There is a difference between saying that a Lokpal Bill must be passed and the Jan Lokpal Bill must be passed. That is the issue. They have said that unless the Jan Lokpal Bill is passed, this protest will not end. The protest is not about condition number one, condition number two or condition number seven, the protest is not about saying that loud speakers must be shut out at 10 o'clock, the protest is not about saying that 50 cars only must be parked in that parking space, but the protest is, until all of us sitting here pass the Jan Lokpal Bill, they will continue to protest. Now, do you accept that? I do not accept that. ...*(Interruptions)* I accept the argument of Shri Anna Hazare that a strong and effective Lokpal Bill must be passed. But I ask you humbly to reject the argument that only the Jan Lokpal Bill must be passed. That argument must be rejected.

Finally, Sir, the Prime Minister had said this in paragraph 13 in his statement. Now, let me read something which was said many years ago. Let me first quote it.

"We have a Parliament in which we try to explain our respective points of view to each other and come to decisions. Should we close down Parliament and put a lock on it and undertake hunger-strikes to come to decisions? This would only mean that whoever was able to undertake the longest hunger-strike would win and get his demand accepted. It is neither democracy nor anything else. It is an utterly wrong path."

If I had said it, I am sure many will pounce on me. This was said by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the 9th of August, 1961. All I say is, we will deal with the issue raised by Shri Anna Hazare and his right to protest both administratively and politically as has been advised. We will deal with it fairly and justly, we will deal with it dispassionately, we will deal with it without any bias, and we will deal with the gentleman fairly and justly. But in the meanwhile, let us end this debate by asserting that it is the right of Parliament to make a law, Lokpal or any other law.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up 'Zero Hour' submissions. Dr. Jyoti Mirdha.

[Translation]

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA (Nagaur): Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to the imminent shortage of DAP fertilizer in Rajasthan. The department has been informed of the probable requirement of two and a half lac metric tonnes of DAP fertilizer in Rajasthan but the department is silent on that, I want to tell that 2.6 lac metric tonnes DAP was kept in stock in the year 2009-10 it was 3.19 metric tonnes in the year 2010-11, and approx. two and a half lac metric tonnes is expected to be required for the year 2011-12

[English]

addition to the supply plan.

18.24 hrs.

[DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

Sir, I request the House and the Hon'ble Minister that crop of Rabi is sown earlier in Rajasthan because if rainy season last long, then mustard and subsequently grains are sown consequently. Keeping this in view, the Government went forward to promise to give money in advance, but manufacturers or suppliers are not committing to supply DAP in adequate quantity. I request the House to bring the fact to the notice of the Minister that shortage of DAP may create the law and order problems. Keeping this in view, additional quantity of DAP may be provided to Rajasthan at the earliest.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on such a matter of urgent public importance.

A transmitter of 10 KW of FM Radio was sanctioned for my constituency Bikaner headquarter. The initial work was taken up but after sometime the project was shifted to somewhere else. I could not understand why the FM Radio was shifted to somewhere else in 2008 after the approval and initial execution of the project. This move deprived the people of my constituency of the programmes of FM radio and Prasar Bharati. A tower was installed here in 2004 but transmitter could not be installed.

I, through you, ask the Government of India why the tower and antenna were not so far made functional even after their installation at Bikaner divisional headquarters

in 2004 in my constituency. The tower and antenna installed there has been hired by private FM channels and they are using it. Whether the Government of India is in deep slumber? The infrastructure developed with the substantial cost is not being used by the Government. I through you, demand that the approved transmitter and cable installed for FM Radio should be made operational immediately so that the people from my Bikaner constituency can hear the programme of Prasar Bharati and Government FM.

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO' (Bahraich): Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, my constituency Bahraich is situated on Indo-Nepal border area of Uttar Pradesh. The water coming from Nepal enter into this district directly and causes heavy flood in this area resulting into the substantial loss of lives, property and live-stock. Crops are destroyed and thousands of houses fall down due to water-logging caused by flood. The people of this area are very poor and illiterate. The development works done in this is destroyed by this flood, as a result, this area is not prospering. In this regard, I have sent written requests to Uttar Pradesh Government and the Government of India and drew the attention of the Government in the Lok Sabha as well. Money was allotted by the Government of India to Uttar Pradesh to mitigate impact of flood and to make cemented embankment along the rivers but the money was embezzled by the officers of Uttar Pradesh Government. No concrete action plan was prepared to avoid flood. I carried out on the spot inspection on 15 August, 2011 of 62 to 64 km of Belha - Beharauli embankment of Fakharpur Block of Bahraich district. This dam has been damaged completely. In spite of the availability of money, the officers did not do any work properly. I put two truck of holders on the bank of dam which was lying on the site with the help of people present there. The wages have not been paid to the workers by the officers for the work they did on the dam. The same condition is prevailing on the Adampur-Revali dam of Bahraich when I raised this issue in Lok Sabha, Uttar Pradesh Government gave false information and said that the work of dam has been completed.

You are requested to conduct a high level inquiry into the execution of entire project in Bahraich and into the manner in which the fund given by the Union Government to Uttar Pradesh Government to check the erosion of dam, to build dam and to build cemented embankments during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 and strict action should be taken against the officers found guilty.

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government to the declining number of lions day by day in Gujarat.

Sir, there are more than four hundred lions in the forest of Sasan. Their number is declining due to lack of water and food, etc. Sasan Gir is an historical and beautiful forest in the middle of which there are a number of temples of gods and goddesses. People visit Gir forest throughout the year to see lions. Sometime ago, our former Minister of Environment and Forests Shri Jairam Ramesh also visited there. The great actor of our country, Shri Amitabh Bachchan had also stayed there for four days. But I am constrained to say that there is no arrangement for the conservation of the Gir forests. No arrangement for water, food and security have so far been made by the Government of India.

Sir, Sasan Gir is a historical place of my constituency. Had the wild lives not been to this forest, it would not have been so much beautiful. It is required to save the animals of this jungle. The Gujarat Government has sought the assistance of Rs. 262 crore from the Government of India for the protection of wild lives and forest dwellers of Gir forests. Some forest dwellers also live in this jungle besides these lions who earn their bread and butter by rearing cows, buffaloes, etc. and selling their milk. They live in forest only. There is no facility for education and healthcare, road, house and electricity for their children. I submit to the Government of India that human being is forced to lead the life of an animal in this forest and there is no arrangement of school, market, etc. for him. So they should be rehabilitated somewhere else so that they may lead a better life. Their children may have access to education. This move will provide not only proper maintenance to their families but also protection to the wild lives of the forest.

SHRI PURNMASI RAM (Gopalganj): Sir, there is huge erosion caused by Gandak river in Kuchaikot, Barauli, Majha, Baikunthpur, Sidolia blocks of my Parliamentary Constituency Gopalganj in Bihar state. Thousands of families have been displaced due to erosion. No arrangements for rehabilitation of displaced people has been made yet. Village Gambaria is also affected by erosion.

Sir, I, through you, demand from Hon'ble Minister of Water Resources to get constructed 20 km. long embankment to save from erosion caused by Gandak river to Kuchaikot, Barauli, Majha, Baikunthpur, Sidolia blocks in public interest.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Sir, I through you. want to draw the attention of the House towards the dark future of thousands of poor children of 17 districts of the State due to indifference of Education Department of Uttarakhand Government. The students are unable to get admission in Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Vidyalayas and Rajiv Gandhi Navodaya Vidyalayas situated in the State. Both the schools fall under jurisdiction of Union Government. No entrance exam for admission in schools could be conducted under the provision of Right to Education Act and due to indifference of Education Department of Uttarakhand Government admission process is yet to begin for new session in Rajiv Gandhi Navodaya Vidyalayas and in Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Vidyalayas. Almost 5 months have been elapsed since the academic session has begun, but thousands of children are deprived of education because of lackadaisical attitude of the Uttarakhand Education department.

I request the Union Government to instruct the State Government to find some middle path to ensure admissions in Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Vidyalayas and Rajiv Gandhi Navodaya Vidyalayas so that fate of thousands of students belonging to 17 districts of the State may be saved.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this House that there is no gainsaying the fact that India has been surrounded by hostile neighbours. In all the preceding, hostilities that took place in our border, Indian Air Force had always played a very formidable role in providing security, in providing defence of this country.

Sir, now the situation has come to such a pass that there has been a huge erosion of our forces competitiveness in view of the fact that when 45 squadrons are healthy for the Indian Air Force, now the active force level has been reduced to 34.

In the year 2001, request for information was sent for purchasing 126 Medium Multi-Role Combat Aircraft. It took six years to issue request for proposal and further took four years for short listing the vendors. That is why our active squadron has been reducing day after day. On the one hand, when our hostile neighbours-Pakistan and China-are revamping at an alarming pace their Air Forces, on the other hand we are simply day after day reducing our force level.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please come to the point. What do you want to say?

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Yes, Sir. That is why my intention is to draw the attention of this Government to induct expeditiously 126 Medium Multi-Role Combat Aircraft and put our Air Force in such a way so that any hostility that is anticipated could be prevented in a befitting manner.

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I, through you, want to raise an important point before the Government regarding implementation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. As per Vision 2025 of the Government of India, under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, a target of connecting habitations having more than 500 population in general development blocks and more than 250 population in Tribal Development blocks has been fixed. In Madhya Pradesh, sanctions for construction of 23000 km. roads is yet to be accorded to connect a total population of 7761 habitations out of which 6333 habitations come under blocks having population more than 500 and 1428 habitations come under tribal blocks having population more than 250. As Madhya Pradesh is the only State in the country which has finished the work sanctioned previously within the stipulated time DRP was presented before the Government of India in February 2010 for the remaining 7761 habitations but that was returned by the Government of India with some objections saying that these proposals were not according to Bharat Nirman. Madhya Pradesh is one of the States, as I previously said to fulfill its promise for delivering the best performance, but instead of encouragement they are being discouraged. Further, it is being deliberated to accord approval for construction of 1000 km. roads every year under ADB in MP, but our demand is that we must be allowed to construct 3000 km. roads. Only then, we may be able to achieve the target. Similarly, a proposal to construct approx. 2000 km roads in our 9 naxal affected districts is also pending with the Government of India. I demand from the Union Government that more and more projects should be sanctioned to Madhya Pradesh under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.

[English]

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am raising an important matter regarding a very sad and barbaric incident that took place at Patna city on

12th of August this year. On that day, some students, citizens, SUCI activists and human rights activists were protesting about their civil problem of water logging in the Langar Toli Lane near to Nala Road. They were in the street in demand of cleaning up the garbage, etc. Suddenly the District City DSP*... came down and beat mercilessly the women demonstrators, citizens of that area and student leaders who were participating in that protest. Even they tore down the hairs and scarves of the women protestors. These people were beaten on the roads and also in the Police custody. The police forces created a scene of an unprecedented attack on the citizens for nearly half-an-hour.

Sir, the civil society including the professors, teachers, cultural activists and human rights activists protested on the next day, that is, the 13th August. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The name should be deleted.

DR. TARUN MANDAL: Sir, on the 14th of August, the students and youth had organized a protest rally condemning the Police attack. The rally was from Bhagat Singh Marg to Dinkar Chowk. The civil society and the protestors wanted that that DSP should be put under suspension and also those who had been taken into custody till today should be released immediately. Also there should be a high powered inquiry into the incident.

I would like to urge upon the Government that it should protect the democratic right of protest, human rights and civil rights.

I have already brought this matter to the notice of the opposition leader, Shri Sharad Yadav ji, whose Government is there now, and also to Shri Shatrugan Sinha ji, whose constituency covers Nala Road and Langar Toli Lane.

[Translation]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on a very important issue. A core network was established at the beginning of Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana. Since then 8-9 years have passed. Due to increasing habitations, rise in density of traffic made it necessary to construct through routes, as per the guidelines of post-constructed schemes.

Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I would like to inform the House through you that core network on website has been freezed by the Union Government due to which

*Not recorded.

core network cannot be changed without permission of Union Government. If core network of Barabanki is unfreezed by the Union Government for undertaking changes then proposals of many routes may be sent to the Union Government after necessary amendments in core network and hence many eligible villages, which are not yet connected by roads, may be benefitted by this scheme. The proposals of Phase-8 related to Barabanki district are still pending in Ministry of Rural Development. It is being said that the proposal is related to upgradation of existing roads.

Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I, through you, want to make it clear that these roads are even dilapidated than the Kachcha roads. I request to the Minister of Rural Development to unfreeze the core network from the website of Union Government to bring changes in and allocate amount after considering the pending proposals on priority basis in order to benefit villages deprived from Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I am very much thankful to you to allow me for raising important question about non-implementation of National Eligibility Entrance Test (NEET) in Gujarat. I want to register objection on announcement of National Eligibility Entrance Test (NEET) all over India from next session of 2012 through English and Hindi medium on website by Union Government for admission in Medical Sciences Branch.

The main point against "NEET" is that Gujarat and several other States conduct this exam on behalf of State boards in their regional languages and only after passing the said exam provide admission in teaching branch. But it would be injustice to the students of Gujarat as NEET is not conducted in Hindi medium. Under the guidelines of the Supreme Court, in the year 2007, Government of Gujarat enacted a law for admissions in MBBS and other medical branches and admission in these branches is provided in accordance with this law only. If NEET is accepted, this law would have to be amended. No guidelines have been notified by MCI on NEET syllabus and subjects included.

If we look at Gujarat, out of the total 2750 MBBS State seats, 15 percent are available for all India students and the rest of 85 percents seats are reserved for the students of Gujarat. In this context, if we see, there is possibility of injustice to the students of Gujarat. There is a provision for conducting NEET exam online, but this arrangement is not available at all place of the State.

India is a great country with different cultures. All the States of the country are having their different culture, as per their geographical location and own identity. Therefore, it would be difficult to adopt uniform criteria in the whole country. The students in Gujarat treat this new criteria as unjust and anti-students. A movement is being run in the State against this.

I, through you, request that holiday NEET should be stopped in Gujarat for the welfare of the State and the students. Current provisions of the law should be amended and made more transparent ...(*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, you send your slip to the Table.

Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal is allowed to associate with the issue raised by Dr. Kirit P. Solanki.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH (Aurangabad): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on an important issue in the House.

Sir, I, through you, would like to submit that Ranjeet Kumar Singh, a youngster from Village Amakua, Post Bara under block Tikari in District Gaya falling under my Parliamentary Constituency Aurangabad in Bihar has been trapped in Dubai for the last several months. This youngster was working as an Assistant Production Manager in Inner Plastic Limited of Dubai since 16.08.2005. Due to exploitation and refusal to grant leave by the Company this youngster fellow resigned from that Company w.e.f. 28th February, 2011. But his resignation was not accepted by the Company and it seized his passport. His salary and all the allowances have been stopped. The passport number of Shri Ranjeet Kumar Singh is F1811623. This boy is trapped in Dubai since last February and has been facing financial crisis and mental harassment. His father Ish Kumar Singh and this youngster have lodged their complaint in Indian Embassy and Union Council forum. But no appropriate action has so far been taken. This youngst citizen of India is stuck in Dubai and facing exploitation.

I, through you, request the Government of India and the Ministry of External Affairs to take an appropriate action and make necessary arrangements for safe deport of this youngster to India at the earliest.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Hansraj G. Ahir.

You are allowed to raise only one matter.

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I through you, would like to say something to the Government about land Acquisition Act. There is great resentment among the people of the country about the land Acquisition Act and they are opposing it. Keeping this in view, Government has taken a good decision to amend this law. Recently, the Rural Development Minister had given a statement that he is going to bring a new Registration *i.e.* LARR, 2011 and it will be in the interest of the farmers of the country. We all and the farmers are awaiting that law. We have been protesting for year against the law passed by the British Government in 1894. Farmers were used to be exploited under this law. Fortunately, the Government has accepted this and now it is going to replace that law. I, through you, would like to tell that the process of land acquisition is going on even now which needs to be stopped. In our Maharashtra, in Chandrapur district alone nearly one lac ten thousand acreage of land has been acquired and fifty thousand acreage of land is going to be acquired soon. Farmers are worried about it. Same is the situation in all the States, it may be Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh where mining work is going on large scale, major land acquisition in such area is carried out. I, through you, would like to tell that nearly one lakh ten thousand acreage of land has been acquired in Chandrapur District due to which farmers have suffered a huge loss. Under Column 47(A) of that law, the land is being forcibly acquired even now. Fortunately, has Minister of Agriculture is present in the House, today. Though, the Minister of Rural Development is not present. I would like to request that the exploitation of the farmers is required to be stopped.

The Government has accepted that the law was wrong. The Government is going to replace that law, through it is delayed. The land acquisition being carried out in various States should be stopped and, further land should not be acquired forcibly. By doing so, farmers who are going to be displaced due to it will get justice.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal and Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey are permitted to associate with the matter raised by Shri Hansraj G. Ahir.

[Translation]

SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA (Rajkot): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, today, I want to draw your kind attention towards the changes incorporated in the guidelines of freight subsidy.

Sir, it is a well-known fact that cooperative infrastructure is the most development in Gujarat and its network is spread to villages. Because of this an excellent system of transportation of agricultural related essential material to farmer's house came into existence. But as per the new guidelines of Department of Fertilizers, the maximum limit of 500 kilometers has been fixed for transport of fertilizers.

Rajkot district of Gujarat get fertilizers from the KRIBHCO plant located in Hajaria. Total consumption of fertilizers in Rajkot district is 3.81 lakh metric tonnes. This district is one of the main agricultural producers with consumption of 1.90 metric tonnes of urea. Distance between Hajaria plant of KRIBHCO and Rajkot is 500.44 kilometers, which is only 0.44 kms more than the 500 kilometers limit fixed under new guidelines of DOF.

Fertilizers are supplied directly to farmers by road transport comparatively in less time and by putting less labour. Despite being a low rain fed area Rajkot produces more food grains and oil seeds. If fertilizers could not be supplied through road transport, then there are possibilities of farmer's condition going to be serious.

I, therefore, request you to continue the transport system of fertilizers from Hajaria plant of KRIBHCO to Rajkot and the distance of 500.44 kilometers instead of 500 kilometers must be approved by DOF.

Sir, my Parliamentary Constituency is Rajkot. It has also a good rain this time. But now, there is an acute shortage of fertilizers, urea and DAP fertilizers for farmers. I, therefore, through you request for making urea and DAP fertilizers easily available to farmers. I urge upon you to make such a arrangement.

[English]

SHRI P. KUMAR (Tiruchirappalli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my Parliamentary constituency Tiruchirappalli is surrounded by Karur, Tanjavur, Tiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Pudukottai, Perambalur and Ariyalur districts from where a lot of people leave for main cities through train. At present there is only one train running from Bangalore to Myladuthurai

via Tiruchirappalli which is not sufficient to cater to the needs of the public.

Tiruchirappalli and Tanjavur districts are having famous historical temples and Pudukottai district is having ancient historical places. Tiruchirappalli is a very big business centre also. The general public as well as the business people leave for Bangalore for business and personal purposes. The present train running from Myladuthurai-Bangalore-Myaduthurai is not provided with sufficient reservation quota for Bangalore at Tiruchirappalli. The people of my constituency are in urgent need of one direct train to be operated from Tiruchirappalli to Bangalore.

I, on behalf of my constituency people, urge the Ministry of Railways to introduce one new train from Tiruchirappalli to Bangalore.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (Dharwad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I come from northern Karnataka where onion is one of the major Kharif produces. Unfortunately, due to delay in the monsoon rainfall and shortage of rainfall, sowing is very much delayed. It is also reported that the major producing regions of Maharashtra and Gujarat have also received rainfall very late and very little also.

Due to this, what is going to happen is that onions produced during Kharif, which are generally expected during September, is now expected to come to the market sometime during end-October and November. It is already reported that onion price is going up in the retail market. It is also reported that it is further going to reach the sky. When actually the Kharif produces, which are delayed because of the late sowing, come to the market afresh, prices will come down. Ultimately, the middleman is going to get benefited by this.

I, therefore, urge the Government to take necessary steps well in advance, so that at present when there is shortage, the price of onion in the retail market does not go up and when the fresh produce comes in October-November, prices will not fall down steeply and farmers are not made to suffer. I once again urge the Government to take appropriate steps in advance.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I, through you, bring it to the notice of the Government of India that there has been drought in Jharkhand during the last two years. This year

with God's grace it is raining good there. You may call it fortune or misfortune, but when drought hit this state, the Union Government did not provide the required relief. As on date, only one crop is produced in this State. That is the crop of paddy. Fertilizers like APP, DAP, Urea that are required to be provided to the State on time are not being provided by now by Union Government to Jharkhand. Our people even do not know as to where the Government of India approved fertilizers outlet is located and who is its dealer in Lok Sabha constituency Giridih comprising of three district? Even the private dealers there are not lifting the goods allocated by Union Government due to which farmers are not getting fertilizers in time. The Government of Jharkhand has forwarded its demand to the Government of India, but the State is not getting fertilizers from there. It seems that the State will suffer from famine for the third time due to it. I, through you, request that fertilizers should be made available there without any delay so that farmers may be benefitted. Even the fertilizers factory located in Sindari is laying closed. Action should be taken to revive it.

19.00 hrs.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise a matter of public importance in the 'Zero Hour'.

Sir, some financial assistance is extended to the families living Below Poverty Line whose bread-winner passes away, under the National Family Benefit Scheme. There is an urgent need to continue this scheme. I thank the Government for starting this scheme in 1995. Now, this scheme has ended on 28.04.2011. This has created a sense of insecurity among the BPL families in the country. However, this scheme has received some boost in the financial year 2011-12. Though four months have elapsed in this financial year, no allocation has been made. As a result of this, nearly two lakh families, who have lost their bread-winners, in the country are anxiously looking forward to the financial assistance.

BPL families, whose bread-winner passes away between the age of 18 and 64, are given a financial assistance of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000 are given to the BPL families whose bread-winner gets seriously injured. Since the beginning of the scheme, nearly 1.69 crore families have been benefitted and an amount of Rs. 5,300 crore has been disbursed.

The financial assistance extended to the BPL families in Andhra Pradesh is disbursed as per norms. Sir, you know very well that Vizianagaram district is one of the most backward districts in Andhra Pradesh. For example, in my district alone, 660 BPL families are anxiously waiting for this assistance.

Sir, through you, I would humbly request the Government to enhance this amount to Rs. 15,000 in the case of seriously injured bread-winner and Rs. 30,000 in the case of death of the bread-winner of a BPL family.

There is a need to allocate funds to the National Family Benefit Scheme to extend financial assistance to BPL families under emergency.

On continuation of this scheme, the Central Government should not have second opinion, rather it should strengthen it. This is my humble request.

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Rajgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Education is an important ingredient in the development of a society along with other things. Without proper development of education no country can progress as it may be science or technology, health or technical subject, education is the basic point. We can be aware of our fundamental rights provided by the constitution only when we are educated. 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' which is an important scheme of the Government of India is being properly implemented in all over country for propagation of education. The Government of India has achieved a milestone in the country's all-round development by enacting an important law, name the Right to Education Act which is really commendable step. But in many States including Madhya Pradesh, there is lack of proper technical and vocational institutions for promoting employment and if at all they are existing they are concentrated in an area of the State in such a way that there is lack of technical as well as vocational institutions up to many hundred kilometers in other areas of the state. For example, in my Parliamentary constituency Rajgarh, there is only one Polytechnic and one ITI and the only Sainik School of the State is in Reeva which is located on a corner at the border of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

Sir, through you, I, would like to request the Government that there is a lot of Government land in Rajgarh. It is not suitable for agriculture as it is wasteland and Tawarwad is the most backward area of this district.

So please take necessary decision for the opening of a Sainik School and ITI and a Polytechnic or Engineering College in Rajgarh district. Please write a letter to the State Government for sending a proposal in this regard, so that the justice could be done with my Parliamentary Constituency in the field of education. Thank you very much for giving me opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Mr. Chairman, I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Road Transport and Highways, through the Chair, for granting sanction to the proposed ring road connecting NH-7 and NH-68. Salem city is the fifth largest city in Tamil Nadu with the population of 8.5 lakh. It is one of the fastest developing two-tier cities.

Three major National Highways (NH), namely, NH 7, NH 47 and NH 68 pass through the main city. These three NHs carry heavy traffic, and the existing roads passing through Salem are heavily congested resulting in frequent hold-up in traffic on the NHs as well as on the feeder roads of the city.

Extensive traffic survey was conducted by the Government of Tamil Nadu in order to ease the traffic congestion and also to ensure smooth flow of traffic, and a Master-plan was prepared to construct a Ring Road *vide* GO 105 (Urban Development) dated 22.03.2005. This will ease traffic from NH 7, which is now passing through Salem city. If the Ring Road is constructed, then all heavy vehicles will use the road to get connected with NH 7 without touching the city of Salem. This would save 80 per cent fuel and 50 per cent time. Further, free uninterrupted flow of fast-moving vehicles on the expressway will be ensured without any interference of the existing roads going through the proposed Highway.

The hon. Minister of Road, Transport and Highways may consider the importance of this proposal and sanction the Ring Road proposal at the earliest.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 18th August, 2011 at 11.00 a.m.

19.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 18, 2011/Sravana 27, 1933 (Saka)

ANNEXURE I

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1.	Shri Ahir Hansraj G.	221
2.	Shri Anuragi, Ghanshyam	233
3.	Shri Baitha, Kameshwar	234
4.	Shri Bajwa Pratap Singh	226
5.	Shri Choudhary Bhudeo	225
6.	Shri Das, Ram Sundar	234
7.	Shri Gandhi, Varun	240
8.	Shri Gopal, L. Raja	239
9.	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	225
10.	Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena	239
11.	Shri Mahtab Bhartruhari	226
12.	Shri Majumdar, Prasanta Kumar	230
13.	Dr. Naik, Sanjeev Ganesh	232
14.	Shri Paranjpe Anand Prakash	222
15.	Shri Patel, Bal Kumar	237
16.	Shri Patil Khatgaonkar, Bhaskarrao Bapurao	222
17.	Shri Radadiya Vitthalbhai Hansrajbhai	235
18.	Shri Rahman, Abdul	231
19.	Shri Rana Jagdish Singh	229
20.	Shri Roy Nripendra Nath	235
21.	Shri Ruala, C.L.	227
22.	Shri Shekhar, Neeraj	224
23.	Shri Singh Bhoopendra	236
24.	Shri Singh Yashvir	224
25.	Singh Lal Chaudhary	223
26.	Shri Suresh Kodikkunnil	231
27.	Shri Tewari Manish	236
28.	Shri Tirkey, Manohar	230
29.	Shri Udasi Shivkumar	238
30.	Shri Vardhan, Harsh	228
31.	Shri Yadav Dharmendra	228
32.	Yogi, Aditya Nath	232

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji	2589, 2593, 2678, 2734
2.	Shri Adhikari, Suvendu	2576, 2733
3.	Shri Adsul Anandrao	2589, 2593, 2678, 2734
4.	Shri Agarwal Jai Prakash	2660
5.	Shri Ahir Hansraj G.	2674, 2702
6.	Shri Ajmal Badruddin	2656
7.	Shri Amlabe, Narayan Singh	2595
8.	Shri Anant kumar	2666
9.	Shri Anant kumar, Hegde	2606, 2675, 2721
10.	Shri Angadi, Suresh	2586
11.	Shri Anuragi, Ghanshyam	2728
12.	Shri Argal Ashok	2666, 2668
13.	Shri Azad Kirti	2689
14.	Shri Babar Gajanan D.	2589, 2593, 2734
15.	Shrimati Badal Harsimrat Kaur	2655, 2691
16.	Shri Baitha, Kameshwar	2730
17.	Shri Bajwa Pratap Singh	2752
18.	Dr. Baliram	2549, 2566, 2714
19.	Dr. Barq, Shafiqur Rahman	2686
20.	Shri Basheer Mohammed E.T.	2632, 2681
21.	Shri Bavalia Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai	2565, 2674
22.	Shri Bhadana Avtar Singh	2688
23.	Shri Bhagat Sudarshan	2579
24.	Shri Bhaiya Shivraj	2638
25.	Shri Biju P.K.	2605, 2617
26.	Shri Biswal Hemanand	2649
27.	Shri Choudhary Harish	2540, 2634, 2692

1	2	3
28.	Shri Chauhan Mahendrasinh P.	2564, 2608, 2686, 2713
29.	Shri Chauhan, Dara Singh	2610, 2674
30.	Shri Chauhan, Prabhatsinh	2551, 2602
31.	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	2554
32.	Shri Chitthan N.S.V.	2580
33.	Shrimati Choudhry Shruti	2550, 2705
34.	Shri Chowdhury Bansa Gopal	2653
35.	Shri Das, Ram Sundar	2682, 2739
36.	Shri Dasgupta, Gurudas	2592, 2736
37.	Shri Deo, Kalikesh Narayan Singh	2611
38.	Shri Deshmukh K.D.	2578
39.	Shrimati Devi Ashwamedh	2591
40.	Shrimati Devi Rama	2594, 2612, 2628
41.	Shri Dhanapalan K.P.	2618
42.	Shri Dhotre Sanjay	2567
43.	Shri R. Dhruvanarayana	2664, 2750
44.	Shrimati Dhurve, Jyoti	2551, 2612
45.	Shri Dubey Nishikant	2615, 2684, 2747
46.	Shri Dudhgaonkar Ganeshrao Nagorao	2561, 2602, 2677, 2681, 2725
47.	Shrimati Dutt Priya	2534,
48.	Shri Gaddigoudar, P.C.	2661, 2683, 2722
49.	Shri Gaikwad Eknath Mahadeo	2675, 2676, 2719
50.	Shri Gajender Singh Rajukhedi	2595, 2621, 2676
51.	Shri Gandhi, Dilipkumar Mansukhlal	2609, 2730
52.	Shri Gavit Manikrao Hodlya	2602, 2635
53.	Shri Gopal, L. Raja	2712
54.	Shri Gowda Chandre D.B.	2598, 2631, 2725
55.	Smt. Gulshan, Paramjit Kaur	2757

1	2	3
56.	Shri Haque, Mohd Asrarul	2639
57.	Shri Hooda Deepender Singh	2647
58.	Shri Hussain Syed Shahnawaz	2559, 2611, 2693
59.	Shri Jadhao, Prataprao Ganpatrao	2594, 2681, 2713
60.	Shri Jadhav Baliram	2681
61.	Dr. Jagannath Manda	2571
62.	Dr. Jaiswal Sanjay	2657
63.	Shri Jaiswal, Gorakh Prasad	2644
64.	Shri Jakhar Badri Ram	2678
65.	Shrimati Jardosh Darshana	2539, 2608, 2674
66.	Shrimati Jayaprada	2677, 2721
67.	Shri Jindal, Naveen	2586
68.	Dr. Joshi, Murl Manohar	2583, 2690
69.	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	2541
70.	Shri Judev, Dilip Singh	2535, 2706
71.	Shri Karunakaran, P.	2648
72.	Shri Karwaria, Kapil Muni	2614
73.	Shri Kashyap Virender	2583, 2597, 2610
74.	Shri Kaswan, Ram Singh	2540, 2688, 2728
75.	Shri Kataria Lal Chand	2610
76.	Shri Katti Ramesh Viswanath	2603
77.	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	2602, 2603, 2680, 2750
78.	Shri Khaire Chandrakant	2566, 2653, 2662
79.	Dr. Killi Kruparani	2636
80.	Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena	2595, 2701
81.	Shri Kishor, Kamal "Commando"	2757
82.	Shri Koli Patel Somabhai Gandalal	2610
83.	Shri Kristappa N.	2665

1	2	3
84.	Shri Kumar Mithilesh	2594
85.	Shri Kumar, P.	2586
86.	Shri Kumar, Shailendra	2612
87.	Shri Laguri Yashbant	2540, 2644, 2669
88.	Shri Madam Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	2532, 2700
89.	Shrimati Mahajan, Sumitra	2533, 2573, 2691
90.	Shri Maharaj, Satpal	2646
91.	Shri Mahato, Baidyanath Prasad	2637
92.	Shri Mahato, Narahari	2679, 2699
93.	Shri Mahtab Bhartruhari	2678, 2722
94.	Shri Majhi Pradeep	2572, 2598, 2738, 2743
95.	Shri Majumdar, Prasanta Kumar	2724
96.	Shri Malik Jitender Singh	2659
97.	Shri Mandal Mangani Lal	2691
98.	Shri Mani Jose K.	2557, 2710
99.	Shri Meghwal Arjun Ram	2552, 2646, 2707, 2728, 2730
100.	Dr. Meinya, Thokchom	2658
101.	Shri Mishra, Prasad Govind	2630
102.	Shri Mitra, Somen	2595, 2622
103.	Shri Muttemwar Vilas	2605
104.	Shri Nagar, Surendra Singh	2555, 2646, 2659, 2674
105.	Dr. Naik, Sanjeev Ganesh	2681, 2687
106.	Shri Naqvi Zafar Ali	2625, 2753
107.	Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia	2539, 2551, 2594, 2602
108.	Shri Narayanrao Sonawane Pratap	2585, 2715
109.	Km. Natrajan Meenakshi	2624

1	2	3
110.	Shri Nishad Capt. Jai Narain Prasad	2637, 2672
111.	Shri Owaisi Asaduddin	2546, 2670, 2729
112.	Shri P.R. Natarajan	2578, 2720, 2735
113.	Shri Panda, Baijayant	2600, 2741, 2683
114.	Shri Panda, Prabodh	2592
115.	Shri Pangi Jayaram	2540, 2679
116.	Shri Paranjpe Anand Prakash	2675, 2676, 2719, 2759
117.	Shri Paswan, Kamlesh	2611
118.	Shri Patel Deoraj Singh	2607
119.	Smt. Patel, Jayshreeben	2539
120.	Shri Patel, Bal Kumar	2730, 2731
121.	Shri Patel, Kishanbhai V.	2572, 2598, 2738, 2743
122.	Shri Pathak Harin	2608, 2616, 2748
123.	Shri Patil Sanjay Dina	2681
124.	Shri Patil A.T. Nana	2586
125.	Shri Patil Bhavana Gawali	2605, 2667
126.	Shri Patil C.R.	2602, 2643, 2674
127.	Shri Patil, B.B.	2675, 2676, 2719
128.	Dr. Patil, Padmasinha Bajirao	2604
129.	Smt. Patle, Kamla Devi	2714
130.	Shri Prabhakar, Ponnam	2588, 2678, 2680, 2732
131.	Shri Pradhan Nityananda	2600, 2683
132.	Shri Premdas	2642
133.	Shri Punia, P.L.	2548, 2704
134.	Shri Purkayastha Kabindra	2641
135.	Shri Raghavan M.K.	2633
136.	Shri Rahaman, Abdul	2725
137.	Shri Rajbhar, Ramashanker	2587, 2718

1	2	3
138.	Shri Rajendran, C.	2596
139.	Shri Rajesh, M.B.	2648
140.	Shri Ram Purnamasi	2585, 2599, 2715, 2740
141.	Prof. Ram Shankar	2590
142.	Shri Ramkishun	2602, 2603, 2680
143.	Shri Rana Jagdish Singh	2723
144.	Shri Rana Kadir	2545
145.	Dr. Rane, Nilesh Narayan	2677, 2680
146.	Dr. Rao, K.S.	2663
147.	Shri Rao, Sambasiva Rayapati	2602, 2673, 2675, 2688
148.	Shri Rashid, J.M. Aaron	2693, 2726
149.	Shri Rathwa Ramsinh	2608
150.	Dr. Ratna, De	2593
151.	Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar	2601, 2613, 2746
152.	Shri Ray Arjun	2675, 2689, 2690
153.	Shri Ray, Rudramadhar	2556, 2602, 2722, 2749
154.	Shri Reddy M. Sreenivasulu	2577, 2589, 2745
155.	Shri Reddy, Anantha Venkatarami	2602, 2651
156.	Shri Reddy, K.J.S.P.	2632, 2678
157.	Shri Reddy M. Venugopala	2650
158.	Shri Roy Nripendra Nath	2679, 2699
159.	Shri S. Alagiri	2562, 2684, 2685
160.	Shri. S. Pakkirappa	2544, 2574, 2745
161.	Shri S.R. Jeyadurai	2598, 2645, 2694, 2734
162.	Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	2542, 2679, 2681, 2695
163.	Shri Sardinha Francisco	2623
164.	Smt. Saroj, Sushila	2680

1	2	3
165.	Shri Satpathy, Tathagata	2602
166.	Shri. Sayeed, Hamdullah	2536, 2609, 2656, 2696
167.	Shri Shanavas M.I.	2586, 2615, 2619, 2680, 2750
168.	Shrimati Shantha J.	2531, 2697
169.	Shri Shariq Shariefuddin	2624
170.	Shri Shekhar, Neeraj	2677, 2721
171.	Shri Shetkar, Suresh Kumar	2560, 2586, 2602, 2675, 2744
172.	Shri Shetti Raju	2662
173.	Shri Shri, Anto Antony	2601, 2681, 2742
174.	Shri Shukla Balkrishna K.	2587
175.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	2547, 2703
176.	Shri Sidhu, Navjot Singh	2627, 2750
177.	Shri Singh Bhoopendra	2622, 2708
178.	Shri Singh Ganesh	2551, 2607
179.	Shri Singh Ijyaraj	2634, 2692
180.	Shri Singh Jagadanand	2582, 2691, 2734, 2750
181.	Smt. Singh Meena	2581, 2737
182.	Shri Singh Pashupati Nath	2537, 2717
183.	Dr. Singh Raghuvansh Prasad	2569, 2756
184.	Shri Singh Rakesh	2671, 2686
185.	Shri Singh Ravneet	2543
186.	Shri Singh Uday	2629, 2755
187.	Shri Singh Yashvir	2677, 2721
188.	Shri Singh, Lal Chaudhary	2720
189.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan Alias Lalan Singh	2583, 2606, 2689 2721
190.	Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	2685
191.	Shri Singh, Uday Pratap	2610
192.	Shri Singh, Umashankar	2620, 2751

1	2	3
193.	Shri Singh, Vijay Bahadur	2670, 2691
194.	Dr. Singh, Sanjay	2595
195.	Dr. Solanki Kirit Premjibhai	2608, 2652, 2674
196.	Shri Sugavanam. E.G.	2538, 2698
197.	Shri Sugumar, K.	2541, 2684
198.	Smt. Sule, Supriya	2687
199.	Shri Suresh Kodikkunnil	2598, 2645
200.	Dr. Sushant Rajan	2574
201.	Shri Swamy N. Cheluvarya	2553, 2566, 2691, 2709, 2755
202.	Shrimati Tabassum Hasan	2566, 2714
203.	Shri Tagore Manicka	2640
204.	Shri Tarai Bibhu Prasad	2602
205.	Shri Tewari Manish	2758
206.	Shri Thakur Anurag Singh	2583
207.	Shri Thamaraiselvan R.	2694, 2750
208.	Dr. Thambidurai, M.	2602, 2568
209.	Shri Thomas P.T.	2570
210.	Shri Tirkey, Manohar	2724

1	2	3
211.	Shri Tiwari, Bhisma Shanker Alias Kushal	2682, 2739
212.	Shri Udasi Shivkumar	2716
213.	Shrimati Upadhyay Seema	2584
214.	Shri Vardhan, Harsh	2675
215.	Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai D.	2595, 2654, 2681
216.	Dr. Venugopal P.	2722
217.	Shri Verma Sajjan	2573, 2746
218.	Shri Virendra Kumar	2575, 2726
219.	Shri Viswanathan P.	2558, 2571, 2700, 2711
220.	Shri Wakchaure, Bhausahab Rajaram	2626, 2754
221.	Shri Wankhede Subhash Bapurao	2567
222.	Shri Yadav Anjan Kumar M.	2654, 2669, 2684
223.	Shri Yadav Dharmendra	2593, 2734
224.	Shri Yadav Dinesh Chandra	2675
225.	Prof. Yadav Prof. Dr. Ranjan Prasad	2563, 2680
226.	Shri Yadav, Hukamdev Narayan	2760
227.	Yogi Aditya Nath	2727

ANNEXURE II

Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions

<i>Prime Minister</i>	:	
<i>Atomic Energy</i>	:	231
<i>Civil Aviation</i>	:	226, 227, 237
<i>Coal</i>	:	221, 234
<i>Communications and Information Technology</i>	:	222, 236, 239
<i>External Affairs</i>	:	223, 232
<i>Human Resource Development</i>	:	224, 225, 228, 229, 230, 233, 240
<i>Overseas Indian Affairs</i>	:	235
<i>Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions</i>	:	
<i>Planning</i>	:	238
<i>Space</i>	:	

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

<i>Prime Minister</i>	:	—
<i>Atomic Energy</i>	:	2548, 2572, 2586, 2620, 2661, 2695, 2747,
<i>Civil Aviation</i>	:	2531, 2533, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2563, 2564, 2573, 2582, 2593, 2594, 2598, 2601, 2611, 2614, 2618, 2626, 2631, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2666, 2676, 2677, 2684, 2694, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2709, 2723, 2736, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753
<i>Coal</i>	:	2539, 2561, 2562, 2566, 2592, 2607, 2608, 2613, 2615, 2637, 2653, 2669, 2672, 2702, 2714, 2716, 2717, 2745
<i>Communications and Information Technology</i>	:	2540, 2547, 2550, 2558, 2559, 2567, 2595, 2625, 2628, 2632, 2636, 2645, 2646, 2648, 2662, 2655, 2668, 2671, 2675, 2678, 2681, 2685, 2686, 2688, 2710, 2720, 2725, 2726, 2729, 2733, 2735, 2741, 2746, 2756
<i>External Affairs</i>	:	2538, 2541, 2545, 2546, 2556, 2575, 2587, 2590, 2602, 2621, 2623, 2627, 2640, 2643, 2647, 2651, 2655, 2663, 2673, 2727, 2743
<i>Human Resource Development</i>	:	2542, 2543, 2549, 2554, 2557, 2565, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2574, 2578, 2579, 2585, 2589, 2591, 2599, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2610, 2612, 2616, 2617, 2624, 2629, 2630, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2638, 2639, 2641, 2642, 2650, 2656, 2664, 2667, 2670, 2674, 2679, 2680, 2682, 2683, 2687, 2691, 2696, 2697, 2700, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2711, 2712, 2715, 2718, 2722, 2724, 2728, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2734, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2742, 2744, 2748, 2749, 2755,
<i>Overseas Indian Affairs</i>	:	2576, 2699
<i>Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions</i>	:	2532, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2560, 2568, 2581, 2583, 2584, 2597, 2609, 2622, 2652, 2654, 2589, 2592, 2693, 2701, 2713, 2754, 2757, 2760
<i>Planning</i>	:	2544, 2555, 2580, 2588, 2600, 2606, 2644, 2649, 2657, 2690, 2719, 2721, 2737
<i>Space</i>	:	2577, 2596, 2619, 2698, 2758, 2759.