

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Ninth Session**  
**(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

*(Vol. XXI contains Nos. 11 to 20)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

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**Wednesday, December 14, 2011/Agrahayana 23, 1933**  
**(Saka)**

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The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

#### OBITUARY REFERENCE

[*Translation*]

HON'BLE SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of our former colleague Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma. Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma was a member of the Seventh to Tenth Lok Sabhas from 1980 to 1996 representing the Karnal Parliamentary Constituency of Haryana.

Shri Sharma was member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly from 1962 to 1967 and a member of the Haryana Legislative Assembly from 1972 to 1977. Shri Sharma served as the Minister of Revenue, P.W.D. and Education in the Government of Haryana. He also served as the Chairman of the Committee on Government Assurances of the Punjab Legislative Assembly.

Shri Sharma held the office of Chairman, Joint Committee on Offices of Profit during the Tenth Lok Sabha. He was a member of the Committee on Public Undertakings, Public Accounts Committee and Railway Convention Committee during the Eighth Lok Sabha and a member of the Estimates Committee during the Ninth Lok Sabha.

An active social and political worker, Shri Sharma was a member of the State Transport Authority, Punjab from 1962 to 1964 and a member of the State Citizens Council, Punjab from 1962 to 1967. He worked for the welfare of the poor, downtrodden and the deprived sections of the society and was associated with the establishment of

various educational institutions and social organizations and management of their affairs.

A leading criminal lawyer, Shri Sharma translated the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1949 from English to Urdu and wrote regular articles in leading magazines.

Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma passed away on 12 December, 2011 at Gurgaon, Haryana at the age of 88.

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

Now the House will stand in silence for a short while in respect of the departed soul.

**11.01½ hrs.**

*The Members then stood in silence for short while.*

**11.02 hrs.**

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

#### Talks between China and India

+

\*281. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 15th round of talks between the Special Representatives (SR) of India and China scheduled to begin on 28 November, 2011 were postponed at the last minute;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the agenda for the said talks;

(c) whether China wanted India to prevent His Holiness the Dalai Lama from addressing a Buddhist convention organised by Ashoka Mission and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether India refused to concede to the above demand and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the said talks have been rescheduled; and

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

**Statement**

(a) to (f) India and China were exploring the possibility of scheduling the 15th round of Special Representatives (SR) Talks In New Delhi on various sets of dates in November 2011, one of them being 28-29 November 2011. On learning that the Global Buddhist Congregation (GBC) was being organised in Delhi from 27-30 November 2011, where His Holiness the Dalai Lama (HHDL) would be one of the speakers, the Chinese side expressed concern about HHDL being in Delhi at the same time as their SR. They suggested that Government either prevent HHDL from attending the GBC or cancel it completely. It was conveyed to the Chinese side that Government would not interfere in the GBC which was a religious convention and not an official event. Reiterating its commitment to the SR Talks mechanism, Government assured the Chinese side that a private religious event such as the GBC would not have any impact on Government-to-Government interaction and exchanges. However, the Chinese side expressed the inability of the Chinese SR to be present in New Delhi at the same time as HHDL. It was decided that the two sides would continue exploring an early, mutually convenient date for holding the 15th round of the SR Talks.

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Madam Speaker, may I commence by congratulating the Government for a very candid answer and thank them for reiterating some of the fundamental freedoms which India stands for? I am sure that the answer will gladden a lot of hearts in the strategic

community who have been concerned about India's ambivalence over China.

Shifting gears, I would like to say that in the case of China, we have been observing two very conflicting trends. On the one hand, China has settled 12 out of the 14 outstanding land border disputes which it has with its neighbours but on the other hand, you would see a very assertive China insofar as its maritime disputes are concerned, especially in the South China Sea and the East China Sea. What I would like to ask the hon. Minister is that can he give the House a sense as to where do we stand after 14 rounds of talks with the Special Representatives on our border dispute with China.

SHRI E. AHAMED: In the relationship with China, India has always been following its national policy. Wherever there is divergence in opinion, we always express our reservation and wherever there is convergence we really go alongwith them. They are our immediate and big neighbour. In the maritime field also we have already made it abundantly clear about our stand that we have taken that and we will neither get diverted from it nor will we move away from it. For example, when we have had relationship with Vietnam, one of our India companies had taken up an exploration project and when they expressed their reservation, we told them that it was only for commercial purposes. So, there are some other areas where there were maritime as well as other things. India has always stuck to its policy which has been followed all these years.

But I would like to inform the hon. Member that India will always go wherever it is possible to have the best of the relationship that we are maintaining. For example, there was a dialogue only on 9th of this month with the Chinese side, with our officials from the Defence Ministry. They had a meeting with the Secretary (Defence), with Chinese Deputy-Chief of Staff who had come here. Even our Minister of Defence had said that the discussions were very positive. So, we are going ahead like that. Just yesterday there was a discussion on Climate Change in Durban and India and China went together on the issue. So, we are maintaining our policy which has been followed

all these years and wherever we have a difference of opinion we will very well inform the Chinese people about resentment and wherever we will be able to go ahead, we will go along with them. That is the policy so far as the Government of India is concerned.

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Some analysts are of the view that excellent Confidence Building Measures with China would be the demarcation of the Line of Actual Control on both the military maps and the border. I would like to ask the hon. Minister, does the Government of India share this view? If so, what is the difficulty in operationalising it? Is there a hesitation from our side, or is there diffidence from the Chinese side?

SHRI E. AHAMED: Madam, so far as the Line of Actual Control is concerned, India and China has taken their respective stands. India and China share a boundary of 3488 kilometres. China has been contesting the depiction of the international boundary as shown on official maps of India. China also disputes the McMohan Line which defines the boundary in the eastern (Arunachal) sector. China has also occupied about 38,000 square kilometres of Indian territory in Western Sector, that is, Aksai Chin and other pockets. It also illegally received, from Pakistan, 5180 square kilometres of Indian territory in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir in 1963. It also lays claim to approximately 90,000 square kilometres of territory in Arunachal Pradesh and about 2000 square kilometres territory in the Middle Sector, that is, in Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

In 2003 India and China agreed to appoint Special Representatives to explore from the political perspective of the overall bilateral relationship, the framework for a boundary settlement. There have been 14 meetings of the Special Representatives so far. The whole process has been envisaged in three stages. The first stage of the process, comprising of the first five meetings resulted in signing of the "Agreement on the Political Parameters and guiding principles for the settlement of India-China Boundary questions" in April, 2005.

The second stage aims at exploring the framework for a final package settlement covering all sectors of the

boundary. The 15th round of talks of the special representatives could not take place. There are some other matters also. The hon. Member has mentioned about the Confidence Building Measures. These include border personal meetings (BPMs) at Spanggur in the Western Sector, Nathu La in Sikkim Sector and Bumla and Kibithu-Damai in Eastern Sector. Scheduled meetings take place at each point twice in a year apart from the flag meetings as and when required. Dedicated channels of communication or hotlines have been established between the border personnel of the two sides at these locations. Both the sides have also finalised the text of the draft agreement putting in place a mechanism for consultation and coordination on border affairs as an additional measure for maintaining peace and tranquillity in the India-China border areas. We hope that this methodology is going on and we are likely to have an agreement. We will also be able to sign the agreement as early as possible.

SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Madam, there are reports that China's People's Liberation Army has been crossing the perceived Line of Actual control in the eastern sector more frequently than ever. There were 90 intrusions including 13 PLA patrols so far this year. In North Arunachal, the China's PLA is not even allowing the locals to cross the Diehu River that marks the disputed border between India and China to come to India for trade, a century-old tradition. There are reports that there is large scale presence of PLA in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir too.

Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the steps taken by the Government with the Chinese counterpart to prevent the intrusions into Indian areas.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Madam, by and large, there is peace and tranquility in our border areas. However, there are differences between India and China in the perceptions of the Line of Actual Control. Due to these differing perceptions, the Chinese patrols some time come into the areas that we consider as lying on our side. The Government regularly takes up these transgressions with the Chinese side. We have underscored to the Chinese side the importance for both the sides to respect the Line

of Actual Control.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : Madam Speaker, I am happy that Hon'ble Prime Minister is present here. Just now Hon'ble Minister was giving information about China. We have information and I have also said earlier in the House that China has fully prepared itself to attack India. Chinese Army has entered into Indian territory and put markings there. Water of Brahmaputra river has been stopped. Why the Government is silent. When you had talks with them, I knew now they will attack, because after talks between Sh.Chau-en-lie and the then Prime Minister they attacked in 1962. Defence Ministry conducts a meeting every week. I know, since I have been Defence Minister in the past. I am confident, that the Prime Minister must have been present in that. I raised this issue in last session, and today again I assert that the China has made all preparations to attack India. It has made markings on boundary also. Chief Minister of Kashmir has given information, you have been given information that China has occupied one and a half kilometer of Kashmir boundary. After all why are you silent, what is the weakness? I am openly giving this information. Army Chief has said you may ask questions, and tell the Prime Minister. We have raised this question in every meeting, but has not got any direction as yet. Prime Minister remains silent in the meeting. They have already occupied one lakh kilometer boundary area of India. ...*(Interruptions)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: They have already occupied one lakh kilometer boundary area of India and again occupying more. Whatever hon'ble Minister is communicating by reading has some indication. Today hon'ble Prime Minister must himself tell, because this is the matter related to the country, why you have not taken any action till now? What was discussed with china and when you talked with them, whether they remained silent. This is sure that they remained silent. What action you have taken and what directions have been given to armed forces

on such an important question of the boundary of the country being occupied?

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Madam Speaker, our Government does not share the view that China is out to attack India. There are problems on the border. But by and large, the border remains peaceful. Peace and tranquility has been maintained in the border areas. As my colleague, the hon. Minister, has just now explained, there are sometimes intrusions according to us. But the Chinese perception of the Line of Control sometimes differs. Therefore, I think, some confusion is created. These matters are sorted between the Area Commanders on both the sides.

I also do not share the view that there is positive evidence to show that China has diverted waters of the Brahmaputra river. I would respectfully submit to the hon. House that the relations between India and China are sensitive. We are dealing with a very sensitive subject. Therefore, I think, great responsibility lies on all concerned not to say things which can be misunderstood.

India and China are two great neighbours. Our policy has been — this is not a new policy and this was the policy also of the NDA regime — to engage China to find peaceful ways of resolving the border dispute. We made some progress in 2005. Our Government agreed with China on the political parameters for the resolution of the border dispute. Since then not much progress has been made. But peace and tranquility continue to be maintained along the border.

I have assurance at the highest level that the Chinese Government has the same intention with regard to the preservation of peace and tranquility along the border between our countries. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Hon'ble Speaker, I want to say whether .... of Kashmir. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Hon'ble Speaker, China. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nikhil Kumar Choudhary, you ask your question.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh Ji, you have made your submission, therefore you please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nikhil Kumar Choudhary Ji, you ask your question.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record except Shri Nikhil Kumar Choudhary's remarks.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

*[Translation]*

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Madam Speaker, China is our neighbouring country. ...*(Interruptions)* The Prime Minister has just referred to something. We know the nature of our neighbours, in what manner they talk and react. The whole country is watching how they insult and present their claims. As per the news of the newspapers, recently, on 8 November, our hon'ble Prime Minister held talks with their Prime Minister Shri Wen Xiabao on the sidelines of the Asian Summit. The response of Chinese Prime Minister regarding our desire for exploration of petroleum products as per our contracts in China sea is not positive. The second thing is that yesterday, there was a news item in newspaper that China has said that they will construct a naval base at Seychelles island in Indian Ocean. We are holding talks, it should go on, but its outcome should be in the interest of the country. 10,000 Chinese army men are present in PoK, they are making claims on Twang and they are not ready to accept our border line, McMohan line. I would like to ask the hon'ble

\*Not recorded.

minister whether our external affairs minister, on his part, has presented demand for Mansarover, the centre of faith in response to the manner in which they have presented their claim on Twang by presenting historical facts and claiming that Dalai Lama V was born there?

*[English]*

SHRI E. AHAMED: Madam Speaker, well, the hon. Member has asked a very lengthy question. He was mentioning many matters including the relationship between China and India...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You have answered the question. He has asked at the end.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Have you answered his question now?

SHRI E. AHAMED: No. The hon. Prime Minister's reply has already covered all the answer that is to be given....*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Jayant Chaudhary.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam, it is very important matter, it should be discussed under Rule 193.

MADAM SPEAKER: Why you are standing? Please have your seats.

....*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please have your seats.

*[English]*

SHRI E. AHAMED: Madam Speaker, I do not think

\*Not recorded.

there is anything to speak about Mansarovar. Everything is going on very well. Even if the hon. Member has anything to say, let him just bring it to our notice and we will definitely do that. We have been doing things. Everything is being attended to. There is absolutely no such complaint raised by anybody. Whenever a complaint comes, we will attend to it. We will redress the grievances, if any.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Jayant Chaudhary. Nothing else will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: This should be discussed upon under Rule 193. It is very important matter.

MADAM SPEAKER: You have your seat. You are not at your seat, you go to your seat.

*[English]*

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: I would like to refer to the widely reported incident of censoring that happened in a Hindi film recently...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: It is not a clear answer. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You speak from your seat.

*[English]*

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: I will start it again. I would like to refer to the recent incident which was widely reported in the Press where censorship was forced, I think, upon our viewing public in a Hindi film. The "Save Tibet Flags and Signs" was censored out of that film. I do not know whose initiative that was. I do not know whether it was a formal Government decision that was conveyed to the independent

Censor Board. I think it reflects poorly on our nation which has, perhaps, all along been open to democratic values. We have given asylum to so many Tibetan refugees in our country. It is not now a question whether we want good relations with China or not. It is not a question whether we recognize Tibet to be a part of China or not. What I am asking is a more fundamental question about the right of expression which is granted to every citizen of our country and should fairly be granted to the people who have been granted asylum in our country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any formal decision was taken in this regard by the Government and conveyed to the Censor Board. What are his views on this issue?

SHRI E. AHAMED: Madam Speaker, I will be able to give him the reply after consulting my officers.

*[Translation]*

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Madam Speaker, The Prime Minister has just explained his cordial relations with China. National poet Dinkar Ji has written:—

*'Kshama Shobhati Uss Bhujang Ko Jiske paas garal ho. Uske Kya jo Dantvihin, Vishvihin Vineet Saral Ho.'*

If a snake has no venom, how will it forgive? If India feels itself under pressure before China, what talks she will hold? India is tolerating their high-ended risk and we are showing our gentleness while they are showing their bullishness. I would like to ask the Government whether India can pose a proper challenge to China, will it be able to properly respond?

*[English]*

SHRI E. AHAMED: Madam, India and China share a Strategic and Cooperative Partnership. There are frequent high-level exchanges between our two countries. ...*(Interruptions)* Last year, we marked the 60th Anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Republic of India and the People's Republic of China. China has emerged as one of our largest trade partners and investment flows are also on the rise. The hon. Prime

\*Not recorded.

Minister has already stated on many occasions that there is sufficient space in the world to meet the development aspirations of both India and China. The Government of India promotes exchanges with China in many spheres including trade, investment, technology, culture and people-to-people ties....(Interruptions) I will take just a minute.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let him complete it.

SHRI E. AHAMED: We will work towards strengthening our relations with China. Government will keep a constant watch to promote India's national interests at any cost.

[English]

#### Model Schools

+

\*282. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

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

(a) the targets and achievements in the setting up of model schools in the educationally backward blocks in the country during the Eleventh Plan alongwith the reasons for shortfall, if any, State-wise;

(b) the number of proposals received from the States/UTs for setting up of such schools during 2010-11 and 2011-12 alongwith the action taken thereon, State-wise;

(c) the number and locations of such schools which have since become functional alongwith the criteria adopted for selection of locations, State-wise;

(d) the locations identified for setting up of such schools during 2011-12 and 2012-13, State-wise;

(e) the financial assistance provided for this purpose during each of the last two years and the current year, State-wise; and

(f) the time by which the entire lot of envisaged/targeted model schools is likely to be made functional?

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

#### Statement

(a), (b), (d) and (e) The centrally sponsored scheme to set up 6,000 model schools at block level was launched in November 2008. Out of these, 3,500 schools are to be set up in educationally backward blocks (EBBs) through State/UT Governments and the remaining 2,500 schools are to be set up under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode in blocks which are not educationally backward. Presently, only the component for setting up of 3,500 model schools under State/UT Governments is operational. The component for setting up of 2,500 model schools under PPP mode has not yet been launched.

Since inception of the scheme, proposals to set up model schools in 2,098 blocks have been received from 24 States/UTs. Out of these, model schools in 1,942 blocks covering 22 States have been approved. Financial sanctions amounting to Rs. 1,670.25 crore have been accorded for setting up 1,469 model schools in 19 States. State-wise details of proposals received, proposals approved, schools sanctioned and amount released are at Annexure-I. Details of locations identified for setting up of schools during 2011-12 are at Annexure-II. State/UT Governments have not sent any proposal for setting up schools in 2012-13.

(c) 438 model schools have so far become functional in 7 States, details of which are at Annexure-III. Locations of the schools are identified by the State/UT Governments and approved by the Project Approval Board (PAB) in the Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India. Model Schools are located preferably in Block headquarters where availability of required land owned by the State/UT Government is assured.

(f) Approval of model schools in EBBs depends on receipt of viable proposals from the State/UT Governments. Therefore a definite timeline is difficult to indicate.



**Annexure-I***State-wise details about model schools from 2009-10 till date*

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	State	No. of blocks for which proposals received	No. of schools approved	No. of schools sanctioned	Amount Released			
					2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	370	355	355	0.00	0.00	412.09	412.09
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	80	53	24	0.00	39.09	0.00	39.09
4.	Bihar	411	370	105	18.85	100.06	0.00	118.91
5.	Chhattisgarh	74	74	72	22.65	58.89	0.00	81.54
6.	Gujarat	84	83	74	0.00	69.29	0.00	69.29
7.	Haryana	36	36	36	0.00	12.55	0.00	12.55
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5	5	5	6.78	0.00	0.00	6.78
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	24	19	19	25.82	0.00	0.00	25.82
10.	Jharkhand	90	89	40	0.00	0.00	46.43	46.43
11.	Karnataka	74	74	74	83.80	0.00	0.00	83.80
12.	Madhya Pradesh	201	201	201	37.37	0.00	195.01	232.38
13.	Maharashtra	43	43	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Meghalaya	9	9	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Mizoram	1	1	1	1.36	0.00	0.00	1.36
16.	Nagaland	11	11	11	7.47	0.00	0.00	7.47
17.	Odisha	111	111	111	0.00	0.00	128.85	128.85
18.	Punjab	21	21	21	23.78	23.78	0.00	47.56
19.	Rajasthan	162	134	134	0.00	91.71	49.92	141.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.	Tamil Nadu	44	44	18	20.25	0.00	0.00	20.25
21.	Tripura	6	6	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Uttar Pradesh	151	151	148	0.00	56.13	115.67	171.80
23.	West Bengal	54	52	20	3.58	19.07	0.00	22.65
24.	Uttarakhand	19	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		2098	1942	1469	251.71	470.57	947.97	1670.25

**Annexure-II**

*State-wise details of locations identified for setting up of schools during 2011-12*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Schools	Block
1	2	3	4
1	Gujarat	9	(1) Viramgam (2) Botad (3) Bhuj (Madhapar) (4) Dhangdhra (5) Uchchal (6) Umarpada (7) Una (8) Kadana (9) Malpur
2	Assam	29	(1) Itakhuli (2) Kachugaon (3) Kokrajhar (4) Hatidhura

1	2	3	4
			(5) Gossaigaon
			(6) Paschim Abhoypur
			(7) Lahowal
			(8) Panitola
			(9) Nilip
			(10) Chinthong
			(11) Lumbajong
			(12) Sakomatha
			(13) Rangapara
			(14) Sidli-Chirang
			(15) Borobazar
			(16) Tapang
			(17) Lowairpoa
			(18) Rowta
			(19) Bhergaon
			(20) Mazbat
			(21) South Hailakandi

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
			(22) Laokhowa			(3) Khorbari	
			(23) Juria			(4) Kultali	
			(24) Lumding			(5) Joynagar	
			(25) Kaliabor			(6) Nakashipara	
			(26) Nagrijuli			(7) Nagarkata	
			(27) Bechimari			(8) Mattelle	
			(28) Dalgaon-Sialmari			(9) Mal	
			(29) Pub-Mangaldai			(10) Kalchini	
3.	Meghalaya	9	(1) Selsella			(11) Kandi	
			(2) Tikrikilla			(12) Kharagram	
			(3) Zikzak			(13) Samserganj	
			(4) Betasin			(14) Raghunathganj-II	
			(5) Dadenggre	6.	Jharkhand	49	(1) Burhmu
			(6) Dalu			(2) Kanke	
			(7) Samanda			(3) Namkum	
			(8) Songsak			(4) Lapung	
			(9) Baghmara			(5) Angara	
4.	Tripura	6	(1) Ampii			(6) Mandar	
			(2) Karbook			(7) Chanho	
			(3) Damcherra			(8) Simdega	
			(4) Killa			(9) Kurdeg	
			(5) Ambassa			(10) Kolebira	
			(6) Chawmanu			(11) Bano	
5.	West Bengal	14	(1) Madarihat			(12) Balumath	
			(2) Sitai			(13) Barwadih	

1	2	3	4
		(14)	Jhinkpanl
		(15)	Jagarnathpur
		(16)	Tantnagar
		(17)	Tonto
		(18)	Sonua
		(19)	Ghatsila
		(20)	Dhalbhumgarh
		(21)	Chakuliya
		(22)	Bahragora
		(23)	Patmada
		(24)	Patna
		(25)	Raj Mahal
		(26)	Udwaha
		(27)	Markaccho
		(28)	Jainagar
		(29)	Koderma
		(30)	Govindpur
		(31)	Ichak
		(32)	Barhi
		(33)	Bishnugarh
		(34)	Poreyahat
		(35)	Godda
		(36)	Sundarpahari
		(37)	Boarijore
		(38)	Bishunpur

1	2	3	4
		(39)	Ghaghra
		(40)	Bharno
		(41)	Kamdara
		(42)	Basia
		(43)	Gumla
		(44)	Raidih
		(45)	Palkot
		(46)	Amdapada
		(47)	Seraikela
		(48)	Kharsawan
		(49)	Kuchai

**Annexure-III**

*State-wise list of Model Schools which have become functional*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Schools	Block
1	2	3	4
1.	Punjab	21	(1) Sangat
			(2) Talwandi Sabo
			(3) Mandi Phul West/Maur
			(4) Khuhian sarver
			(5) Abohar
			(6) Fazilka
			(7) Jalalabad
			(8) Mamdot

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
			(9) Ferozepur				(11) Muddeblhal
			(10) Mansa				(12) Indi
			(11) Budlads-I/Bhikhi				(13) Aland
			(12) Budlads-II at Bareta/ Budlada				(14) Afzapur
			(13) Jhunir-I				(15) Gulbarga
			(14) Jhunir-II at Sardulgarh				(16) Chincholi
			(15) Lambi				(17) Chitapur
			(16) Muktsar				(18) Basavakalyan
			(17) Samana-I/Samana-I at Patran				(19) Bidar
			(18) Lehtagaga				(20) Humnabad
			(19) Anndana				(21) Aurad
			(20) Saunam				(22) Lingasur
			(21) Valtoha				(23) Devadurga
2. Karnataka		74	(1) Ramadurg				(24) Manvi
			(2) Parsgad (Soudatti)				(25) Raiehur
			(3) Bilagi				(26) Sindhanur
			(4) Mudhol				(27) Yelburga
			(5) Bagalkote				(28) Kustagi
			(6) Badami				(29) Gangavthi
			(7) Hungund				(30) Koppal
			(8) Bijapur				(31) Rona
			(9) Sindhagi				(32) Mundargi
			(10) B. Bagewadi				(33) Dharwad
							(34) Kalghatagi
							(35) H. Bommanahalli

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
			(36) Hospet				(61) Gundlapet
			(37) Siraguppa				(62) Chamarajnager
			(38) Bellary				(63) Yealndur
			(39) Sandur				(64) Kollegal
			(40) Kudiligi				(65) Panavapur
			(41) Molkalnur				(66) Mallavalli
			(42) Challakere				(67) Gokak
			(43) Harapanahalli				(68) Rayabag
			(44) Pavagada				(69) Sedam
			(45) Gudibende				(70) Shahpur
			(46) Bagepalli				(71) Surpur
			(47) Chintamani				(72) Yadgir
			(48) Srinivaspur				(73) JamaKhandi
			(49) Bangarpet				(74) Jevargi
			(50) Mulebagilu				(1) Amirgarh
			(51) Gouribldanur	3. Gujarat	12		(2) Danta
			(52) Channaptna				(3) Khedbrahma
			(53) Kanakapura				(4) Dahod
			(54) Holenarasipur				(5) Zhalod
			(55) K.R. Nagar				(6) Limkheda
			(56) Hunsur				(7) Santrampur
			(57) Mysore				(8) Chhota Udepur
			(58) Heggadadevankote				(9) Naswadi
			(59) Nanjangud				(10) Kawant
			(60) T. Narasipur				

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
			(11) Pavi Jetpur				(7) Usoor
			(12) Dediapada				(8) Bemetara
4.	Tamil Nadu	18	(1) Nallur				(9) Dharamjaigarh
			(2) Panruti				(10) Bataoli
			(3) Pennagaram				(11) Bhaiyathan
			(4) Shoolagiri				(12) Kusmi
			(5) Kelamangalam				(13) Lakhanpur
			(6) Ammapatti				(14) Lundra
			(7) Nambiyur				(15) Mainpat
			(8) Moolanur				(16) Odgi
			(9) Kadavoor				(17) Pratappur
			(10) Kollihills				(18) Rajpur
			(11) Edappadi				(19) Ramchandrapur
			(12) Kadyampatti				(20) Sitapur
			(13) Konganapuram				(21) Bastar
			(14) S. Pudur				(22) Kondagaon
			(15) Thiyagadurgam				(23) Jagdalpur
			(16) Rshivandhiyam				(24) Tokapal
			(17) Kallakurichi				(25) Darbha
			(18) Thirukoilur				(26) Lohandiguda
5.	Chhattisgarh	72	(1) Lormi				(27) Bastanar
			(2) Bhopal Pattnem				(28) Makdi
			(3) Chhindgarh				(29) Bakawand
			(4) Gidam				(30) Pharasgaon
			(5) Kuakonda				(31) Baderajpur
			(6) Sukma				(32) Keshkal

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
			(33) Bhairamgarh				(59) Khadgawan
			(34) Bijapur				(60) Manendragarh
			(35) Bilha				(61) Bharatpur
			(36) Goureia				(62) Narayanpur
			(37) Kota				(63) Orcha (Bastar
			(38) Marwahi				District in MDM List)
			(39) Masturi				(64) Lailunga
			(40) Mungeli				(65) Deo Bhog
			(41) Pathariya				(66) Mainpur
			(42) Pendra				(67) Bilai Garh
			(43) Takhatpur				(68) Kasdol
			(44) Dantewada				(69) Baloda Bazar
			(45) Katekalyan				(70) Bhatapara
			(46) Konta				(71) Ambikapur
			(47) Pamgarh				(72) Surajpur
			(48) Bagicha	6. Madhya Pradesh	201		(1) Mungaoli
			(49) Kansabel				(2) Eshagarh
			(50) Pathalgaon				(3) Berasia
			(51) Kawardha				(4) Khaknar
			(52) Panadariya				(5) Burhanpur
			(53) Bodla				(6) Gaurihar
			(54) Korba				(7) Bijawar
			(55) Kartala				(8) Buxwaha
			(56) Kartghora				(9) Tamia
			(57) Pali				(10) Amarwada
			(58) Pondiuprora				(11) Parasia



1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
			(12) Jamai				(38) Sondwa
			(13) Bhitwar				(39) Udaigarh
			(14) Ghatigaon				(40) Anuppur
			(15) Khirkiya				(41) Jaithahri
			(16) Sohagpur				(42) Kotma
			(17) Babai				(43) Pushaprajgarh
			(18) Bankhed				(44) Ashoknagar
			(19) Shahpura				(45) Chanderi
			(20) Harsud				(46) Baihar
			(21) Pamdhana				(47) Birsa
			(22) Baladi (Killod)				(48) Barwani
			(23) Panna				(49) Niwali
			(24) Pawai				(50) Pansemal
			(25) Banda				(51) Pati
			(26) Bina				(52) Rajpur
			(27) Khurai				(53) Sendhwa
			(28) Malthon				(54) Bhimpur
			(29) Shahgarh				(55) Ghoradongari
			(30) Basoda				(56) Shahpur
			(31) Nataran				(57) Gohad
			(32) Sirong				(58) Phanda
			(33) Latari				(59) Badamalehra
			(34) Alirajpur				(60) Chhatarpur
			(35) Bhabra				(61) Loundi
			(36) Jobat				(62) Nowgong
			(37) Katthiwada				(63) Rajnagar

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
			(64) Harrai				(90) Umarban
			(65) Batiyagarh				(91) Amarpur
			(66) Damoh				(92) Bajag
			(67) Hatta				(93) Dindori
			(68) Jabera				(94) Karanjiya
			(69) Patera				(95) Mehadwani
			(70) Patharia				(96) Samanapur
			(71) Tendukheda				(97) Shahpura
			(72) Bagli				(98) Aron
			(73) Dewas				(99) Bamori
			(74) Kannod				(100) Chachoda
			(75) Khategaon				(101) Guna
			(76) Sonkatch				(102) Raghogarh
			(77) Tonk Khurd				(103) Dabra
			(78) Badnawar				(104) Morar
			(79) Bagh				(105) Depalpur
			(80) Dahi				(106) Indore
			(81) Dhar				(107) Mhow
			(82) Dharampuri				(108) Sanwer
			(83) Gandhwani				(109) Kundam
			(84) Kukshi				(110) Jhabua
			(85) Manawar				(111) Meghnagar
			(86) Nalchha				(112) Petlawad
			(87) Nisarpur				(113) Rama
			(88) Sardarpur				(114) Ranapur
			(89) Tirla				(115) Thandla

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
			(116) Bahoriband				(142) Ajaygarh
			(117) Barwara				(143) Biaora
			(118) Dheermarkheda				(144) Khilchipur
			(119) Katni				(145) Narsinghgarh
			(120) Rithi				(146) Rajgarh
			(121) Vijayraghavgarh				(147) Sarangpur
			(122) Khalwa				(148) Zirapur
			(123) Bhagwanpura				(149) Bajna
			(124) Jhirniya				(150) Sailana
			(125) Bichhiya				(151) Gangew
			(126) Bijadandi				(152) Hanumana
			(127) Ghughori				(153) Jawa
			(128) Mawai				(154) Mauganj
			(129) Mohgaon				(155) Naigarhi
			(130) Narayanganj				(156) Tyonthar
			(131) Niwas				(157) Maihar
			(132) Bhanpura				(158) Majhagawan
			(133) Garoth				(159) Ramnagar
			(134) Joura				(160) Uchehra
			(135) Kailaras				(161) Ashta
			(136) Morena				(162) Ichhawar
			(137) Pahargarh				(163) Sehore
			(138) Sabalgarh				(164) Lakhanadon
			(139) Jawad				(165) Beoharl
			(140) Manasa				(166) Budhar
			(141) Neemuch				(167) Gohparu (Pali no.1)

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
			(168) Jaisinghnagar				(194) Prithvipur
			(169) Sohagpur				(195) Tikamgarh
			(170) Agar				(196) Ghatiya
			(171) Badod				(197) Khachrod
			(172) Karahal				(198) Mahidpur
			(173) Sheopur				(199) Ujjain
			(174) Vijaypur				(200) Gohparu
			(175) Badarwas				(201) Karkeli
			(176) Karera	7.	Jharkhand	40	(1) Manika
			(177) Khaniyadhana				(2) Kunda
			(178) Kolaras				(3) Lawlaung
			(179) Pichhore				(4) Barkatha
			(180) Pohari				(5) Chauparan
			(181) Shivpuri				(6) Tisri
			(182) Kusmi				(7) Gawan
			(183) Majhauri				(8) Bagodar
			(184) Rampur Naikin				(9) Gandey
			(185) Sidhi				(10) Birni
			(186) Sihawal				(11) Dewri
			(187) Chitarangi				(12) Dhanwar
			(188) Deosar				(13) Giridih (Sadar)
			(189) Waidhan				(14) Bengabad
			(190) Baldevgarh				(15) Dumri (Balthariya)
			(191) Jatara				(16) Pirtanr
			(192) Niwadi				(17) Borio
			(193) Palera				(18) Barhet

1	2	3	4
		(19)	Mandro
		(20)	Taljhari
		(21)	Littipara
		(22)	Pakur
		(23)	Jarmundi
		(24)	Raneshwar
		(25)	Shikaripara
		(26)	Masaliya
		(27)	Sariyahat
		(28)	Ramgarh
		(29)	Tundi
		(30)	Bero
		(31)	Erki (Tamarll)
		(32)	Karra
		(33)	Khunti
		(34)	Kisko
		(35)	Bhandra
		(36)	Jaldega
		(37)	Manoharpur
		(38)	Ichagarh
		(39)	Nimdih
		(40)	Dumaria

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Madam Speaker, I would like to know whether there is priority for setting up of Model Schools from Class-I. Now, the Model Schools are starting from Class-VI. So, in the tribal area, especially in Odisha and other tribal belts like Sundargarh, will you start it from Class-I? I would also like to know whether there is

availability of adequate funds for the regular maintenance and upgradation of the system in the schools already established in the tribal belt. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...\**

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: One thing I would like to say here that when we were studying, we were proud that we were studying in the Zilla Schools. When we were studying in the Secondary Schools, we were studying in either the district headquarters school or the revenue sub-divisional school. But now those schools are remaining idle because so many private schools, English Medium Schools, Central Schools have come up. So many private schools are mushrooming in different areas. For that reason only, the district headquarters schools, secondary schools and the revenue sub-divisional headquarters schools of those days are remaining just idle and the strength of the students is also very much discouraging. In Rourkela, there was the Rourkela Engineering College....*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: I am only referring to that. The REC has been converted into the National Institute of Technology. Similarly, the district headquarters high schools and the district sub-divisional high schools should be taken over by the Model Schools. Then only, perhaps, the proud of those schools can be retained just like before.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: There is no scheme in the Government to take over any school except that the State Government itself can decide whether to build the new model school in the educationally backward blocks or to have an existing school, converted into a model school.

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Madam, the Minister has mentioned in his reply in Annexure I that in 18 States of the country, the model schools are in operation. But I went through the report and found that in Odisha in 2009-10, the allocation is nil; in 2010-2011, the allocation is nil; and

\*Not recorded.

in 2011-2012, only Rs. 128 crore is given. But it is found in the functional list that Odisha is not functional. It is very disgraceful whether on the basis of this report, the Central Government is again reminding to the States as to how to expedite the process, to spend their money, and to open model schools.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: As far as the scheme is concerned, actually, it was put into operation only in 2011. So, naturally, nothing happened prior to 2011. In 2011-2012, we have, as far as Odisha is concerned, released an amount of Rs. 128 crore and the model schools are being built. It is now for the Odisha Government to actually expedite that process and take it forward.

SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: There is a list the hon. Minister has made, which contains a 24-State list and the details of model schools from 2009-2010. But our State is not at all included. How many model schools are proposed to be sanctioned next year? How many backward blocks have been identified in Kerala? Have the Government decided to establish one thousand additional model schools in economically backward blocks through the State Governments? If yes, how many such blocks have been identified in Kerala?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, in Kerala, in fact, there is only one educationally backward block. For that also, the proposal has not come from the Kerala Government.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Madam Speaker, model schools are being built all over the country, but several districts in a number of states have been left. Through you, I would like to ask the hon'ble minister the time by which these left out districts are likely to be included. In a number of districts, you have included up to eight schools but not a single school has been included in my district. I wish, there is no discrimination in this scheme. Madam Speaker, I want your cooperation in this regard. Thank you.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to inform the hon'ble member that there is no discrimination as the educationally backward blocks have

been clearly defined that wherever female literacy level is below the national average, that block is declared as educationally backward block, and such educationally backward blocks have been identified and declared in every state. Hence, there is no discrimination with any State and as soon as the proposals are received from the states, we will release the funds accordingly.

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Madam Speaker, Uttar Pradesh is economically and socially backward even after 64 years of independence. One of the major reasons of this backwardness is lack of standard education in rural areas. The Government of India established Central Schools but these were established at the places where there was no lack of education and they were established more in urban areas. We are elected from rural areas, members of parliament are given a quota of two seats and the rule is that if there is no Central School in one's area, his quota would not be considered. We come from backward areas but we have no right to help our children in getting admission anywhere in the State or the country. If such a hindrance is there, the Government should resolve it. There should be a provision that a member of Parliament may help the children of his area in getting admission anywhere in the country. This Government is not at all serious about the education of poor children and hon'ble Sibal Ji does not think even a bit about it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask your question.

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Madam, this quota should be increased. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask the question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Madam, it is very important question and relates to the people of the backward areas. The constituency members of Parliament is quite large. A constituency has nearly 20 to 25 lakh voters and quota is given for two students only. Is the Government concerned about the education of children belonging to backward areas. I say, it is not at all and it is concerned about rich

people only. It is the Government of rich people. ...*(Interruptions)* It is a Government of industrialists.

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: The Minister should reply toady in the House. If there is some constitutional hindrance, amendment should be made and the quota should be increased to four to five.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam Speaker, though the question is not concerned with the matter, at the moment, we are discussing the matter of model schools. ...*(Interruptions)* Let me answer. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you making noise? Let the minister answer.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You do not make noise. Nothing will go in the record except the speech of the minister.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Tufani Saroj Ji, Do not get so excited. You take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, the question does not relate to the original question, still I am answering it. It is verdict of the Court that in the areas where there are Central Schools, concerned Member of Parliament can give two nominations only and cannot give nomination for any other place. This is verdict of Court. We can do nothing in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on the record except the speech of the minister.

*(Interruptions)*...\*

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\*Not recorded.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, nothing can be done as long as the verdict of the Court is there.

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri P. Karunakaran — not present.

#### Deemed Universities

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\*283. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

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

(a) the major shortcomings noticed in the 44 Deemed to be Universities as per the report of the Review Committee constituted by the Government;

(b) whether a number of Deemed Universities in the country are functioning without basic infrastructure facilities as prescribed by the University Grants Commission (UGC);

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

(d) the action proposed to be taken against such Deemed Universities?

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

#### Statement

(a) and (b) The Review Committee of academic experts constituted by the Government to review the functioning of existing institutions Deemed to be Universities used nine (9) parameters to assess their performance, namely; considerations of the idea of University; whether all their present academic activities/programmes could have been carried out without being a deemed university; how the status of deemed university became a stimulus for better performance; conformity to the provisions of the UGC Act and the UGC Guidelines for the

recognition of an institution as deemed to be university; aspects of governance; quality of and innovations in teaching-learning processes; research output and its impact ;doctoral and other research degree programmes; faculty resources; admission processes and award of degrees. The major shortcomings pointed out by the Review Committee included family control of management (in privately managed institutions); deviation from the original mandate of grant of Deemed to be Universities status; lack of evidence of "quality" research; offering routine programmes and starting unrelated courses; offering distance education programmes of doubtful quality; collection of donations and exorbitant fees; opaque and non-transparent procedures etc. The Committee further concluded in case of 44 Deemed to be Universities placed in category-III, that these institutions, 'neither on past performance nor on their promise for the future, have the attributes, in their considered opinion, to retain their status as Deemed-to-be-Universities'. The primary purpose of review of the Deemed to be Universities was more to assess the academic quality and the justification for their existence as Deemed to be Universities. As far as basic physical infrastructure is concerned, these institutions had the basic infrastructure required to offer courses and programmes.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The matter regarding action against these 44 Deemed to be Universities is presently sub-judice.

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Madam, through you, may I ask the hon. Minister as to what are the criteria for declaring any institution as a deemed university?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, under the University Grants Commission Act, the UGC makes recommendations to the Central Government. Once the UGC makes the recommendation to the Central Government, then, the Central Government decides whether an institution should be declared a deemed university or not.

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: If the deemed universities do not fulfil the conditions and norms prescribed by the UGC,

how are they still continuing as deemed universities, spoiling the future of the student community who are still studying there. These universities are really money making rackets. May I ask, through you, Madam, as to what are the punishments given to those universities so that in future such mushrooming growth of such universities are stopped from continuing and growing.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, there is a history to this issue and the history is that way back in 2006, a Public Interest Petition was filed in the Supreme Court by one, Viplab Sharma and the allegations made in the Public Interest Litigations were that many universities who have got deemed university status, actually not entitled to that status because the nature of those universities are such that they do not conform to the quality of education that a university must provide to its students. Pursuant to the litigation and the discussions in court, it was decided for the Government to set up an independent review committee. We set up an independent review committee consisted of four eminent persons. It is called the Tandon Committee. Then, the Tandon Committee went into all the 129 Deemed Universities in India and ultimately divided them into three categories. In the first category, there were 38 universities which were excellent, there were 44 universities which were in the middle category which required some work to be done and three years were given to them to come up to standard and in the third category there were 44 universities and on the basis of the criteria set up by the Review Committee, it was opined that these 44 universities should not have the status of a university.

There is a difference between a college and a university and the difference is the following. In a college, there is only teaching; students go there and they are taught. In a university, there is research, there is innovation, there is high quality syllabus, and high quality teaching and they are centres of new knowledge. Therefore, that status should be granted only to such institutions which adhere to those standards.

The Tandon Committee recommended that 44 such institutions should not be entitled to that status. We still



did not take action because this was a matter which was pending in the court. So we placed the findings of the Review Committee before the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court, after several hearings, told us that if you want to take action, you first get an explanation from those 44 such universities who have been considered by the Review Committee as not up to the standard. So we issued Show Cause Notices to them and a Committee of Officers was set up.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Hon'ble Speaker, question was asked in hindi and you are replying in english. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: When the question is asked in english, I give reply in english and when the question is asked in hindi I give reply in hindi. You can't and should not have objection to it.

[English]

Madam, the point that I was making was that when notices were issued and explanations were sought, then the Committee of Officers also came to the conclusion that they have not, in the interim period, come up to the standard to go to Category 'B' and that Report is now filed in the Supreme Court. The matter is awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court. As and when the Supreme court decides as to what is to be done, we will move forward.

SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Madam Speaker, the hon. Minister, in his reply, stated that as per the Tandon Committee Report 44 Deemed Universities were identified as dubious universities. So what will happen to thousands of students who are enrolled there?

Then, the officials who had approved those colleges to become Deemed Universities knowing well that these facilities are not there should be proceeded against. What action will be taken against those officers who had approved such institutions? The career of thousands of students is in danger. So, I would like to know from the

hon. Minister whether he will assure the House that some action will be taken against those erring officials.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, there are two issues here. Firstly, what happens to the students? Unless any direction is given by the Supreme Court, we are not going to move forward and in the event of the Supreme Court giving us such a direction, I want to assure this House, through you, that we will make sure that the career of these students is, in no way, jeopardized. We will protect the interests of the students.

As far as the issue of culpability is concerned, I might mention to you that when the UGC had granted the approvals, it was done based on a set of criteria that they considered appropriate. But obviously it did not adhere to the standards of a university which is why the Supreme Court asked us to look into the matter again and so we are looking into the matter. The issue is not of punishing people; the issue is to make sure that our children get quality education that they have a right to get so that India moves forward.

[Translation]

PROF. RAMSHANKAR: Hon'ble Speaker, I would like to tell the Hon'ble Minister that Universities in the country and specially Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe category teachers in these universities across the country are very few. And professors are still less. Everyone should get right of equal education. New laws keep on coming sometimes someone qualifies for PHD, then again new laws get formulated. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister the total number of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes professors and the quota for them. Please classify this. There is agitation about inequality among Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes category in the whole country. A number of teachers and students want to do research work but they are not able to complete it. Even they have qualified NET, but they do not get job, there are many difficulties. How will this inequality get resolved and by when these vacancies will be filled? The number of vacant posts are increasing. Please provide information in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The question asked by the Hon'ble Member is not concerned with Dean University. But still I will provide him the datas which was asked by him after getting it from the Ministry. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Hon'ble Speaker, the quota of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe category should be filled. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. Calm down Anuragi ji, please calm down. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Madam Speaker, thank you for giving me this opportunity to ask a question. While replying to the queries of the hon. Members, the hon. Minister has stated that 'before the UGC has set up principles to recommend certain institutions to be included in the deemed university'. The UGC has certain principles to recommend a university to be upgraded as university. Does he mean to say that in this particular case, the UGC has violated principles? If it has violated the principles, what action the Government has taken and whether this will be presented in the court of law?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, in fact, the Government took no action. This was not at the instance of the Government. There was a Public Interest Litigation filed wherein the Supreme Court said that if this is the State of affairs of the university system in India, please have a review to check out as to what is the quality of these institutions. The Government had on its own done nothing. It is in pursuance to that that we are moving forward.

#### Admission in Schools

\*284. SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY: Will the

\*Not recorded.

Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of the Ashok Ganguly Committee relating to fixing of the minimum age for admission of children in schools in the country;

(b) whether the Government has accepted the recommendations of the said Committee;

(c) if so, the follow-up action taken/being taken in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether instances of some business establishments running a chain of schools and admitting children from the age of one year, have come to the notice of the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps being taken to lay down guidelines and put in place an agency to effectively monitor admission in schools in the country?

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

#### Statement

(a) to (c) The Committee chaired by Shri Ashok Ganguly, the then Chairman, CBSE submitted its report on 31st March, 2007 on pre-primary and pre school education in Delhi in compliance with the Order of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in Writ Petition No. 12490/2006. The Committee inter-alia recommended that a child should have attained four years of age on or before 31st March of the year of admission to be considered eligible for gaining admission to pre-primary class. Consequently, children completing five years of age on or before 31st March of the year of admission would progress to Class-I. The Government of Delhi has accepted the recommendation of the Committee regarding age of admission in schools and issued an order accordingly.

(d) and (e) No such information has been received in respect of any recognized unaided schools by the Directorate of Education, NCT of Delhi.

(f) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides that every child of the age of 6-14 years shall have a right to free and compulsory education. Further the RTE Act provides that with a view to prepare children above the age of 3 years for elementary education and to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years, the appropriate Government may make necessary arrangement for providing free pre-school education for such children. Monitoring of admission in schools is done by the State/UT Governments.

SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY: Madam Speaker, I would like to know whether there is any mechanism to monitor the corporate schools in India which run the schools in the name of Kindergarten and Play Schools and admitting the children below the age of four years.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, as far as monitoring admission of children, admitted to schools below four years, is concerned, as you know that this is regulated by State Governments. It is not regulated by the Central Government because the Nursery Schools and the Primary Schools are within each State and within each State the State Government regulates that. So, the Central Government does not regulate that.

SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY: Madam, most of the admissions are effectuated by the qualifications and financial status of the parents. I would like to know whether there is any mechanism to admit the children irrespective of their parents' status.

The hon. Minister says that there is no mechanism with the Government of India and it is only looked after by the State Governments. There is no proper mechanism in the State Governments also. This is a very painful thing. Even for a two-year kid joining a Kindergarten or a Play School, they are taking a sum of more than Rs. 1 lakh to admit the student. This is very unfortunate.

When our Government has brought in the Right to Education Act, there is no proper mechanism in its implementation in the private/corporate schools. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the mechanism from the side of the Government of India.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam Speaker, I have already answered that question but let me elaborate it. Take, for example, the State of Delhi. The State of Delhi decided, and that also ultimately through a public interest litigation in the Delhi High Court, that children who are getting admission...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will no in record.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, please go on.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen to the Hon'ble Minister what he is saying.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, through a Court order, a criteria was evolved and the criteria was the following. There would be 100 points accorded; it has nothing to do with the financial position of the parents. Within those 100 points, 20 points will be given to children who live within 3 kilometres of the school, and the farther you go, the lesser points you get. Another 20 points were given for siblings in school. Then, 5 points were given for each parent if father or mother had studied in the school. Then 20 points were given for evolved criteria by the school itself. Then, for girls, another 5 points were given. For the challenged children, another 5 points were given and, therefore, the 100 points were made up. Therefore, admissions were taking place in Delhi on that basis. That experiment was carried on for a couple of years.

\*Not recorded.

...(Interruptions) Recently, the Court decided, because experiment did not work very well, that the State Governments, the schools should evolve their own criteria. I would request the State Governments to take note of this and evolve a criteria so that the financial position of parents is not taken into account when children are admitted to school.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will no in record.

(Interruptions)...\*

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Madam, through you I want to ask to the Hon'ble Minister the time by which recommendations of Ashok Ganguly Committee will be implemented in other states of the country like implemented in Delhi? Admission is given to 2 years old child in private schools. But you said that Government will be responsible for providing primary education to the children aged 3 years and above, and for preparing them for primary education till they attain the age of six years. Government will take care of them. For this purpose Anganwadi centers are being run but food materials do not reach at these centres for three-four months. I would like to ask that after getting admission how these children will compete with the students of private schools? In its response it was said State Government will monitor school admissions. Government should take care of children of 3-6 years. After making monitoring proper what steps are being taken by the Government to improve angonwadi system specially that of rural areas? ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen, listen the answer.

...(Interruptions)

\*Not recorded.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will no in record.

(Interruptions)...\*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, please go on.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, I agree what the Hon'ble Member has said. Condition of small children is bad. I think it is wrong for small children of 2-3 years to go to school with bags, learn table and English letters. This age is for playing for them these system has developed in which children are being burdened. I think there should be a concrete policy in this regard. I would request House to pass an unanimous resolution so that Union Government comes with a concrete policy. But later on State Governments should not blame the Union Government for interfering in education sector. If you pass the resolution, I will proceed.

[English]

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Madam, for giving me a chance. Before asking the question, I would only request you that education is a very important subject. The way the Minister is running, either to get gold medal in the 100 metre run or to get fainted in the midway, for that another discussion is needed. I would request you to allow another discussion for this.

The hon. Minister is telling that in the case of Kindergarten school, the State Government will take action as to what age it will be. But, I would like to request the hon. Minister to see that the Ashok Ganguly Committee Report tells that a child should have attained four years of age. The Right to Education Act tells that for preparing children for education, they should be above the age of three. So there is contradiction even in the Right to Education Act and the Ashok Ganguly Committee Report.

\*Not recorded.

I would like to know whether the Government will take initiative to see that no such school should give admission to a child before he attains four years of age and whether the Minister will assure this House that the Central Government will take appropriate action even by modifying the RTE Act. This is my humble request to the hon. Minister.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, I would like to go a step further. In fact, there should be no formal schooling for a child, personally. The Right to Education says that a child should get admission at the age of six years. So, I personally believe that there should be no formal schooling before the age of six years. But many Governments in this country admit children to formal schooling at the age of five years and I think this should be brought in conformity with the Right to Education Act. Prior to that you can have pre-schooling and it is only for one year that is between five and six. Below five, only nursery and that also should be regulated in a way so that we can have a uniform policy throughout the country.

The hon. Member is right. I want to clear the one hundred metres very fast but some of them do not allow me to start the one hundred metres. *...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH: Honourable Speaker Madam, in the reply of last three questions, honourable Minister has said that this is the order of court in a decision on public interest litigation. Courts only interfere when there is a lacunae in public interest writs filed in the cases of public interest litigation. I would like to know from the honourable Minister, is the education system being run by Ministry of Human Resources Development or by the courts through public interest litigation?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Honourable Speaker, Madam, I would like to assure the honourable member that the system is being run by us but there are many loopholes. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be silent.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I agree that today there are many shortcomings in regard of education. We are trying to overcome these shortcoming. I would like your support and the support of this House and support us to overcome the shortcomings. *...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

### **Safety Norms for Nuclear Power Plants**

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\*285. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has specified the safety norms to be followed by all the nuclear plants in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indian nuclear plants/installations follow the same safety standards/norms as being followed by the nuclear plants of the developed world;

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

(e) whether the Government has set up an independent expert body to periodically inspect and evaluate safety standards of nuclear installations across the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. IAEA has published a number of documents/guidelines on various safety aspects related to nuclear plants. These are recommendatory in nature.

(c) and (d) The Indian Nuclear Plants follow the standards developed by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). While developing standards, the safety documents and guidelines of AERB, corresponding documents of IAEA are considered. Indian safety standards/norms are stringent and compare favourably with those followed by nuclear plants in the developed world.

(e) and (f) AERB, an independent organisation periodically inspects and evaluates safety standard of nuclear installations across the country. The Central Government has introduced the Nuclear Safety Regulatory Authority Bill, 2011, to accord statutory status to the regulatory body. The details of the Bill are in the public domain.

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that after Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster and Chernobyl disaster of 1986, how can we deal with the apprehension expressed by the environmentalists, scientists and human right activists? How can we be so sure about the safety of our nuclear installations?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Madam, after the Fukushima incident in Japan, hon. Prime Minister had a review meeting with our Atomic Energy Department officials and scientists. The hon. Prime Minister gave clear directions to them about the safety measures which have been adopted in our 20 nuclear powers plants. Now, out of these 20 nuclear plants, one plant is not in operation. An expert group has been appointed to go and have a review of safety standards which have been followed in all our nuclear power plants.

Apart from that, an Atomic Energy Regulatory

Authority Board has also been constituted to review the work of the expert committee. It also went into the question as to whether the safety standards have been followed.

Madam, six independent committees, which are not under our Department, have been constituted. They have submitted their Reports. The Reports which are submitted by them have been put in the public domain of the NPCIL and the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board. Whatever rectification measures they wanted to be adopted have been taken. Some of them are in the process of implementation.

Madam, I would like to assure this august House that we are strictly following the AERB guidelines. Apart from that, the Atomic Energy Regulatory Authority has been visiting the plants periodically. When we start any project, the AERB evaluates the site and its design.

### 12.00 hrs.

Thereafter at all the stages — at the construction stage, at the commissioning stage, and at the operation stage — they visit the area of the plants and give permission for the purpose of operating the nuclear power plants in this country. Ours is one of the international standards that we follow.

Madam, 90 per cent of the safety measures have been fulfilled and only ten per cent is left. The Expert Committee gave the recommendation regarding the safety measures. All the six Committees gave their reports. Then, we are upgrading the safety standards because in some areas, Madam, four generators are there. They said: "You upgrade it with two more generators to meet the calamity". They wanted to add the passive power system.

Therefore, Madam, we have been doing it. It is an on-going process but our nuclear plants are safer than others and our standards are comparable with the international standards.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

### Optical Fibre and WiFi

\*286. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to lay optical fibre for providing internet network in the villages of the country;

(b) if so, whether the WiFi medium is a better option than optical fibre to achieve the objective within the stipulated time; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for opting for fibre network over WiFi?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Madam. Government proposes to lay optical fibre for providing Broadband Network initially to all the Gram Panchayats in the Country.

(b) and (c) WiFi is a technology for connecting electronic devices such as personal computer, smart phone, laptop etc. over short distance in indoor as well as outdoor locations for last mile connectivity. Whereas for higher bandwidth requirements, efficiency of transmission and superior broadband experience optical fibre medium is more suitable. If we have to reach the benefits of education, health etc to the rural areas, it is more than likely that the medium will be video, which requires comparatively larger bandwidth. Given the falling prices of the customer end devices, utility of video based applications, as well as the possibilities that Entertainment holds, it is reasonable to expect that at least one third of the households, if not more, would be accessing broadband facilities. In the recommendations on the National broadband plan, TRAI estimated that the

backhaul requirement for a village would be of the order of 20 Mbps by the year 2014, which will require an aggregation network having higher capacities. Therefore the required higher bandwidth can be provided more efficiently through optical fibre. However, last mile connectivity from these village panchayats is expected to be met largely through market dynamics and commercial considerations using any of the available technologies both wireline, cable TV and wireless (including WiFi). It may be noted that even with wireless technologies (including WiFi), the required robust, reliable and scalable backhaul connectivity is optimally provided by optical fibre media.

### Teachers in Non-Teaching Activities

\*287. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

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

(a) whether the services of Government school teachers are still being used for non-academic purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Knowledge Commission has expressed its concern in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which the Government is in agreement with the concerns of the Commission; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to free the Government teachers from performing non-academic duties?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) According to the District Information System for Education (DISE), during 2009-10 on an all India average, 9.55% teachers in primary and upper primary

schools were involved in non-teaching assignments for 14 days.

(c) to (e) The National Knowledge Commission in the document titled "Report to the Nation" (2006-09) has expressed concern regarding involvement of school teachers in non-teaching assignments such as elections, data collection, etc.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which has become operative from 1st April, 2010, inter-alia provides that no teacher shall be deployed for any non-educational purpose, other than for decennial population census, disaster relief duties or duties relating to elections to the local authority, State Legislatures or Parliament. The Government has also issued Guidelines under the RTE Act clarifying the nature of duties which teachers can be assigned for elections.

#### Literacy Campaign

\*288. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

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

(a) whether literacy campaign has picked up pace in the various States after the implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and the Right to Education Act in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a survey by UNESCO has revealed that 35% illiterates in the world reside in India;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the reasons for literacy rate in the country being lower than the world literacy rate;

(e) the achievements made so far in the Saakshar Bharat Scheme;

(f) the details of funds sanctioned and spent

under different literacy schemes during the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise and State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Government is implementing the Saakshar Bharat programme since 2009-10 to provide literacy and continuing education to persons in the 15+ age group. The Saakshar Bharat programme has been sanctioned for 167 districts in 2009-10, 115 districts in 2010-11 and 90 districts in 2011-12. Simultaneously, Government is implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for universalization of elementary education for children in the 6-14 age group. With the enforcement of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 with effect from 1st April, 2010, all children in this age group have a fundamental right to free and compulsory education, and the SSA norms have been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act. SSA and RTE complement the Government's efforts to improve literacy levels across the country.

(c) As per the UNESCO Global Education Digest 2011, estimated number of adult illiterates in India (283 million) forms about 35.7 per cent of the total adult illiterates of the world (793 million).

(d) The country's literacy rate is lower than the world literacy rate largely because of huge accumulated backlog of non-literate people besides poverty, gender and social category inequities, inadequate access to schooling, etc. Government has reiterated its commitment to establishing a literate society and providing quality literacy to all irrespective of age and gender.

(e) Saakshar Bharat is being implemented in a phased manner with optimum utilization of financial resources. Programme has been sanctioned in 372 out of 410 targeted districts of 25 States and one Union Territory. 82,099 Adult Education Centres are reported to



have been set up. Survey has been completed in 65,952 Gram Panchayats; 377.48 lakhs learners have been identified; and Teaching learning process has commenced in 7,74,537 Literacy Centres.

(f) A statement indicating scheme-wise and State-wise details of central grants released under Saakshar Bharat programme since its inception and details of central grants released for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Mid-Day-Meals Scheme during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statements-I, II and III respectively.

(g) Recasting of National Literacy Mission as Saakshar Bharat and its implementation w.e.f. 1.10.2009, streamlining of Mid-Day-Meals Scheme, enactment of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, enhanced budgetary support for all these programmes during the Eleventh Plan period and their intensive monitoring are expected to improve the level of literacy in the country.

**Statement-I**

*The details of central released under Saakshar Bharat Programme*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	Saakshar Bharat Programme Central Share released		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (as on 30.9.2011)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6899.55	8466.69	6454.91
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	403.68	487.03	0.00
3.	Assam	1447.59	858.08	0.00
4.	Bihar	449.40	8518.94	37.63

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	1902.78	1961.53	2867.51
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	17.95	0.00
7.	Gujarat	2399.11	0.00	1440.12
8.	Haryana	120.11	727.56	511.12
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	146.34	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	546.67	2576.09	46.41
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	887.24
12.	Karnataka	1844.41	4562.92	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	2070.01	3216.33
14.	Maharashtra	1782.27	479.55	0.00
15.	Manipur	262.25	0.00	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	362.02	0.00
17.	Nagaland	0.00	196.26	0.00
18.	Odisha	349.89	0.00	664.37
19.	Punjab	0.00	1561.33	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	4410.59	0.00	8111.11
21.	Sikkim	62.63	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	936.32	1139.63	0.00
23.	Tripura	82.68	0.00	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6488.37	0.00	15542.09
25.	Uttarakhand	794.11	190.93	2841.73
26.	West Bengal	1415.69	0.00	0.00
Total		32598.10	34322.86	42620.63

**Statement-II***The details of central grants released for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2008-09 Release	2009-10 Release	2010-11 Release	2011-12 Release (as on 30.9.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	71031.78	38569.90	81000.00	143551.72
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13683.64	11427.95	20401.77	8880.10
3.	Assam	42740.91	47480.00	76854.35	79247.73
4.	Bihar	186158.47	121739.06	204789.63	115908.94
5.	Chhattisgarh	51853.86	55592.82	87863.00	28940.21
6.	Goa	804.41	550.58	671.27	579.14
7.	Gujarat	25432.47	20031.73	44065.01	28150.79
8.	Haryana	20546.87	27600.00	32786.11	27061.66
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8552.99	8608.00	13786.66	9192.78
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20532.59	37363.27	40348.79	19770.50
11.	Jharkhand	69041.09	70940.22	89562.26	41903.46
12.	Karnataka	51578.19	44220.60	66903.00	42788.35
13.	Kerala	10854.04	11989.50	19660.73	17021.85
14.	Madhya Pradesh	85569.35	113249.00	176783.00	160427.12
15.	Maharashtra	67386.02	56432.00	85537.00	102962.58
16.	Manipur	321.21	1500.00	13253.77	2940.55
17.	Meghalaya	9440.36	9383.00	18540.90	8424.62
18.	Mizoram	5112.59	6617.75	10115.31	9314.06
19.	Nagaland	2867.87	4913.00	8636.83	4798.33

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Odisha	49080.90	63061.60	73177.85	75719.98
21.	Punjab	13808.10	20044.00	39612.74	48112.44
22.	Rajasthan	108326.80	127124.00	146182.29	99838.43
23.	Sikkim	1075.31	1736.00	4469.19	3022.84
24.	Tamil Nadu	45414.47	48366.00	69068.57	53937.15
25.	Tripura	6464.12	7473.00	17121.48	10309.23
26.	Uttar Pradesh	212884.89	196011.90	310462.88	145268.64
27.	Uttarakhand	11444.45	16006.29	25793.94	20092.49
28.	West Bengal	65169.37	104142.00	174703.17	131252.79
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	780.54	412.44	357.78	607.36
30.	Chandigarh	820.52	1100.72	2155.89	1311.77
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	104.63	350.18	413.78	564.35
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	169.00	162.99	230.06
33.	Delhi	1529.01	3088.62	3552.71	2135.28
34.	Lakshadweep	70.00	143.80	127.39	127.86
35.	Puducherry	638.59	669.96	485.38	557.62
Total		1261120.41	1278107.89	1959407.42	1444952.78

**Statement-III**

*The details of central grants released for the Mid-Day-Meals Scheme*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2008-09 Release	2009-10 Release	2010-11 Release	2011-12 Release (as on 30.9.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10504.62	32714.33	48302.38	35901.52

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1339.72	1787.79	2043.18	851.88
3.	Assam	26655.97	19274.46	34408.21	31307.52
4.	Bihar	50505.17	31763.62	80506.41	46509.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	34777.30	18289.34	36187.74	40448.84
6.	Goa	628.32	644.46	1168.28	525.41
7.	Gujarat	22674.39	29532.80	28851.62	20052.26
8.	Haryana	7934.60	18516.23	15325.13	16713.43
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11453.59	5352.15	6487.67	6106.66
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5860.59	3834.54	7990.60	4424.55
11.	Jharkhand	20298.22	25456.19	32595.49	26917.22
12.	Karnataka	30204.49	33538.61	45368.30	39212.66
13.	Kerala	16012.90	14349.88	18511.34	10277.09
14.	Madhya Pradesh	60920.33	61040.69	65781.84	62608.25
15.	Maharashtra	78364.21	73281.22	107492.09	58622.76
16.	Manipur	1607.99	1131.26	5658.11	914.41
17.	Meghalaya	2553.30	6045.14	13831.77	1312.82
18.	Mizoram	1568.20	1078.43	1902.29	2560.89
19.	Nagaland	1181.57	1236.18	4026.97	2464.37
20.	Odisha	33103.28	38715.63	38959.13	25995.55
21.	Punjab	18322.92	10824.15	16605.10	15045.62
22.	Rajasthan	42060.74	39405.50	46225.76	30474.64
23.	Sikkim	496.75	553.40	899.60	621.18
24.	Tamil Nadu	29467.64	45757.19	44250.57	23373.44

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Tripura	3506.38	3480.89	4856.76	5427.75
26.	Uttar Pradesh	82725.28	98506.31	102715.36	100471.36
27.	Uttarakhand	7384.05	5753.22	10963.29	9152.63
28.	West Bengal	43434.40	67197.73	79480.04	63456.27
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	404.66	272.71	247.07	509.14
30.	Chandigarh	378.49	397.67	525.54	520.59
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	180.89	195.55	290.45	223.03
32.	Daman and Diu	88.05	112.90	147.79	136.58
33.	Delhi	6588.23	3066.09	9072.32	5979.24
34.	Lakshadweep	19.59	58.72	80.54	45.79
35.	Puducherry	548.07	561.03	693.24	339.69
Total		653754.89	693725.98	912452.00	689504.34

### Organizational Framework for NTP-2011

\*289. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:

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

(a) whether the present organizational set up of the Department of Telecommunications is sufficient to achieve the mission objectives of the proposed National Telecom Policy (NTP)-2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government is working on creation of new organizational framework to realize the objectives of NTP-2011;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to utilize the services of repatriated Indian Telecom Service officers who are willing to accept the assignment; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) National Telecom Policy-2011 (NTP-2011) is presently at the draft stage. Last date for receipt of comments/feedback was 9th December, 2011. As and when the Policy is finalized, mechanisms and structures will be put in place for achieving the mission and the objectives of the National Telecom Policy. A preliminary assessment of human resource requirements is currently being undertaken.

(e) and (f) The Government will utilize the available

resources as well as expertise available within and outside the Department as per the requirements once the draft National Telecom Policy is approved.

[English]

### Performance of Planning Commission

\*290. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the success achieved by the Planning Commission in its objective of raising the standard of living of the people;

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

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to constitute an Expert Group for evaluating the performance of the Planning Commission and redefining its role and objectives in the changed circumstances so as to relate the planning process to the life of the common man and its role in the implementation of programmes and schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission was set up by a Resolution of the Government of India in March 1950 in pursuance of declared objectives of the Government to promote a rapid rise in the standard of living of the people by efficient exploitation of the resources of the country, increasing production and offering opportunities to all for employment in the service of the community. The Planning Commission was charged with the responsibility of making an assessment of resources of the country, augmenting deficient resources, formulating plans for the most effective and balanced utilization of resources and determining priorities. This involves allocating Plan funds to various Ministries/ Departments and to the States every year, based on

discussions with them on their Annual Plan proposals for various schemes. It also includes reviews of policy approaches which are a critical part of Plan formulation. The progress made towards Plan objectives is reviewed periodically in Five Year Plans and also at the time of Mid-Term Appraisal of the Five Year Plans, and corrective measures suggested are incorporated in the next Five Year Plan.

The impact of all these activities and of the various schemes implemented by the Central Government and the States is reflected over time. The table given below indicates the year-wise per capita income and the growth rate. The average rate of growth in per capita income measured in terms of Net National Income (NNI) at factor cost at constant prices (2004-05), is 5.9% per year during 2000-01 to 2010-11. The decline in percentage of persons below poverty line at all India level, as per the Tendulkar Methodology, is from 45.3% in 1993-94 to 37.2% in 2004-05.

**Table**

*Per capita Net National Income (NNI) at factor cost at 2004-05 Constant Prices (All India)*

(In Rupees)		
Year	Per Capita NNI	Annual Growth Rate (%)
1	2	3
2000-01	20362	
2001-02	21065	3.5
2002-03	21575	2.4
2003-04	23005	6.6
2004-05	24143	4.9
2005-06	26025	7.8
2006-07	28083	7.9
2007-08	30354	8.1

1	2	3
2008-09	31801	4.8
2009-10	33731	6.1
2010-11 (AE)	36003	6.7
Annual Average Growth Rate		5.9

Source: National Accounts Statistics

AE: Advance Estimates.

Planning Commission has been evolving its strategies by way of internal assessment of its working. It has sought to keep itself abreast with the latest developments and aligned its policies in such a manner that keeps the interests of the common man in mind.

As part of the effort to improve its functioning, the Planning Commission has recently obtained the approval of Government for setting up of an Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) for evaluating major flagship programmes. The IEO will conduct the evaluation of flagship programmes in a professional and unbiased manner so that the findings can be utilized by Planners and policy-makers to improve the implementation efficiency of these programmes, and further the objective of 'equity and inclusive growth', which is the main goal of our development planning.

Another important step taken by Planning Commission is setting up a High Level Expert Committee, under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan, Chairman, Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister. The Committee has recently submitted its draft report. The Committee, in keeping with the terms of reference, has outlined broad redefinition of roles of Ministry of Finance, Planning Commission, Administrative Ministries and the State Governments in the formulation and implementation of the Plan.

(c) and (d) The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance had recommended in its thirty-fifth report, while examining Demands for Grant (2011-12) of the Ministry of Planning, that: "the Government should constitute an Expert Group immediately for evaluating the performance

of the Planning Commission and redefining its role and objectives so as to relate the planning process to the life of the common man and its role in the implementation of programmes and schemes". There is presently no proposal of the Government to constitute an Expert Group for evaluating the performance of the Planning Commission and redefining its role. However, the Commission regularly sets up groups of experts on several aspects of the economy to improve its work on policy.

### Promotion of IT

\*291. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated and spent by the Government for promotion and development of Information Technology (IT) and the implementation of related projects during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has made any comparative study of the expenses incurred and the benefits accrued;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether there is any system for effective coordination between the Union and State Governments/Government bodies in the matter of sharing IT solution projects with a view to avoiding expenditure on similar projects;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government for promotion of IT and IT enabled services in various departments of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) The total plan allocated and expenditure incurred by Department of Information Technology (DIT) during the last 3 years and current year is given in the Statement below:—

(₹ in crore)

2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12	
Plan Allocation (BE)	Plan Allocation (RE)	Expenditure	Plan Allocation (BE)	Plan Allocation (RE)	Expenditure	Plan Allocation (BE)	Plan Allocation (RE)	Expenditure	Plan Allocation (BE)	Expenditure As on 30.11.2011
1680.00	1450.00	1516.72	2530.00	1700.00	1652.46	2660.00	3468.40	3028.72	3000.00	825.86

BE = Budget Estimates, RE = Revised Estimates

The Plan allocation and expenditure is towards implementation of 24 Central Sector Schemes. The Scheme-wise break-up of allocation and expenditure is placed at enclosed Statement-I.

For promotion and development of Information Technology (IT), projects in the areas of Research and Development, Infrastructure Development and Human Resource Development are being implemented.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Since 2006, Department of Information Technology has commissioned Impact assessment for the following projects under Plan Scheme relating to e-Governance:—

1. Land Records
2. Property Registration
3. Transport
4. Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA21)
5. Income Tax
6. Passport
7. Commercial Taxes
8. Municipalities under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

These projects were assessed based upon the framework created with its Knowledge Partner-Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad (IIMA) and the survey was done by independent market research agencies. The details of the two Impact Assessment

studies conducted are placed at enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) Considering the multiplicity of agencies involved in the implementation of National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) and the need for overall aggregation and integration at the national level, it was decided to implement NeGP as a programme, with well-defined roles and responsibilities of each agency involved, and to create an appropriate programme management structure with well-defined roles and responsibilities. The programme management structure provides the mechanism for coordination between various Departments and between Central Government and State Governments. The details of the Institutional mechanism for coordination with State Governments under NeGP and National Informatics Centre (NIC) are placed at enclosed Statement-III.

(f) In order to promote IT enabled services in various departments of the Government, an Electronic Delivery of Services (EDS) Bill has been formulated that seeks to mandate that the Central Government, the State Government and all public authorities shall deliver all public services in electronic mode, except such services which cannot be delivered electronically within a specified period.

Government is also setting up 1 Lakh Common Services Centres (CSCs) (1 in every 6 villages) as front end delivery channels for delivering the various Government services to citizens and businesses at the doorstep of the common man.

NIC has its units in various States and Ministries which help them in identifying new IT enabled solutions and services.



## Statement-I

## BE, RE and Expenditure — Department of Information Technology

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Schemes	Annual Plan 2008-09			Annual Plan 2009-10			Annual Plan 2010-11			Annual Plan 2011-12	
		Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Expenditure	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Expenditure	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Expenditure	Budget Estimates	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												as on 30.11.2011
	<b>Central Sector Schemes (CS)</b>											
	<b>I. R&amp;D Programmes</b>											
	1. SAMEER	24.00	27.50	27.50	30.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	42.94	21.47
	2. Microelectronics and Nanotech Development Programme	35.00	35.00	34.70	35.00	79.50	78.93	100.00	100.00	62.71	100.00	46.42
	3. Technology Development Council (Including ITRA)	32.00	32.00	31.59	32.00	33.80	31.20	79.00	79.00	77.64	79.00	19.08
	4. Convergence, Commercial and Strategic Electronics	22.00	22.00	21.57	22.00	22.00	22.00	25.00	25.00	22.58	25.00	10.29
	5. Components and Material Development Programme	10.00	12.50	12.51	13.00	18.50	18.50	25.00	25.00	24.96	25.00	5.44
	6. C-DAC	91.00	115.00	114.49	125.00	142.00	139.50	180.00	180.00	158.66	203.40	0.00
	7. Electronics in Health and Telemedicine	13.33	13.33	14.20	13.33	13.33	13.33	16.00	11.70	8.14	11.50	2.36

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
8. Technology Development for Indian Languages	8.89	8.89	8.89	8.89	8.64	8.89	11.89	11.86	35.00	35.00	33.47	35.00	11.30
9. IT for Masses (Gender, SC/ST)	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.16	14.00	10.67	6.96	16.94	3.43
10. Media Lab Asia	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	14.30	14.30	11.30	6.22
R&D Sub-Total	245.22	275.22	274.20	292.22	372.02	365.48	522.00	518.67	447.42	550.08	126.01		
<b>II. Infrastructure Development</b>													
11. STQC	42.00	42.00	52.86	71.00	71.00	71.00	85.00	81.20	65.15	120.00	39.15		
12. STPI & EHTP	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.51	2.51	2.45	2.50	2.50	2.45	2.50	2.45	2.50	0.00
13. Digital DNA Park	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14. Electronic Governance	800.00	580.00	572.49	900.00	330.00	328.05	1030.00	583.53	264.15	1087.31	57.42		
15. Cyber Security (including CERT-In, IT Act)	33.00	33.00	31.07	33.00	33.00	29.64	40.00	40.00	35.46	45.20	17.13		
16. Controller of Certifying Authorities (CCA)							9.00	9.00	3.59	9.00	1.84		
17. ERNET	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.01	0.00		
18. Promotion of Electronics/IT Hardware Manufacturing	0.80	0.80	0.17	2.30	0.50	0.49	2.50	2.50	1.56	2.83	0.42		
Infrastructure Sub-Total	875.89	655.89	656.59	1008.83	437.03	424.74	1179.00	728.73	382.36	1266.85	115.96		
<b>III. Human Resource Development</b>													
19. DOEACC	0.44	0.44	0.44	3.44	3.44	3.44	10.00	10.00	10.00	11.30	0.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
20. Manpower Development (including Skill Development in IT)		45.00	45.00	44.39	45.00	67.00	62.14	113.00	113.00	96.04	127.69	18.61
21. Facilitation of Setting-up of Integrated Towns		0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.10	0.00
HRD Sub-Total		45.55	45.55	44.83	48.55	70.55	65.58	124.00	124.00	106.04	139.09	18.61
<b>IV. Others</b>												
22. Headquarter (Secretariat and Building)		13.34	13.34	16.34	30.40	30.40	30.12	35.00	35.00	33.68	39.98	20.21
23. NIC		400.00	400.00	464.76	550.00	550.00	526.54	700.00	700.00	697.22	754.00	339.07
24. National Knowledge Network		100.00	60.00	60.00	600.00	240.00	240.00	100.00	1362.00	1362.00	250.00	206.00
Grand Total A		1680.00	1450.00*	1516.72	2530.00	1700.00	1652.46	2660.00	3468.40	3028.72	3000.00	825.86

\*Plus Supplementary Grant of ₹ 90.48 crore.

External Aid Project component of ₹ 100 crore in 2008-09 for e-Governance.

External Aid Project component of ₹ 100 crore in 2009-10 for e-Governance.

External Aid Project component of ₹ 100 crore and ₹ 3.33 crore for e-Governance and IT for Masses respectively during 2010-11.

External Aid Project component of ₹ 700 crore in 2011-12 for e-Governance.

**Statement-II****Impact Assessment of Commercial Taxes e-Governance Project****SUMMARY***Assessment of Delivery of Key Services: The Citizen's Perspective*

This study presents an overall view of the impact of varying degrees of computerization in the service delivery of Commercial Tax departments in five States — Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu from the perspective of the businesses (dealers) and their agents (Commercial Tax Practitioners) paying Commercial Taxes.

For the two main elements of cost-number of trips and waiting time, there does not seem to have been any real impact for filing returns across all States. However, there are clear benefits in obtaining forms, obtaining information and paying taxes. Users using the online mode do not need to make any trips nor incur a waiting time, while they would have to make an average of at least one trip and wait for 30-60 minutes when using the manual mode. Whereas computerization has significantly lowered bribery for getting statutory forms, in filing returns the impact is marginal. Overall, there is positive impact for obtaining forms and information but hardly any gains in the key activity of filing returns post computerization. Large dealers who were mandated to use online services have perceived an improvement, suggesting that the departments should enable a large proportion of dealers to access online services.

Analysis of qualitative feedback from users suggests several areas of improvements in the current applications such as faster servers, improved design of online interface, more counters to minimize queues, and better trained staff. Corruption is seen to be the major problem. One way in which it can be minimized is to offer end-to-end online service.

In the long run with the introduction of Value Added Tax (VAT), the systems have to be overhauled to offer end to end online services for every dealer. To cater to small dealers who may not have access to the Internet on their own, either cyber cafes have to be trained, licensed and incentivized to offer the services. In addition privately run facilitation centers dealing with only commercial tax application may be opened in larger towns. At the back-end complete work flow would have to be automated after streamlining the processes; revision of forms and review of requirement of supporting documents.

**Impact Assessment of Municipalities under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) e-Governance Project****Summary***Assessment of Delivery of Key Services: The Citizen's Perspective*

This study presents an overall view of the impact of varying degrees of computerization in the service delivery of four Urban Local Bodies (ULBS)-in New Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad and Kolkata from the perspective of the citizens and businesses using the municipal services.

An overall conclusion on the impact of computerization in the 4 ULBs is one of marginal impact on the users. Amongst the services, there was moderate positive impact on clients in Renewal of Licenses and payment of Property Tax and Utility Bills. Important services like issue of Birth Certificates show hardly any improvement from the user's perspective. While, there is some reduction in bribery, there is hardly any improvement in other elements of cost such as "number of trips" and "waiting time" across services and ULBs. Post computerization the performance varies widely on these parameters. All the ULBs assessed in the study had started to replace the erstwhile manual system almost a decade back in a phased manner. Most of the ULBs have automated their backend systems and put in work flow for many of the services to be able to

deliver the services on line through assisted counters in service centers. The MR agency has observed that the transaction time for processing an application for service at the counter has reduced- a user can be processed in a maximum of 2-3 minutes for many services. However, this improvement in productivity does not result in benefit in terms of time and cost saved for the consumers. Users reporting on their counter experience complained of long queues at the counters and long waiting time. Therefore the operations of a center have to be better managed. The number of service counters that are operational must match the demand. The investment in creating new counters is not large in comparison to the benefits that result for the clients. The queues have to be managed well.

If more services can be offered through portals by computerizing end-to-end process of delivery including document submission, payment and delivery of digitally signed documents, and citizens are incentivized to use the portal, the work load on physical service center will automatically reduce. Qualitative feedback from clients suggests that the new way of working of the system in some of the services across many ULBs is not clear to many clients. Such clients therefore opt for using agents rather than availing the service themselves. There is need to create an awareness through campaigns to explain to the consumers how the new system is designed to reduce service access costs, improve quality and governance for those who avail the service themselves, as was done by the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC). The focus of computerization seems to have been on automation rather than on re-engineering processes.

An analysis of attributes that are seen to be important by the respondents of the 4 ULBs indicates that attributes related to governance and quality need to be improved across all the ULBs. Clarity and simplicity of rules and procedures is mentioned in New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC) and Brihann Mumbai Municipal Corporation (BMC). Corruption in the working of the system

is mentioned in 3 of the 4 ULBs for most of the services offered by the ULBs.

Further computerization of the ULB's under the JNNURM should aim to provide all municipal services end-to-end through a portal after simplifying procedures, and automating information flow and work flow to process a request for a service.

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### **Statement-III**

#### **National e-Governance Plan (NeGP)**

- (a) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) for programme level policy decisions (Now Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure, CCI).
- (b) A body under the Chairpersonship of Prime Minister has been constituted with representation drawn from relevant Ministries/Departments, the National Knowledge Commission, the Planning Commission, independent experts, etc., to provide leadership, prescribe deliverables and milestones, and monitor periodically the implementation of the NeGP.
- (c) A National e-Governance Advisory Group, headed by the Minister C&IT has been created, to solicit views of external stakeholders and to provide inputs to the CCEA, advise the Government on policy issues and strategic interventions necessary for accelerating introduction of e-Governance across Central and State Government Ministries/Departments. The Advisory Group also includes representative from the Planning Commission and 3 to 4 representatives from States/UTs and other Line Ministries/Departments on a rotational basis.
- (d) An Apex Committee (NeGP), with Cabinet Secretary as its Chairman and Secretary, DIT as its Member Convener, has been constituted to oversee the programme and providing policy and strategic directions for its implementation and for resolving inter-ministerial issues. The Apex Committee, in addition

would moderate and drive services, process reengineering and service levels of each Mission Mode Projects (MMP), wherever required. The Apex Committee has also been empowered to add or delete MMPs under the NeGP.

(e) For the State MMPs, the operational guidelines issued by DIT provide for the coordination mechanism. Thus State Government shall establish a two tier structure at the State Department for implementation of the State MMP:—

	Constituents	Roles
a. State Apex Committee	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Chief Secretary</li> <li>2. Secretary (In charge of the Department)</li> <li>3. Representative of Financial Department</li> <li>4. HODs of concerned Department</li> <li>5. State IT Secretary</li> <li>6. NIC Representative</li> <li>7. Any other person deemed fit by Principal Secretary</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Overall guidance</li> <li>(b) Decisions on Policy matters</li> <li>(c) Approval of all deliverables by various agencies/groups</li> <li>(d) Financial Powers as per the delegation</li> </ol>
b. State Project e-Mission Team	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Secretary-in charge of Department (Mission Leader)</li> <li>2. Dedicated full-time HOD/Director/ Special Secretary</li> <li>3. Internal domain Specialist (full-time)</li> <li>4. Internal technical full-time representatives</li> <li>5. Representative from SeMT/State IT Department (full-time)</li> <li>6. Full-time NIC Representative/s</li> <li>7. Any other person deemed fit by Mission Leader</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Preparation of DPR for approval from Line Ministry</li> <li>(b) Overall responsibility of Project implementation</li> <li>(c) Detailed Functional Requirement Specifications (FRS) at State level</li> <li>(d) Implementation of Business Process Re-Engineering (BPR) and Change management</li> <li>(e) Communications and Training</li> <li>(f) Selection of Customization/ Development and Implementation Agency/ies.</li> <li>(g) Exercise Strategic Control</li> <li>(h) Ensure certification from Certifying agency before full State level roll-out</li> <li>(i) Serve as secretariat for State EC for the Project</li> <li>(j) Ongoing support and upgrades</li> </ol>

### National Informatics Centre (NIC)

NIC has created nation wide ICT infrastructure for promotion, development and implementation of e-Governance applications and services. It provides various services like e-mail, videoconferencing, data communication, data centre, etc. to various Government Departments which helps in the promotion and use of e-Governance services. The e-governance applications developed by NIC are made available to various States to avoid duplication of effort by various States in developing similar solution.

There is a growing trend to provide e-governance applications as service (ASP) hosted on National Data Centres of NIC to avoid duplication of efforts and optimize investment on ICT infrastructure.

[Translation]

### Procurement Policy in CIL

\*292. DR. BALIRAM:

SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any uniform policy for procurement of machines and other parts of the machines by the Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiary companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether irregularities have been reported in the matter of procurement of machines and other parts by CIL and its subsidiaries including Northern Coalfields Limited during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to investigate the matter and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed by the Government to streamline the policy for procurement of machines and other parts by CIL and its subsidiary companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, procurement of machines, their parts and other items in Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and its subsidiary companies is guided by a Purchase Manual and guidelines issued by Central Vigilance Commission and other Government Departments/Ministries from time to time.

(c) and (d) Some irregularities have been reported in 21 cases in different subsidiaries of Coal India Limited including 5 cases in Northern Coalfields Limited on account of procurement of machines and other parts during the last three years and the current year. Based on the investigations into these cases disciplinary action, including minor/major penalty, Censure have been initiated against the person found guilty.

Apart from the above, CBI has filed FIRs against four Officers of NCL regarding some charge of resorting to corrupt practices in the matter of award of tenders/supply orders for the supply of mining equipments and its parts/accessories. Charge-sheets have been issued to Officers who are responsible for the above mentioned irregularities during 2008-09 and 2009-10.

(e) The Government has been advising CIL from time to time, to streamline the policy for procurement of machines and other parts.

[English]

### Assistance to Private Airlines

\*293. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives of certain private airline companies have sought assistance/concessions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the main demands made by these private airlines;

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) 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 (c) Airlines have sought policy related dispensation from the Ministry to enable growth and viability of the sector in the areas of lowering of taxes on ATF, review of levying of service tax, increased utilization of bilateral etc. Airlines have also requested Reserve Bank of India for the following:—

1. Special dispensation from Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to reconsider re-financing of rupee loans including the loans related to Working Capital as a permissible end-use for External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) for the airline industry.
2. RBI should agree to extend all the benefits of 'infrastructure' sector to the Civil Aviation Industry (including the airlines companies) for a sustainable growth.
3. Special dispensations from RBI to treat Pre-Delivery Payment (PDP) loan as secured as presently it is treated as unsecured.

(d) and (e) The Ministry has taken up the issue of sales tax on ATF with various State Governments. Governments of Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra (for airports other than Mumbai and Pune) and Rajasthan with certain conditions have reduced the sales tax on ATF and lowered it down to 4%. On other issues, the Government has constantly been responding to changing scenario and formulating sector specific policies to facilitate and enable growth and viability of the sector and to meet global standards and competition.

#### Poverty Data

\*294. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has released

the data concerning the progress made so far in poverty reduction during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of below poverty line families brought above poverty line during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission as the nodal agency for estimation of poverty at the national and State level reviews the methodology for estimation of poverty from time to time. Accordingly, the Planning Commission constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar in December, 2005 which submitted its report in December, 2009. The Planning Commission had accepted the poverty ratios and the poverty lines computed by this Committee for the years 1993-94 and 2004-05. As per Tendulkar Committee Report the poverty ratio at all India level has declined from 45.3% in 1993-94 to 37.2% in 2004-05. However, in absolute terms, there has been a marginal increase in total number of persons Below Poverty Line (BPL) from 40.34 crore in 1993-94 to 40.74 crore in 2004-05 because of the 23.02% increase in population.

(c) The Planning Commission estimates poverty lines and poverty ratios for the years for which Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure have been conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). These surveys are conducted quinquennially. After 2004-05, this survey has been conducted in 2009-10, the results of which are being processed. The next Large Sample Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure is being conducted during 2011-12 in 68th round of NSSO which coincides with the terminal year of Eleventh Five Year Plan. The number of below poverty line persons or families brought above poverty line during the Eleventh Five Year Plan can be estimated only after the results of the on-going 68th Round of NSS become available. The methodology for measuring poverty in future



will be reviewed on the basis of 2009-10 NSSO survey and by taking a holistic view on all relevant indicia of poverty, as identified by experts.

[Translation]

#### Talks at ASEAN and East Asia Summits

\*295. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:  
SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister attended the ASEAN and East Asia Summits recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the issues covered and talks held with the Chinese, American and other leaders and the agreements/MoUs signed with them;

(d) whether the exploration activity of India in South China sea has come up for discussion during the talks with China; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Chinese side in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (e) Prime Minister attended the 9th India-ASEAN Summit and 6th East Asia Summit (EAS) held in Bali, Indonesia on November 19, 2011. At the 9th India-ASEAN Summit, Prime Minister and the ASEAN Leaders took note of the progress made in India-ASEAN dialogue relations and reaffirmed their determination to further strengthen India-ASEAN cooperation.

At the 6th EAS, the Leaders agreed to co-operate on broad strategic, political and economic issues of common interest with the aim of promoting peace, stability and economic prosperity in East Asia. EAS Member States discussed ways to strengthen cooperation in the five priority areas of EAS cooperation: energy, finance, education, communicable diseases and disaster

management. Two Declarations were adopted—'Declaration of the East Asia Summit on the Principles for Mutually Beneficial Relations' and the 'Declaration of the 6th East Asia Summit on ASEAN Connectivity'.

Prime Minister met the U.S. President Barack Obama, Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao and Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen on November 18, 2011 and Indonesian President Yudhoyono and Australian Prime Minister Julia Gillard on November 19, 2011 on the sides of the East Asia Summit in Bali.

Prime Minister and the US President reviewed satisfactory progress in bilateral cooperation and held discussions on bilateral, regional and global issues of mutual interest.

Prime Minister's discussions with the Chinese Premier covered a range of bilateral, regional and international issues. Recognizing that robust trade, economic and business ties constitute an important element of the bilateral relationship, they welcomed the holding of the first Strategic Economic Dialogue between India and China in Beijing in September 2011. They called for greater people-to-people contacts as well as a continued and closer dialogue on bilateral, regional and international issues.

Prime Minister in his meeting with the Prime Minister of Cambodia, a country which is ASEAN's Country Coordinator for India, reviewed preparations for marking the 20th anniversary of India-ASEAN Dialogue Partnership in 2012. They expressed satisfaction at the progress in projects that India was executing in Cambodia. Prime Minister Hun Sen sought India's continued cooperation in implementation of the infrastructure and connectivity projects and invited Indian private sector investment into his country.

Prime Minister and the Indonesian President in their meeting reviewed bilateral relations and progress since the visit of Indonesian President to India in January, 2011 and ways to take relations forward, such as holding an early meeting of the Joint Commission and enhancing cooperation in areas like energy and food security and in meeting non-traditional security threats.

Prime Minister in his meeting with Prime Minister of Australia reviewed bilateral ties during which she apprised him on the initiatives she had taken to bring about a change in Australia's policy on export of uranium to India.

No bilateral agreement or MoU was signed by India with these countries at the 9th India-ASEAN and 6th East Asia Summits.

Sovereignty over areas of the South China Sea is disputed between many countries in the region. India is not a party to this dispute. As two developing countries with growing energy needs, India and Vietnam have been cooperating in the oil and gas industry to enhance our energy security. During Prime Minister's meeting with Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao in Bali in November, 2011, China, which is a party to the South China Sea dispute, raised the issue of Indian hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation projects in the South China Sea off the coast of Vietnam. It was conveyed to the Chinese side that such activity by Indian companies in the South China Sea is commercial in nature and that sovereignty issues must be resolved peacefully by the countries which are parties to the dispute in accordance with international law and practice.

#### Communication Network in Rural Areas

\*296. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:  
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has received proposals for the development of communication network in the rural areas from the State Governments including Madhya Pradesh;

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

(c) whether the proposals have been sanctioned;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL):  
(a) and (b) State-wise summary of requests received by Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) for setting up of mobile towers for provisioning of mobile services is as below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of mobile towers to be set up as requested by State Government
1.	Chhattisgarh	26
2.	Jharkhand	104
3.	Manipur	14
4.	Madhya Pradesh	22

(c) to (e) The proposals have not yet been sanctioned. USOF is in the process of finalizing a scheme to provide mobile communication services in about 37184 villages in the country which do not have any wireless mobile coverage. Provisioning of mobile communication services to villages/areas as per above mentioned proposals received from the State Governments will be considered while finalizing the scheme.

[English]

#### Navodaya Vidyalayas

\*297. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

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

(a) the number and locations of new Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) proposed to be set up before commencement of the next Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) the details of the funds allocated/ utilized for the said purpose during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(c) the number of students enrolled in various JNVs during the current academic session in various States;

(d) whether there is any proposal to open new schools under the Navodaya Vidyalaya scheme in new fields like arts and sports;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the number of such schools being opened and the areas so identified for opening of these schools in the

country including Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) There is no proposal to open any new Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya during 2011-12, which is the last year of the current Five Year Plan.

(b) The year-wise funds allocated by the Ministry of HRD during the Eleventh Five Year Plan to the Samiti is given below:—

(Amount in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Budget Allocated/Released			Expenditure incurred		
		Non-Plan	Plan	Total	Non-Plan	Plan	Total
1.	2007-08	194.80	910.00	1104.80	195.14	902.28	1097.42
2.	2008-09	259.87	1290.00	1549.87	273.39	1208.36	1481.75
3.	2009-10	376.20	1300.00	1676.20	357.46	1281.96	1639.42
4.	2010-11	370.40	1285.00	1655.40	382.25	1285.12	1667.37
5.	2011-12 (BE)	408.80	1200.00	1608.80	267.04*	619.91*	886.95*
Total		1610.07	5985.00	7595.07	1475.28	5297.63	6772.91

\*Upto September, 2011.

(c) The result for admission to Class-VI has been declared by the CBSE in the month of October, 2011. 40,097 children have been declared selected for admission subject to completion of admission formalities. The admission process is in progress.

(d) to (f) There is a proposal to set up 10 residential Science Magnet Schools with classes 9 to 12. This is yet to be considered and granted financial approval by the Expenditure Finance Committee. Only thereafter the exact locations of the schools will be decided. However, at present no proposal is under consideration of the Government to set up Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya in the fields of arts and sports.

#### Hospitals and Dispensaries in CIL

\*298. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:  
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiary companies are running medical colleges, hospitals, dispensaries and teaching institutions in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has acquired the land

for the medical colleges which are to be established in near future by CIL and its subsidiaries;

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

(e) the time by which these colleges are likely to be made functional/operational alongwith the funds likely to be spent in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Coal India Limited

and its subsidiaries are not running any medical colleges or teaching institutions. They are extending medical facilities to the employees and their families through various medical establishments starting from the dispensary level to the Central and Apex hospitals in different parts of the coalfields. There are 85 Hospitals and 424 dispensaries in the areas of Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries.

The details of hospitals and dispensaries run by Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries are as under:—

States	Company	Dispensary	Hospital
West Bengal and Jharkhand	Eastern Coalfields Limited	128	12
Jharkhand and West Bengal	Bharat Coking Coal Limited	96	14
Jharkhand	Central Coalfields Limited	63	19
Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh	Western Coalfields Limited	54	11
Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	South Eastern Coalfields Limited	47	17
Odisha	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	14	07
Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh	Northern Coalfields Limited	10	03
Assam	Coal India Limited	07	02
West Bengal, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh	Coal Mines Planning and Design Institute Limited	02	—
West Bengal	Coal India Limited	01	—
West Bengal	Dunkani Coal Complex-SECL	02	—
	Total	424	85

(c) to (e) The proposal to establish five medical colleges in the areas of Coal India Limited and its Subsidiaries is at preliminary stage. There is no need of acquiring land by the Government for the establishment of medical colleges as the land is already available with the coal companies. As the proposal is at preliminary stage, it is not possible to indicate time frame and the funds likely to be spent in this regard.

[Translation]

#### Fuel for Atomic Plants

\*299. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:  
SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shortage of fuel for atomic plants

is affecting the nuclear power programme in the country;

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

(c) the expenditure incurred on import of uranium during the last three years and the current year, country-wise and year-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to make the country self-reliant with respect to atomic fuel;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(f) whether the Government of Australia has eased the norms for supply of uranium to India;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to ensure regular/proper supply of uranium from various countries, including Australia?

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 present installed capacity in the country is 4780 MW comprising twenty nuclear power reactors. Of these, ten reactors with a capacity of 2840 MW comprising KGS 1 to 4 (4 × 220 MW), NAPS 1&2 (2 × 220 MW), MAPS 1&2 (2 × 220 MW) and TAPS 3&4 (2 × 540 MW) are fuelled by indigenous fuel, which is not available in the required quantity. These are accordingly being operated at lower power levels matching the fuel supply.

The remaining ten nuclear power reactors with a capacity of 1940 MW are under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards in accordance with the separation plan. Of these, presently, one reactor (RAPS-1100 MW) is under long shut down for techno-economic assessment on continuation of operation. The remaining nine reactors under (IAEA) safeguards use imported fuel,

which is available in required quantity. These reactors are operating at rated capacity.

(c) The details of expenditure incurred on import of uranium are as given below:—

Country	Year			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
France	120.54	145.54	0	0
Russia	57.92	273.78	312.50	111.84
Kazakhstan	0	0	379.84	0

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) The Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. (UCIL), a Public Sector Undertaking under the aegis of Department of Atomic Energy is presently operating five underground mines viz. Jaduguda, Bhatin, Narwapahar, Turamdih and Bagjata. One opencast mine at Banduhurang and two processing plants at Jaduguda and Turamdih, East Singhbhum Kharswan District, Jarkhand State. Also an underground mine and process plant is under constructions at Tummalapalle, Andhara Pradesh. The Lambapur Uranium Project, Nalgonda District, Andhra Pradesh is under the pre-project activities. An underground mine and process plant at Gogi, Karnataka is under pre-project stage. Development of uranium resources at Kyelleng Pyndengsohiong Mawathabah (KPM), Meghalaya is also under consideration. Development of Uranium resources available at Rohil, Rajasthan is under exploration by AMD

In Tummalapalle, the UCIL has undertaken the construction of an underground mine and plant of 3000 tonnes per day (tpd) ore capacity which is expected to be commissioned in the year 2012. The pre-project activities for augmenting the production and processing capacity to 4500 tpd ore are in progress and expected

to be; commissioned in the year 2015. Further plans have been envisaged to construct a mine and a plant of 6000 tpd ore capacity (in stages) after successful commissioning of the ongoing project.

(f) According to reports in media, the leadership in Australia has made statements to reverse the ban on export of uranium from Australia to India. However, no formal communication has been received from the Government of Australia so far. There are press reports that Australia is considering supply of Uranium to India. It is not possible, as yet, to provide the time by which Uranium for our reactors will be available from Australia.

(g) Does not arise in view of reply to (f) above.

(h) Contracts have been signed with France, Russia and Kazakhstan for supply of Uranium.

The details of the contracts are:—

- France – 300 MT of Uranium Ore Concentrates,
- Russian Federation – 2000 MT Natural Uranium Oxide Pellets spread over a period of five to six years starting from the year 2009; and one time supply of 58 MT of enriched Uranium Dioxide Pellets and
- Kazakhstan 2100 MT of Natural Uranium Ore Concentrate, spread over six years starting from the year 2009

**Indian Community Welfare Fund**

\*300. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR:  
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

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

(a) whether the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) set up by the Government has been operationalised in the Indian missions in all the countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any assistance was rendered out of this fund to the persons/workers of Indian origin, found to be in distress, after its operationalisation;

(d) if so, the details thereof, case-wise and country-wise; and

(e) the total amount collected in the form of immigration fee during the last three years and the current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) has been extended to all Indian Missions w.e.f. 24.03.2011. As per the data available with the Ministry, countries in which ICWF has been operationalised are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam, the case-wise and country-wise, details in this regard are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) ICWF Scheme does not have any provision for collecting immigration fees.

**Statement-I**

*As per the data available with the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, the details of the Countries in which ICWF has been operationalised*

Sl.No.	Country
1	2
1.	Afghanistan
2.	Albania
3.	Angola
4.	Armenia
5.	Australia
6.	Azerbaijan

1	2	1	2
7.	Bahrain	32.	Cost Rica
8.	Bangladesh	33.	Cyprus
9.	Belarus	34.	Czech Republic
10.	Belgium	35.	Denmark
11.	Belize	36.	Ecuador
12.	Bhutan	37.	Egypt
13.	Bissau	38.	England
14.	Botswana	39.	Equatorial Guinea
15.	Burma	40.	Fiji
16.	Canada	41.	France
17.	Cape Verde	42.	Gambia
18.	CGI, Berlin	43.	Germany
19.	CGI, Birmingham, UK	44.	Ghana
20.	CGI, Chicago, USA	45.	Greece
21.	CGI, Edinburgh	46.	Guadeloupe/St. Martinique
22.	CGI, Frankfurt, Germany	47.	Guinea
23.	CGI, Hamburg, Germany	48.	Guyana
24.	CGI, Houston, USA	49.	Indonesia
25.	CGI, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	50.	Iran
26.	CGI, Mandalay, Burma	51.	Iraq
27.	CGI, New York, USA	52.	Israel
28.	CGI, Sydney, Australia	53.	Italy
29.	China	54.	Ivory Coast
30.	Colombia	55.	Jamaica
31.	Congo	56.	Japan

1	2	1	2
57.	Jordan	82.	Ottawa, Canada
58.	Kenya	83.	Papua New Guinea
59.	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	84.	Peru
60.	Kuwait	85.	Philippines
61.	Kyrgyzstan	86.	Portugal
62.	Lebanon	87.	Qatar
63.	Lesotho	88.	Republic of Korea
64.	Liberia	89.	Republic of Panama
65.	Libya	90.	Republic of Serbia
66.	Madagascar	91.	Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
67.	Malawi	92.	Reunion Island
68.	Malaysia	93.	Romania
69.	Maldives	94.	Saotome and Principe
70.	Mali	95.	Senegal
71.	Malta	96.	Singapore
72.	Mauritania	97.	Slovakia
73.	Mauritius	98.	South Africa
74.	Mexico	99.	Spain
75.	Moldova	100.	Sri Lanka
76.	Mozambique	101.	Sudan
77.	Namibia	102.	Suriname
78.	Nepal	103.	Swaziland
79.	Netherland	104.	Sweden
80.	New Zealand	105.	Syria
81.	Oman	106.	Tajikistan



1	2
107.	Tanzania
108.	Thailand
109.	Turkey
110.	Turkmenistan
111.	UAE
112.	UK
113.	USA
114.	Uzbekistan
115.	Vanuatu and Solon Islands
116.	Vietnam
117.	Yemen
118.	Zambia

**Statement-II**

*As per the data available with the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, the details of the assistance rendered out of ICWF to the persons/workers of Indian origin, found to be distress after its operationalisation*

Sl.No.	Country	Case
1	2	3
1.	China	3
2.	Sri Lanka	30
3.	Azerbaijan	1
4.	Republic of Korea	1
5.	New Zealand	1
6.	Kyrgyzstan	1
7.	Netherland	1

1	2	3
8.	Spain	3
9.	Republic of Trinidad and Tobago	3
10.	South Africa	15
11.	CGI, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	275
12.	Oman	1264
13.	Egypt	4
14.	Kuwait	5058
15.	Malaysia	1064
16.	Italy	1
17.	CGI, Sydney, Australia	9
18.	Fiji	5
19.	Libya	2000
20.	Malta	
21.	Armenia	5
22.	Singapore	14
23.	UAE	2419
24.	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	1849
25.	Yemen	11
26.	Bahrain	641
27.	Jordan	18
28.	Sudan	09
29.	Moldoba	18
30.	Mauritius	43
31.	Belgium	01

### Wrong Indian Map by Pentagon

3221. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether America's defence establishment Pentagon in one of its reports has shown Arunachal Pradesh as a disputed area between India and China and shown Pakistan occupied Kashmir as part of Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether the Government of India has taken up the issue with the American Government and asked them to take corrective steps; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the USA thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) The Annual Report by the United States Department of Defence on "Military and Security Developments Involving the People's Republic of China", submitted to the U.S. Congress in August, 2011, carried a map of People's Republic of China, which showed parts of India as disputed territory between India and China. However, the map does not show Arunachal Pradesh as a disputed region. Further, the report depicts Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (POK) as part of Pakistan.

(b) and (c) The Government of India has consistently rejected incorrect depiction of India's borders on maps used by the U.S. Government and has asked that these maps be corrected.

[English]

### European Union Summit

3222. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of agreements arrived at the European Union (EU) Summit in Brussels;

(b) whether European Union had demanded measures that go beyond the trade related aspects of Intellectual Property Rights affecting the viability of low-priced generic medicines in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the investment and financial services obligations demanded by the EU will have detrimental effect on the domestic industry; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) The 11th India-EU Summit was held In Brussels on 10 December, 2010. The Summit issued a Joint Statement, a Joint Declaration on International Terrorism, and a Joint Declaration on Culture.

(b) to (e) The underlying principle of India's negotiating strategy on issues relating to IPRs in the India-EU Broad Based Trade and Investment Agreement is that commitments will have to be fully circumscribed by the TRIPs Agreement as well as the present legal framework for IPR in India. Negotiations on investment and financial services are ongoing. Government remains committed to safeguarding India's interests.

### Blast at French Nuclear Site

3223. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:  
SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the blast at French nuclear site is likely to hit India's nuclear plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to overcome such situation so far?

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) and (c) The explosion did not take place in a nuclear power plant. It occurred in an oven dedicated to melt low and very low radioactive metallic waste at a nuclear waste management facility located in Codolet near Marcoule (Grad, South-East of France). The radioactivity was contained inside the building and there was no contamination. The incident has no bearing on the safety of nuclear power plants.

[Translation]

#### Theft/Pilferage of Coal

3224. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:  
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any FIRs have been registered against theft/pilferage of coal in ECL and BCCL during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details of coal mafias named in the said FIRs, year-wise and company-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government to get the coal mafia punished?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. FIRs registered against persons involved in theft/pilferage of coal in Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (ECL) and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL) during the last three years and the current year are given below:—

(Provisional)

Year	ECL	BCCL
2008-09	210	71
2009-10	194	53
2010-11	63	21
2011-12 (Upto Sept., 11)	16	12

Activities involving theft and pilferage of coal is a Law and Order issue which is the responsibility of the State Government. The Ministry of Coal has no information relating to theft/pilferage by mafia. However, the following steps are being taken to check the theft/pilferage of coal :—

- (i) Check Posts have been established at the vulnerable points.
- (ii) Wall fencing, lighting arrangements and deployment of armed guards round-the-clock has been done around the coal dumping yards.
- (iii) Regular patrolling is conducted in and around the mine including OB dumps.
- (iv) Armed Guards have been deployed at Railway sidings.
- (v) Interaction and liason with District Officials at regular intervals and holding meetings with District Collector and District Administration every month.
- (vi) Challans for coal transportation by trucks outside the district arc being issued after fixing hologram and putting signatures of authorized officials of CISF to check theft.
- (vii) Regular FIRs are lodged by the Management of the collieries and CISF with local police stations against the theft of coal. A close watch on the activities of criminals is being maintained by CISF.
- (viii) Management has been taking action for filling/ dozing/scaling/blasting of the old/abandoned exposed coalfaces in passed manner.

[English]

#### Grievances Redressal Bill

3225. SHRI TARA CHAND BHAGORA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a bill called the Citizens Right to Grievance Redressal Bill which will give people right to compensation;

(b) if so, whether the ambit of the said Bill include all goods and services;

(c) if so, whether the Bill envisages for the Government officials to address citizens complaints within a specified time;

(d) if so, whether the Bill would also address graft and lack of delivery on entitled goods and services at the grassroot level; 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) to (d) Yes, Madam.

(e) Citizens Right to Grievance Redress Bill, is a comprehensive Rights based bill for the citizens of the country, providing statutory backing for getting timely services and goods specified in citizen's charters of public authorities from Gram Panchayat, Block, district, State up to Central Level. Any violation of the citizens charter will be treated as a grievance and multi-tier institutional mechanism has been provided for time-bound grievance redressal. There is clear cut onus on responsible officers to deliver services within stipulated time period including grievance redressal. Erring officials will not only face penalty/disciplinary action, but also may attract action under Prevention of Corruption Act, if corrupt practice is prima facie established.

[Translation]

#### Allocation for R and D

3226. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has taken any

steps to allocate at least one per cent of the gross domestic product for research and development activities in industrial sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) 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) and (b) As per the Approach Paper for the 12th Five Year Plan, it is envisaged to increase R&D expenditure to 2% of GDP by the end of the 12th Plan. This could consist of about 1% in the public sector and 1% in the corporate sector, including PSUs. At present, the resources devoted to R&D by our large public sector organizations are far too small.

(c) does not arise.

#### Labourers to Foreign Countries

3227. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain foreign Governments have shown their keen interest in inviting country's labourers to their countries, specifically for engagement of these labourers in construction industries there;

(b) if so, the details of these countries and the steps proposed to be taken to send country's skilled/semi-skilled labourers to these countries;

(c) the extant policy of the Government in this regard and the existing system pertaining to sending of labourers to international market;

(d) the State-wise number of the registered agencies sending labourers in other countries as on date;

(e) the State-wise number of the persons sent to other countries through agencies during each of the last

three years and the current year as also the details of the trades/skills in demand in international market;

(f) the number and details regarding the cases involving exploitation of persons by these agencies; and

(g) the State-wise details of above agencies and the action taken/proposed to be taken against these agencies during the said period till date??

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Indian Workers are in demand abroad in various sectors including construction work.

(b) and (c) The demand of labourers from India for construction works is mainly from Gulf countries, namely, The United Arab Emirates, Oman, The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar and Kuwait. The trades/professions in demand in the above mentioned countries are mason, carpenter, plumber, steel fixer, reinforcing fitter, blacksmith, tile fixer, painter, electrician, plasterer, scaffolder, labourer, etc.

Section 22 of the Emigration Act, 1983 read with Rule 16 of the Emigration (Amendment) Rules, 2009 regulates emigration clearance to 17 ECR (Emigration Clearance Required) notified countries.

(d) The State-wise number of registered agencies is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(e) The State-wise number of persons granted emigration clearance during the last three years and the current year given in the enclosed Statement-II. A Statement showing trades/skills for which emigration clearance granted is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(f) and (g) From time to time, complaints are received from emigrant workers against recruiting agents. On receipt of complaint(s) under Emigration Act show-cause notice is issued to the registered recruiting agents against whom complaints are received and the Recruiting Agent is directed to settle/resolve the complaint in the first instance. If the Recruiting Agent fails to respond to the Show-Cause

Notice or his reply is not satisfactory, his Registration Certificate is initially suspended for 30 days. If the complaint still remains unresolved, the Registration Certificate is suspended for a further period and action is initiated for the cancellation of the Registration Certificate and forfeiture of Bank Guarantee, as warranted. Details of complaints received against the registered Recruiting Agents during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

State-wise details of recruiting agencies against whom action is taken, are not maintained.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *State-wise list of Registered Recruiting Agents*

State	Total
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
Andhra Pradesh	37
Arunachal Pradesh	0
Assam	0
Bihar	1
Chandigarh	25
Chhattisgarh	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
Daman and Diu	0
Delhi	252
Goa	11
Gujarat	8
Haryana	7

1	2	1	2
Himachal Pradesh	1	Odisha	1
Jammu and Kashmir	1	Puducherry	1
Jharkhand	0	Punjab	50
Karnataka	23	Rajasthan	28
Kerala	193	Sikkim	0
Lakshadweep	0	Tamil Nadu	128
Madhya Pradesh	0	Tripura	0
Maharashtra	775	Uttar Pradesh	13
Manipur	0	Uttarakhand	0
Meghalaya	0	West Bengal	11
Nagaland	0	Total	1567

**Statement-II**

*State-wise number of persons granted Emigration Clearance*

Sl. No.	State	2008	2009	2010	2011 (01.01.2011 to 31.10.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	89	75	80	82
2.	Andhra Pradesh	97530	69233	72220	58798
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	244	181	188	140
4.	Assam	1517	1788	2133	2102
5.	Bihar	60642	50227	60531	58830
6.	Chandigarh	1768	966	831	702
7.	Chhattisgarh	80	51	81	101

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Daman and Diu	27	8	11	10
9.	Delhi	4512	2501	2583	1960
10.	DNH/UT	17	3	11	18
11.	Goa	2210	1659	1380	945
12.	Gujarat	15716	9185	8245	6725
13.	Haryana	1779	1052	958	826
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1345	776	743	620
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3588	4307	4080	3501
16.	Jharkhand	3561	3545	3922	3465
17.	Karnataka	22413	18565	17295	12714
18.	Kerala	180703	119384	104101	71370
19.	Lakshadweep	23	19	18	11
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2321	1897	1564	1186
21.	Maharashtra	24786	19128	18123	13952
22.	Manipur	30	18	22	10
23.	Meghalaya	24	21	11	15
24.	Mizoram	8	2	4	0
25.	Nagaland	10	5	2	39
26.	Odisha	8919	6551	7344	5733
27.	Puducherry	397	320	223	176
28.	Port Blair	0		0	0
29.	Punjab	54469	27291	30974	26368
30.	Rajasthan	64601	44744	47803	36159
31.	Sikkim	18	12	8	7

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Tamil Nadu	128791	78841	84510	56143
33.	Tripura	592	324	454	401
34.	Uttar Pradesh	139254	125783	140826	131072
35.	Uttarakhand	523	623	1177	1220
36.	West Bengal	26094	21187	28900	24831
37.	Others	0		0	0
Total		848601	610272	641356	520232

**Statement-III***List of Trades/Skills for which Emigration Clearance granted*

Year 2008		Year 2009		Year 2010		Year 2011 (upto September, 2011)	
Profession	Total	Profession	Total	Profession	Total	Profession	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A/C Mechanic	1792	A/C Mechanic	828	A/C Mechanic	737	A/C Mechanic	639
Accountant	295	Accountant	242	Accountant	130	Accountant	73
Agriculture Workers	54	Agriculture Workers	53	Agriculture Workers	35	Agriculture Workers	326
Agriculturist	12	Agriculturist	31	Agriculturist	38	Agriculturist	30
Asstt Mason	4146	Asstt Mason	4944	Asstt Mason	5134	Asstt Mason	1644
Auto Mechanic	1736	Auto Mechanic	669	Auto Mechanic	441	Auto Mechanic	361
Barber	722	Barber	1078	Barber	854	Barber	588
Bartender	127	Bartender	22	Bartender	68	Bartender	9
Blacksmith	2140	Blacksmith	1065	Blacksmith	858	Blacksmith	490
Carpanter	87030	Carpanter	25518	Carpanter	21235	Carpanter	12246
Cashier	113	Cashier	70	Cashier	85	Cashier	35



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chef	126	Chef	70	Chef	120	Chef	57
Chemist	12	Chemist	7	Chemist	28	Chemist	2
Cleaner	1743	Cleaner	2504	Cleaner	1364	Cleaner	1240
Clerk	351	Clerk	387	Clerk	562	Clerk	336
Computer Operator	94	Computer Operator	75	Computer Operator	60	Computer Operator	12
Cook Hotel	1665	Cook Hotel	1926	Cook Hotel	4412	Cook Hotel	3471
Crane Operator	437	Crane Operator	293	Crane Operator	119	Crane Operator	107
Doctor	2	Doctor	4	Doctor	5	Doctor	3
Domestic Cook	100	Domestic Cook	158	Domestic Cook	377	Domestic Cook	346
Domestic Driver	521	Domestic Driver	1041	Domestic Driver	3691	Domestic Driver	2881
Domestic Servant	91	Domestic Servant	68	Domestic Servant	9	Domestic Servant	8
Domestic Worker	11	Domestic Worker	6	Domestic Worker	12	Domestic Worker	1
Draughtsman	161	Draughtsman	139	Draughtsman	52	Draughtsman	17
Electrician	35093	Electrician	15087	Electrician	11227	Electrician	5978
Electronic Technician	1327	Electronic Technician	793	Electronic Technician	444	Electronic Technician	191
Engineer	618	Engineer	460	Engineer	170	Engineer	76
Fabricator	6063	Fabricator	2155	Fabricator	1209	Fabricator	801
Farm Worker	32	Farm Worker	64	Farm Worker	253	Farm Worker	65
Fisherman	334	Fisherman	592	Fisherman	446	Fisherman	216
Foreman	1585	Foreman	852	Foreman	932	Foreman	439
Gardener	372	Gardener	504	Gardener	119	Gardener	32
Glass Cutter	152	Glass Cutter	140	Glass Cutter	18	Glass Cutter	7
Goldsmith	531	Goldsmith	390	Goldsmith	643	Goldsmith	352
Hairdresser	57	Hairdresser	35	Hairdresser	19	Hairdresser	35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Heavy Vehicle Driver	12650	Heavy Vehicle Driver	13944	Heavy Vehicle Driver	10808	Heavy Vehicle Driver	8050
Heavy Vehicle Driver of D6	1119	Heavy Vehicle Driver of D6	1454	Heavy Vehicle Driver of D6	1418	Heavy Vehicle Driver of D6	1221
Heavy Vehicle Driver of D8	348	Heavy Vehicle Driver of D8	359	Heavy Vehicle Driver of D8	325	Heavy Vehicle Driver of D8	143
Helper	2134	Helper	2446	Helper	1878	Helper	853
Helper to Mason	14	Helper to Mason	21	—	—	Helper to Mason	1
Houseboy	185	Houseboy	447	Houseboy	2055	Houseboy	1966
Housemaid	10382	Housemaid	16440	Housemaid	17907	Housemaid	10551
Insulator	1561	Insulator	403	Insulator	419	Insulator	158
Labour	6953	Labour	12542	Labour	10402	Labour	9582
Light Vehicle Driver	47612	Light Vehicle Driver	41830	Light Vehicle Driver	40786	Light Vehicle Driver	36303
Lineman	88	Lineman	301	Lineman	29	Lineman	184
Manager	44	Manager	40	Manager	43	Manager	22
Mason	114377	Mason	50787	Mason	41695	Mason	17483
Mason	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Messenger	186	Messenger	148	Messenger	158	Messenger	103
Nurse	70	Nurse	15	Nurse	12	Nurse	14
Office Boy	531	Office Boy	391	Office Boy	107	Office Boy	44
Office Worker	47	Office Worker	14	Office Worker	16	Office Worker	12
Operator	1727	Operator	857	Operator	1562	Operator	1044
Ordinary Welder	10205	Ordinary Welder	2774	Ordinary Welder	1625	Ordinary Welder	837
Others Skilled	290372	Others Skilled	336202	Others Skilled	400619	Others Skilled	296553

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Others Unskilled	13330	Others Unskilled	13320	Others Unskilled	8987	Others Unskilled	11001
Painter	15322	Painter	8076	Painter	6446	Painter	3723
Photographer	8	Photographer	9	Photographer	12	Photographer	1
Pipe Fitter	14100	Pipe Fitter	5010	Pipe Fitter	4039	Pipe Fitter	3160
Plasterer	921	Plasterer	749	Plasterer	673	Plasterer	327
Plumber	21595	Plumber	9953	Plumber	6729	Plumber	3116
Pressure	23	Pressure	21	Pressure	11	Pressure	8
Professional	1032	Professional	1250	Professional	869	Professional	453
Rigger	6226	Rigger	3450	Rigger	2576	Rigger	3820
Safety Officer	100	Safety Officer	11	Safety Officer	20	Safety Officer	9
Salesman	4138	Salesman	2509	Salesman	3417	Salesman	1660
Sand Blaster	143	Sand Blaster	52	Sand Blaster	42	Sand Blaster	24
Scaffolder	1620	Scaffolder	750	Scaffolder	689	Scaffolder	552
Seamen	52	Seamen	337	Seamen	759	Seamen	201
Secretary	37	Secretary	55	Secretary	24	Secretary	13
Security Guard	2474	Security Guard	1863	Security Guard	1160	Security Guard	1613
Servant	903	Servant	856	Servant	1025	Servant	655
Shepherd	5	Shepherd	10	Shepherd	24	Shepherd	5
Steel Fixer	31606	Steel Fixer	9748	Steel Fixer	7670	Steel Fixer	4031
Steno	40	Steno	–	Steno	–	Steno	–
Store Keeper	1480	Store Keeper	278	Store Keeper	254	Store Keeper	114
Surveyor	170	Surveyor	115	Surveyor	62	Surveyor	30
Tailor	2496	Tailor	3197	Tailor	2487	Tailor	1134
Telephone Operator	81	Telephone Operator	16	Telephone Operator	40	Telephone Operator	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tile Fixer	1967	Tile Fixer	1913	Tile Fixer	1407	Tile Fixer	504
Typist	249	Typist	5	Typist	6	Typist	8
Waiter	1897	Waiter	2642	Waiter	3499	Waiter	2312
Watchman	14	Watchman	30	Watchman	350	Watchman	18
Xray Welder	2194	Xray Welder	362	Xray Welder	309	Xray Welder	419
Total	783474	Total	610272	Total	641356	Total	457154

*Note:-* Figures for the year 2008 given in Annexure-II do not tally with the figures for 2008 in Annexure-III as information in Annexure-III pertains to the Offices of Protectors of Emigrants only where computerization during the year 2008 was completed.

#### **Statement-IV**

##### *Number of complaints received against registered Recruiting Agents*

Year	No. of complaints	Show Cause Notices issued	No. of Registration Certificates Suspended/ cancelled	No. of complaints dropped/ resolved	Cases pending which are being followed up
2008	118	118	29	89	0
2009	158	158	51	70	37
2010	145	145	31	56	58
2011 (upto October)	171	171	41	48	82

[English]

#### **Visit of Delegates from ASEAN Countries**

3228. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of visits of the envoys of ASEAN countries to North Eastern States during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the purpose behind the visits and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) The group of ASEAN High Commissioners/ Ambassadors in New Delhi has a rotational presidency. They make joint trips to North Eastern States of India to forge greater connectivity and links, especially economic and commercial, with these States which neighbour the

ASEAN Region. The details of the visits as per information available are as under:—

Year	State(s)
2008	Guwahati, Assam from 14-18 September, 2008 to attend the 4th North East Business Summit.
2009	High Commissioner of Brunei visited Tripura to strengthen ties.
2010	Manipur, 19-23 September, 2010 to explore the feasibility of international trade via Manipur.
2011	H.E. Dr. Nam Viyaketh, Minister of Industry and Commerce of the Lao PDR participated in the first Lao-Northeast Business Forum held in Guwahati from July 1-2, 2011.

[Translation]

#### Inter-State Flights

3229. SHRI KADIR RANA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to start inter-State flights from Meerut (Partapur) airstrip;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to give sanction for short distance flights from Meerut to Allahabad, Lucknow, Gorakhpur, etc.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) The airport at Meerut (Partapur) belongs to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, which can be utilized for connectivity. However, Operations in domestic

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

[English]

#### Re-verification of Mobile Users

3230. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has asked all mobile companies to wrap up the re-verification of mobile users in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Government had taken a decision to keep out of the mobile loop of the companies which have failed to wrap up the re-verification; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) All the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) had been asked to re-verify all of their customers by 31.03.2011 to ensure the proper documentation as per existing norms.

(c) and (d) The Customer Acquisition Forms (CAFs) which could not be re-verified within the permitted period by following the prescribed procedure are to be treated as a normal CAF i.e. all the usual parameters will be checked and penalty will be imposed on non-complaint

cases. No further extension in the permitted period has been granted.

#### **Financial Powers to Universities**

3231. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more financial powers and academic autonomy are required to be given to the Universities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has prepared any proposal in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) "Education" is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution. Parliament as well State Legislatures are empowered to incorporate Universities. Central Government is fully committed to ensuring autonomy of Universities established by central legislations. All Central Universities in the country enjoy full academic and administrative autonomy. Central Government does not interfere in any of the powers and functions of central Universities. Universities set up by State Legislatures are governed by their respective Acts.

#### **Palestinian Membership in UNO**

3232. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India backed Palestinian bid for UN Membership;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of countries supported Palestinian cause in the UN General Assembly;

(d) whether India pursued other countries as well to support Palestinian cause; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) India was the first non-Arab country to recognize the State of Palestine in 1988. We have maintained diplomatic relations with Palestine for over two decades now. Consistent with our commitment to the Palestinian cause, as well as our solidarity with the Palestinian people, India has backed the Palestinian bid for full membership of the United Nations. Addressing the United Nations General Assembly on 24 September, 2011, our Prime Minister reiterated India's support for Palestinian membership of the United Nations. India has also actively supported Palestine's application for full membership of the UN at the meetings of the UN Security Council and its Standing Committee on Admission of New Members. India also voted in favour of Palestine's membership to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on 31 October, 2011.

(c) The Palestinian application for full membership of the United Nations is under consideration of the UN Security Council; it is yet to be considered in the UN General Assembly. Separately, 130 Member States of the United Nations have so far recognized Palestine as a State.

(d) and (e) India has been actively engaged in garnering support for the Palestinian cause, including through its membership of the Non-Aligned Movement's Committee on Palestine. In its Statements at the UN General Assembly and the Security Council, India has called for support to the Palestinian application for full membership of the UN. We have also urged the Security Council to recommend to the General Assembly that Palestine be admitted to the United Nations.

#### **Corrupt Public Servant**

3233. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the corrupt public servants are seldom caught and punished;

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

(c) the steps being taken to correct the situation 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) Action against all delinquent officers is taken in accordance with the relevant Acts and Rules. An elaborate vigilance system exists in the Ministries/Departments to check corruption at all levels of administration and punish the corrupt officers under respective conduct rules in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission. 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.

As per the information provided by the CVC in its Annual Reports, a total of 39,123 officers (all category) were awarded punishment during the last three years, i.e. 2008 to 2010. Details are as under:—

Year	Major Penalty	Minor Penalty	Total
2008	3528	9011	12,539
2009	4562	9862	14,424
2010	3853	8307	12,160
Total	11,943	27,180	39,123

As per information provided by CBI, it has registered total 2706 cases under the Prevention of Corruption (PC) Act, 1988 during the period from 2008 to 2011 (upto 31.10.2011) as under:—

Year	No. of PC Act cases registered
2008	744
2009	795
2010	650
2011 (upto 31.10.2011)	517
Total	2706

(c) Several steps have been taken by the Government to combat corruption and to improve the functioning of Government. These include:—

- (i) Issue of Whistle Blowers Resolution, 2004 and the introduction of the Public Interest Disclosure and Protection to Persons making the Disclosure Bill, 2010 in the Parliament;
- (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) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems;
- (vii) Issue of Citizen Charters;
- (viii) Acceptance of the First Report of the Group of Ministers to consider measures that can

- be taken by the Government to tackle corruption;
- (ix) Introduction of the Lokpal Bill, 2011 in the Lok Sabha;
- (x) Ratification of United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC);
- (xi) Introduction of the Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organizations Bill, 2011 in the Lok Sabha;
- (xii) Introduction of the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010 in the Parliament;
- (xiii) Placing details of immovable property returns of Members of the All India Services and Group 'A' officers of the Central Government in the public domain.

[Translation]

#### Funds for BPL People

3234. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) year-wise and scheme-wise details of the funds allocated by the Government for the benefit of the people living Below Poverty Line (BPL);

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase

the monthly allocation of foodgrains for Above Poverty Line (APL) families in the country including Rajasthan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Year-wise and scheme-wise details of the funds allocated by the Government for the benefit of the people living Below Poverty Line (BPL) such as Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) According to information received from Department of Food and Public Distribution, the allocations for Above Poverty line (APL) category are made depending upon the availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool and past offtake. Presently, allocations of foodgrains for the APL category range between 15kg. and 35 kg. per family per month in different States/UTs. At present, there is no proposal to increase the APL allocations to the States/UTs, including Rajasthan.

#### Statement

*Funds allocated by the Government during Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)*

(Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	Schemes/Programmes	Funds Allocated (BE)				
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation</b>						
1.	Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)	344.00	545.00	515.00	589.68	811.50



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Ministry of Labour and Employment</b>						
2.	Health Insurance for Unorganised Sector Workers (Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana)	0.00	250.00	350.00	548.00	313.42
<b>Department of Rural Development</b>						
3.	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)	12000.00	16000.00	39100.00	40100.00	40000.00
4.	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	1800.00	2150.00	2350.00	2984.00	2914.00
5.	Rural Housing – Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	4040.00	5400.00	8800.00	10000.00	10000.00

#### Registration in Ph.D.

3235. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has made six months course compulsory for registration in Ph.D.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said rule is also applicable to the teachers working in the Government colleges;

(d) if so, whether any provision has been made for granting leave for such course; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per Para-13 of University Grants Commission (Minimum Standards and Procedure for award of M. Phil/Ph.D. Degree), Regulations, 2009, each M.Phil/Ph.D student is required to undertake course work for a minimum period of one semester.

(c) Yes, Madam. The said rule is applicable to the teachers working in Government College also.

(d) and (e) There is a provision for study leave in Para-8.2 of the University Grants Commission (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and other Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education) Regulations, 2010.

#### Establishment of Bal Bhawans

3236. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Bal Bhawans presently located in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether sufficient number of Bal Bhawans have been established in backward and rural areas of Karnataka alongwith all parts of the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any proposal has been received by the Union Government from the State Government with regard to setting up of more Bal Bhawans in the State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time limit for approval of these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The State-wise list of Bal Bhawans in the country affiliated with the National Bal Bhawan is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The details of the 10 Bal Bhawans functioning in the State of Karnataka is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise list of Affiliated Bal Bhawans*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Bal Bhawans
1	2	3
1.	West Bengal	2
2.	Odisha	4
3.	Manipur	1
4.	Jharkhand	2
5.	Nagaland	1
6.	Mizoram	1
7.	Bihar	3
8.	Union Territories: [Dadra and Nagar Haveli-1; Daman and Diu-2; Chandigarh-2]	5
9.	Maharashtra	8
10.	Gujarat	16

1	2	3
11.	Goa	1
12.	Rajasthan	2
13.	Haryana	12
14.	Punjab	2
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	4
16.	Uttarakhand	3
17.	Delhi	1
18.	Himachal Pradesh	2
19.	Andhra Pradesh	19
20.	Karnataka	10
21.	Kerala	9
22.	Tamil Nadu	21
23.	Puducherry	1
24.	Uttar Pradesh	12
25.	Madhya Pradesh	11
26.	Chhattisgarh	3
Total		156

**Statement-II**

*Details of the Bal Bhawans functioning in the State of Karnataka*

1. Distt. Jawahar Bal Bhawan, Bannimantap, Mysore-570015 (Karnataka)
2. Bal Bhawan Society, Cubbon Park, Bengaluru-560001 (Karnataka)
3. Anubhuti Bal Bhawan, 192, 4th Block, 12-A Main Road, Koramangala Layout, Bengaluru-560034

4. Jawahar Bal Bhawan, Doddaballapur Road, Dabaspet, Opp: Dabaspet Railway Station, Nelamangala (Tq.) Bangalore Rural District Karnataka
5. Natanam Bala Natya Kendra, 1st Cross, Channel Area, Rajendranagar, Shimoga-577201 (Karnataka)
6. Mountain View Bal Bhawan, Vidhya Nagar, Chikmaglur-577101 (Karnataka)
7. Bal Bhavan, No. 13/28, Joseph Nagar, Sagar-577401 (Karnataka)
8. Vidya Bal Bhavan, Opp: Banawara Railway Station Banavara, Hassan District Karnataka
9. Aasare Bal Bhawan Aasare Varaprada Nilaya, Maruthi Nagar, Opp: Presidency School, SIRATown, Tumkur District, Karnataka
10. A.P.J. Kalam Bal Bhawan Near Telephone Exchange, Hanumanthapura Koratagere, Madhugiri Education District Tumkur, Karnataka

### Coal Gasification and Liquefaction

3237. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of public and private captive coal block holding companies granted permission by the Government for undertaking gasification, coal to methane and coal to liquefaction;

(b) whether the said works have been started by the captive coal block holders in accordance with the permission granted by the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) The names of the companies which have been allocated coal blocks for coal-to-liquid (CTL) project is given below:-

Name of allocatee	Name of Block	Geological resources (in Million tonnes)
(i) Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.	Ramchandi Promotional	1500
(ii) Strategic Energy Technology Systems Ltd.	North of Arkhapal-Srirampur	1500

No coal blocks have been allotted for undertaking gasification. Blocks for extraction of Coal Bed Methane are allotted by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

(b) to (d) Ramchandi Promotional and North of Arkhapal-Srirampur are unexplored blocks, the allocatees are required to achieve the rated capacity of the mine in 110 months after preparation of Geological Report (GR).

[English]

### Indian Relief Workers in Japan

3238. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian relief workers in Japan since Tohoku earthquake in Japan;

(b) the details of projects being undertaken by them; and

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) A 46-member National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) relief and rehabilitation team was sent to Japan for a 10-day mission from 28 March to 8 April, 2011 in the wake of the earthquake and tsunami that hit north-eastern Japan on

11 March, 2011. It was amongst the first relief teams to reach the coastal town of Onagawa in Miyagi Prefecture, one of the worst-affected areas. The team cleared debris, searched for missing people, recovered bodies and retrieved belongings of the inhabitants of the area.

#### Re-appointment of Retired Officers

3239. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any laid down norms to check re-appointment of tainted/chargesheeted retired officials of Government of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether no centralised record is maintained regarding the appointment of consultants by the Government agency as per reply given to USQ No. 1652 dated 10.08.2011;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the manner in which the Government proposed to check appointment of tainted 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) to (c) The clearance from vigilance/disciplinary angle is required to be obtained before any retired officer is considered for appointment under the Government.

(d) and (e) As the respective Ministries/Departments are empowered under the GFR provisions to outsource certain services on their own, no centralized data is maintained.

(f) Answer to (a) to (c) above refers.

#### Offtake of Coal

3240. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether offtake of coal from Coal India Ltd. during the first half of the current fiscal was 199.98 million tonnes which was slightly higher than what was achieved during the same period last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether during the first quarter the production stood at 80.3 million tonnes with an offtake of 93.73 million tonnes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) Yes, Madam. The offtake of coal from Coal India Limited (CIL) during April - September, 2011 was 199.98 million tonnes as against 199.94 million tonnes during the corresponding period of previous year.

(b) The details of company-wise offtake during April-September, 2011 as against April-September, 2010 are given below:—

(In Million Tonnes)

Subsidiary	April-September, 2011	April-September, 2010
1	2	3
Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)	13.11	13.62
Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL)	14.70	14.53

1	2	3
Central Coalfields Limited (CCL)	21.89	21.06
Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL)	27.56	28.86
Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)	20.01	20.08
South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)	53.82	51.30
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL)	48.51	50.17
North Eastern Coalfields (NEC)	0.38	0.32
Coal India Limited (CIL)	199.98	199.94

(c) and (d) During the first quarter of 2011-12, the raw coal production and offtake of Coal India Limited (CIL) were 96.308 million tonnes and 106.03 million tonnes respectively. The subsidiary-wise details are as under:—

(In Million Tonnes)

Subsidiary	Raw coal production April-June, 2011	Offtake April-June, 2011
Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)	6.323	7.32
Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL)	6.928	7.32
Central Coalfields Limited (CCL)	8.654	11.32
Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL)	14.465	15.51
Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)	10.460	10.78
South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)	26.401	27.79
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL)	22.918	25.75
North Eastern Coalfields (NEC)	0.159	0.24
Coal India Limited (CIL)	96.308	106.03

#### Operational Mines

3241. DR. RATNA DE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of operational mines in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of number of workers and officials

employed in each of the operational mines, State-wise;

(c) the details of facilities and amenities in place in such mines;

(d) whether there is any monitoring cells to ensure that workers life are protected while working in these mines;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor and the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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.

[Translation]

#### Non-functional Mobile Towers

3242. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether several mobile towers of BSNL particularly in rural and remote areas in various States including Odisha remain non-functional particularly in the night due to non-availability of generators/Diesel to power the generators;

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

(c) whether any surprise inspection has been conducted in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) 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) and (b) Global System for

Mobile Communication (GSM) based Cellular Mobile Service being provided by BSNL is working satisfactorily in its Licensed Service Areas including Odisha and is, in general, meeting the Quality of Service parameters prescribed by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).

(c) to (e) Surprise inspection has been carried out by BSNL in Odisha and no such case was found.

#### Revenue from Coal Blocks

3243. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state the amount of revenue received by the Government from the allocation of coal blocks during the current five year plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): Government of India has not earned any revenue from the allocation of coal blocks during the current five year plan.

#### Promotion of Education

3244. SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Union Government from the Government of Tamil Nadu for promoting education in the State during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of proposals pending as on date; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Under the Centrally sponsored Scheme for Construction and Running of Girls' Hostel for students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools, a proposal for construction of 44 Girls Hostels in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) was received

and approved. During the current year, the Government of Tamil Nadu has resubmitted proposal for 44 Girls hostel with necessary changes.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Information and Communication Technology in Schools, all the proposals received from the State Government of Tamil Nadu were approved. The number of schools benefited are 400, 1880, 461 and 1999 for the year 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively.

Under the scheme of 'Sub-mission' on Polytechnics under Coordinated Action for Skill Development, all the 7 districts eligible to receive the financial assistance have been covered.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC) and 'Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage' (IEDSS), 88 proposals were received since 2008-09, out of which 28 were approved. The Centre has asked the Government of Tamil Nadu to furnish comments on the report of the Central Team.

During the last three years, three proposals for opening Kendriya Vidyalayas in Tamil Nadu were received. The orders for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalaya at Nagercoil, District Kanyakumari were issued on 28-4-2008. The proposals for opening of Kendriya Vidyalaya at Krishnagiri and Tirunelveli had some discrepancies. The State Government has been asked to rectify.

Under a new Central Sponsored Scheme for establishment of one model degree college in identified Educationally Backward Districts having Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) lower than the national GER for higher education, 7 proposal have been received from the Government of Tamil Nadu, out of these, 3 proposals have been approved by the UGC.

[English]

#### **Foreign Exchange Students Programme**

3245. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister

of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several international educational institutions have tied up with the Government in foreign exchange students programme across the globe including Islamic countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Government has not tied up directly with international educational institutions for exchange of students. However, Government has signed Educational Exchange Programmes (EEP/MOU) with various foreign Governments including those of Islamic countries to facilitate student mobility.

#### **Literacy Day**

3246. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Literacy Day' was celebrated in the country recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the objectives set on the occasion?

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

(b) International Literacy Day (ILD) celebrations including International Conference on 'Women's Literacy for Inclusive and Sustainable Development' were held at New Delhi from 8-10 September, 2011. It was for the first time that UNESCO, Paris had also joined for their celebration of this day in India. On this occasion, the Hon'ble President of India gave away the UNESCO King Sejong Literacy Prize, UNESCO Confucius Prize for Literacy, Satyen Maitra Memorial Literacy Awards and NLM-UNESCO Awards for the winners' contributions in the field of Adult Education.

(c) As an outcome of the International Conference on Women's Literacy for Inclusive and Sustainable Development, the participating countries reiterated their resolve for a collaborative action for women's literacy in their respective countries. Commitment was also made to (i) improve the quality of adult education programme; (ii) decentralization and inclusion of women in all the initiatives related to literacy programmes; and (iii) to forge alliances for regional and sub-regional co-operation to meet literacy targets and in the areas of capacity building, assessment protocol, training and research.

#### Construction of JNV in Ladakh

3247. SHRI HASSAN KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of schools under Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir is suffering due to mismanagement and lack of supervision;

(b) the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) No, Madam. There are two schools in Ladakh Region (i) Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Leh and (ii) Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Kargil. Construction of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Leh has already been completed and the school is functioning from its permanent buildings. The construction of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Kargil is being carried out by Jammu and Kashmir Project Construction Corporation Ltd. and the progress is about 80%.

[Translation]

#### Special Exam for CPL by DGCA

3248. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special written examination was conducted by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to issue commercial pilot licence;

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

(c) the details of the rules laid down in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. According to Civil Aviation Requirement Section 7 Series ET Part-I, DGCA has conducted written examination including Special Examination as per the policy from time to time for issuance of Commercial Pilot License. The details of Special Examination conducted during the last three years for issue of Commercial Pilot License is enclosed as Statement. The Rules and Conditions fixed for taking any examination including Special Examination is covered under Civil Aviation Requirement Section 7 Series Part -I, and its revision issued by DGCA from time-to-time in order to meet the condition of Aircraft Rules 1937 Section A Schedule -II, which is available on DGCA website [www.dgca.gov.in](http://www.dgca.gov.in).

#### Statement

*Details of Special Session Conducted by DGCA for issue of CPL During 2008 – 2011*

Sl. No.	Session	No. of Admitted Candidates
1	2	3
1.	February-08	13
2.	March-08	80
3.	April-08	5
4.	May-08	20
5.	June-08	87



1	2	3
6.	September-08	121
7.	December-08	129
8.	March-09	209
9.	April-09	7
10.	July-09	161
11.	October-09	127
12.	January-10	2
13.	June-10	51
14.	September-10	146
15	2011	Nil

#### **Fund Spent under CSR**

3249. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether royalty is paid and fund is spend under corporate social responsibility by the private sector coal block allottees; and

(b) if so, the details of royalty paid and the funds spent under corporate social responsibility during the last three years and the current year by each of these allottees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Royalty is paid by the private sector coal block allottees to the State Governments on the rate fixed by Central Government. Details of Royalty paid and funds spent under Corporate Social Responsibility by the private sector companies are not maintained by Ministry of Coal.

[English]

#### **Infrastructure Development**

3250. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the status of infrastructure development would be opened to public scrutiny for the expenditure made on each project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the views of the experts, State Governments and public in this regard?

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

(b) The expenditures incurred on all public infrastructure projects are open to public scrutiny.

(c) There is general consensus that the status of infrastructure development should be open to public scrutiny.

#### **Deputation Benefits**

3251. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:  
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an employee of a constitutional body/ organisation sent on deputation by his parent office to any Central Government office without applying by himself is entitled to draw/enjoy the benefits during the deputation period as enjoyed by his colleagues in his parent office;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the relevant provisions of rules for the same;

(c) whether such rules could be relaxed in some exceptional cases to grant all benefits due in his parent office for the deputation period in addition to deputation allowance as he/she has been sent on deputation not on his own;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) The terms and conditions of transfer on deputation/foreign service of employees of Central Government/State Governments/Public Sector Undertakings/Autonomous Bodies etc., to ex-cadre posts under the Central Government are governed by Department of Personnel and Training O.M. No.6/8/2009-Estt.(Pay-II) dated 17/6/2010.

2. An employee on deputation may elect to draw pay of the deputation post or his basic pay in his parent department plus deputation allowance thereon plus personal pay.

3. Such allowances as are not admissible to employees of corresponding status in the borrowing organisation shall not be admissible to the officer on deputation even if they are admissible in the parent organisation.

4. The following allowances are to be decided by the borrowing and lending organisation by mutual consent (i) HRA/Transport Allowance (ii) Joining Time and Joining Time Pay (iii) TA (iv) Children's Education Allowance, and (v) LTC.

5. The employee will get DA as per his option depending on whether he has opted for the pay of his parent organisation or the borrowing organisation.

6. Medical Facilities will be as per the rules of the borrowing organisation. Except in the case of vacation departments, the deputationist will be covered by the Leave Rules of his parent organisation.

7. Department of Personnel and Training may, in relaxation of these instructions, permit the borrowing authority to allow in addition to deputation (duty) allowance, under special circumstances, any special allowance attached to the post held by the employee in his/her parent Department, by suitably restricting the deputation (duty) allowance.

### India's Rank in Integrity Index

3252. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has slipped downward in several places in an integrity ranking brought out by an organisation called the Transparency International;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the contributing factors which have made the scale of integrity worse in the country;

(d) the plans or action taken by the Government to give a boost to the image of the country in terms of its integrity level;

(e) whether the Government is concerned about the deteriorating image of the country due to revelation of corruption cases involving high ranking officials in the country; and

(f) if so, the specific action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Transparency International India (TII) publishes the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) annually ranking countries "by their perceived levels of corruption, as determined by expert assessments and opinion surveys". The CPI ranks countries/territories based on how corrupt their public sector is perceived to be. It is composite index, a combination of polls, drawing on corruption-related data collected by a variety of institutions.

The agency has placed India at 95th rank in 2011 as compared to 87th rank in 2010.

(c) According to the Press-release of the TII, perception about corruption in India seems to have increased primarily due to the ongoing movement for the enactment of an effective Lokpal and alleged corrupt

practices in a series of scandals involving the sale of telecom licenses, preparations for the Commonwealth Games, a land scam involving high level military officers, improper property loans made by state-owned financial institutions and the Wikileaks reports.

(d) to (f) Corruption thrives where transparency is lacking, procedures are complicated, discretion of a high order is permitted and where there is a demand supply gap. The Central Government is tackling these situations by encouraging greater transparency, introducing simplified procedures and reducing scope for discretion. The Government is fully alive and committed to implement its policy of "Zero Tolerance against Corruption" and has taken several steps to combat corruption. These include:—

- (i) Issue of Whistle Blowers Resolution, 2004 and the introduction of the Public Interest Disclosure and Protection to Persons making the Disclosure Bill, 2010 in Parliament;
- (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) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems;
- (vii) Issuance of Citizens Charters;
- (viii) Acceptance of the First Report of the Group

of Ministers to consider measures that can be taken by the Government to tackle corruption;

- (ix) Introduction of the Lokpal Bill, 2011 in the Lok Sabha;
- (x) Ratification of United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC);
- (xi) Introduction of the Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organizations Bill, 2011 in the Lok Sabha;
- (xii) Introduction of the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010 in the Parliament;
- (xiii) Placing of details of immovable property returns of all Members of the All India Services and other Group 'A' officers of the Central Government in the public domain.

#### Expansion of Teaching English in Schools

3253. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Sri Lanka and India have come together in a major initiative to expand teaching English in schools;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the progress made so far in this direction and the result yielded so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Under Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) programme of Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) three training programmes of 12 weeks duration were conducted to train 122 teachers by English and Foreign Language University (EFLU), Hyderabad. The recent training programme was conducted from 19 September, 2011 to 9 December, 2011. The University has also set up an English Language Training Course in Kandy, Srilanka. University receives a number

of research scholars and MA students sponsored by the respective universities, Indian Council of Cultural Relations (ICCR) and also on self-financing basis.

#### Enrolment Ratio of SC Women

3254. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to University Grants Commission report, the enrolment ratio of Scheduled Caste women is only 3.16 per cent for higher education, in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) No, Madam. As per Statistics of Higher and Technical Education, 2009-10, compiled by Ministry of Human Resource Development, the Gross Enrolment Ratio of Scheduled Castes Women is 9.0 per cent for higher education, in the country University Grants Commission (UGC) has based its reports also on the statistics compiled by Ministry of Human Resource Development and no separate survey has been conducted by UGC.

[Translation]

#### Appointment on Compassionate Grounds

3255. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any norms have been laid down for appointment on compassionate grounds in Air India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the applications received by Air

India for appointment on compassionate ground during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) the year-wise number of persons Vappointed on the said ground;

(e) the details of such applications pending as on date; and

(f) the time by which they are likely to be disposed off?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Consequent to merger of Air India and Indian Airlines, all the cases of compassionate appointments are to be considered in subsidiary companies of Air India on a fixed term basis initially for a period of three years on a consolidated salary, provided they fulfil the laid down eligibility criteria. The period of such engagement can be extended on the basis of performances of the individual.

(c) During the years 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 (upto 31.10.2011) Air India has received 79, 54, 48 and 25 applications respectively for appointment on compassionate ground .

(d) No appointments were made in Air India on compassionate ground during the year 2008, 2010 and 2011 (upto 31.10.2011). However, one person was appointed during the year 2009.

(e) During 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 (upto 31.10.2011), total pending applications are 79, 53, 48 and 25 respectively.

(f) As per the guidelines issued for the merged entity for compassionate appointments, 106 eligible candidates were called for selection of Customer Agents, out of which 48 appeared for personal interview. 42 candidates found suitable have been offered appointment in one of the subsidiary companies of Air India. However, only four candidates have joined as Customer Agents.

[English]

**Online Lessons to Children**

3256. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking any steps to use computer programmes such as Skype to give free online lessons to children in rural areas; 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.

[Translation]

**Appointment on Deputation Basis**

3257. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:  
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
SHRI PRABHATSINGH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased

to state:

(a) whether the Government employees other than IFS/IAS officers are sent on deputation to Indian Embassies abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the procedure followed in this regard; and

(c) the details of the officers sent on deputation to various countries during the last three years and the current year, Embassy-wise?

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

(b) In some Missions/Posts abroad, there are certain posts which are filled by officers/experts for some special functional needs on deputation basis. These officers do not have to necessarily belong to IFS/IAS. Their appointments are governed by the relevant Rules on deputation.

(c) A statement of officers who do not belong to IFS/IAS but were assigned to different Missions/Posts on deputation basis over the last three years as well as the current year is enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of appointments on deputation basis to Indian Diplomatic Missions/Posts  
Abroad over the last three years*

Sl.No.	Name of the Indian	Name of the officer and Designation
1	2	3
1.	E/I, Berlin	Shri Rakesh Mishra, Minister (Railways), Date of Joining: June, 2008
2.	E/I, Berlin	Shri V.K. Venkatarama Sharma, Counsellor (S&T), Date of Joining: June, 2011 vice Shri K.V. Devi Prasad
3.	E/I, Brussels	Shri Rajgopal Sharma, Adviser (Agriculture), Date of Joining: December, 2009 vice Ms. Shefali Shah

1	2	3
4.	HCI, Colombo	Shri J. Justine Mohan, First Secretary (Development Cooperation), Date of Joining: September, 2011
5.	HCI, Dhaka	Ms. Chandrima Roy, Railway Adviser, Date of Joining: April, 2011 vice Ms. Jaya Verma Sinha
6.	PMI, Geneva	Shri P.K. Mohanty, Minister (Customs), Date of Joining: June, 2008
7.	PMI, Geneva	Shri Bipin Menon, First Secretary (WTO), Date of Joining: February, 2010 vice Shri Agneshwar Sen
8.	PMI, Geneva	Shri Anant Swamp, First Secretary (Legal), Date of Joining: July, 2010 vice Ms. Uma Sekhar
9.	HCI, Islamabad	Shri M. Subramaniam, Second Secretary (IT), Date of Joining: May, 2007
10.	E/I, Kathmandu	Shri Mukesh Kumar Singh, SS (Civil), Date of Joining: June, 2011
11.	HCI, London	Dr. K. Srinivasa Rao, Counsellor (TAD), Date of Joining: July, 2010 vice Shri Benjamin Lionel
12.	E/I, Moscow	Shri Atul D. Rane, Counsellor (DT), Date of Joining: August, 2010 vice Shri D. Narsa Reddy
13.	E/I, Moscow	Shri D.R. Mokashi, First Secretary [MDL], Date of Joining: March, 2010 vice Shri K. Radha Krishnan
14.	E/I, Moscow	Shri V. Seshagiri Rao, First Secretary [HAL], Date of Joining: October, 2010 vice Shri S.P. Singh
15.	E/I, Moscow	Dr. Rama Swami Bansal, Counsellor (S&T), Date of Joining: June, 2011 vice Shri S.K. Varshney
16.	E/I, Paris	Shri Satish Kumar, Counsellor (Space), Date of Joining: July, 2011 vice Ms. Radhika Ramachandran
17.	E/I, Paris	Shri S.K. Mazumder, Minister (Science), Date of Joining: January, 2009 vice Shri A.K. Rastogi
18.	E/I, Paris	Shri Rajeev Mishra, Dy. Railway Adviser, Date of Joining: December, 2010 vice Shri Praveen Goyal

1	2	3
19.	HCI, Port Louis, Mauritius	Shri M. Sampath, First Secretary (Economic), Date of Joining: May, 2010
20.	HCI, Port Louis, Mauritius	Shri Mimansak, Second Secretary (Hindi), Date of Joining: July, 2010 vice Shri J.P. Kardam
21.	HCI, Port of Spain	Ms. Sunita Pahuja, Second Secretary (Hindi and Culture), Date of Joining: May, 2010 vice Shri S.K. Mishra
22.	HCI, Singapore	Shri G.T. Venkateshwar Rao, First Secretary (Economic), Date of Joining: June, 2010
23.	HCI, Suva	Shri Ramvir Prasad, Second Secretary (Hindi and Culture), Date of Joining: June, 2011 vice Shri Sharad Kumar
24.	E/I, Tokyo	Shri Chadaram Sivaji, Counsellor (S&T), Date of Joining: July, 2011 vice Shri T. Pankajakshan
25.	E/I, Vienna	Shri S.A.H. Ashraf, Counsellor (Atomic Energy), Date of Joining: April, 2008
26.	E/I, Washington	Shri Vivek Singh, Counsellor (ISRO), Date of Joining July, 2011 vice Shri Deviprasad Karnik
27.	E/I, Washington	Dr. D. Dutta, Counsellor (S&T), Date of Joining: May, 2008

### **Subsidence in Coal Mines**

3258. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of super structures at the opening of coal mines is causing subsidence;

(b) if so, whether the Government has formulated any policy regarding construction of the said super structures in coal mine areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (c) Construction of super structures at the opening of coal mines do not

cause subsidence. However, subsidence caused due to coal mines may affect the super structures built on surface of mines. The Government has not formulated any policy regarding construction of the said super structures in coal mine areas. However, 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.

### **Employment through Outsourcing**

3259. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy of providing employment

through outsourcing and on contract has been implemented by various ministries and public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of persons employed under this policy during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the foreigners have also been provided employment under this policy; 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, there is not policy of the Central Government to provide employment through outsourcing and on contract in various Ministries and Public Sector Undertakings. However, in terms of Rules 163 to 185 of the General Financial Rules 2005, Ministries/Departments may outsource certain services in the interest of economy and efficiency as per the provisions of GFRs.

(b) As the respective Ministries/Departments are empowered to outsource certain services on their own, no centralized data is maintained.

(c) and (d) The Ministries/Departments are authorized to outsource certain service under the provisions contained in the General Financial Rules, 2005; no centralized data is maintained.

[English]

#### Hotline between India and Pakistan

3260. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up a hotline between Attari (India) and Wagah (Pakistan) railway stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also proposed to solve the problems in passenger movement and border trade between India and Pakistan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) In the first meeting of the Customs Liaison Border Committee between India and Pakistan in June 2011, it was agreed to establish a hotline between Deputy/Assistant Commissioner of Land Customs Station, Attari Rail (India) and Deputy/Assistant Commissioner Land Customs Station, Wagha (Pakistan) for frequent communication of day to day problems, if any, being faced by international passengers traveling by Samjhauta Express train and problems, if any, with respect to the interchange of goods train.

(c) and (d) Government has approved the development of Integrated Check Post (ICP) at Attari, Punjab, on India Pakistan border to solve the problems in passenger movement and border trade between India and Pakistan. ICP, Attari is envisaged to provide all the facilities to enable smooth cross border movement of individuals, vehicles and goods under an integrated complex. These arrangements would facilitate the processes of immigration, customs, security, quarantine etc.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Upgradation of Indore Airport

3261. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has accorded sanction to upgrade the Indore Airport as international airport;

(b) if so, the present status thereof; and

(c) the time by which the work is likely to be completed in this regard?



THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The upgradation and modernisation of airports is a continuous process depending upon traffic potential and availability of resources. The projects undertaken and completed at airports located at Indore Airport are:—

- (i) construction of new centrally air-conditioned integrated terminal building with all state-of-art and modern facilities with capacity to handle 200 international and 500 domestic passengers at a cost of Rs. 135.61 crores.
- (ii) Strengthening and extension of runway upto 2750 m. suitable for operation of 4-D Category of aircraft, new apron, taxiways and isolation bay at a cost of Rs.79.86 crores.

[English]

#### Right to Service Act

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to introduce Right to Service Act;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the salient features of the Act; and
- (c) the States in the country that have already introduced Right to Service Act?

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

(b) A draft Bill called "Citizens Right to Grievances Redress Bill" has been proposed by the Central Government which lays down an obligation upon every public authority to publish citizens charter stating therein the time within which specified goods shall be supplied and services be rendered and provide for a grievance redressal mechanism for non-compliance of citizens

charter and matter connected therewith or incidental thereto. The draft Bill has been placed on the website of Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances on 2nd November, 2011 inviting public comments. Views from Central Ministries/Departments, and State Governments have also been sought. These views would be considered before introducing the Bill in the Parliament for enactment.

(c) 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 Pradhan ki Guarantee Adhiniyam, 2010 on 18th August, 2010. The Jammu and 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, 2011) 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. Government of Rajasthan has enacted, "The Rajasthan Guaranteed Delivery of Public Services Act, 2011" on 21st September, 2011. Government of Himachal Pradesh has enacted, "Himachal Pradesh Lok Sewa Guarantee Adhiniyam, 2011" on 21st September, 2011. Government of Uttar Pradesh has issued ordinance, "The Uttar Pradesh Janhit Guarantee Adhiniyam, 2011" (Uttar Pradesh Ordinance No. 3 of 2011) on 3rd March, 2011. Government of Uttarakhand has enacted "The Uttarakhand Right to Service Act, 2011" on 4th October, 2011. The Government of Jharkhand has enacted, "Jharkhand Rajya Sewa Dene ki Guarantee Adhiniyam, 2011" on 15th November, 2011.

#### Enrolment Rate

3263. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:

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

(a) the gross enrolment rate of children in primary level in the country during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the average attendance rates of children in primary level in the country during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether a recent report published by Pratham with support from UNICEF and UNESCO raises concerns over low attendance of the children, improper training to the teachers and other issues;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the other major highlights of the report and the reaction of the Government;

(e) whether the Government has taken steps/ proposes to take steps to address these issues; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per Statistics of School Education (SSE), the State-wise details of enrollment at primary level for the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 is enclosed as Statement.

(b) An All India survey covering 20 major States was commissioned by the Ministry of Human Resource Development in 2006-07 for providing information of students' and teachers' attendance rate. Results of this survey with regard to average attendance rate of students is as under:—

States	Primary Level
	1
Andhra Pradesh	72.7
Assam	81.3
Bihar	42.2
Chhattisgarh	67.7

1	2
Delhi	73.1
Gujarat	75.0
Haryana	82.2
Himachal Pradesh	94.6
Jammu and Kashmir	78.5
Karnataka	86.2
Kerala	91.4
Madhya Pradesh	72.1
Maharashtra	89.0
Odisha	66.8
Punjab	81.7
Rajasthan	62.7
Tamil Nadu	88.3
Uttar Pradesh	57.4
Uttarakhand	80.0
West Bengal	74.2
Over all	68.5

(c) to (f) Assessment Survey Evaluation Research (ASER) Centre, an independent unit of Pratham Network, a Non-Government Organisation, has, in collaboration with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), released a report of a study conducted on teaching and learning in rural India, titled, 'Inside Primary Schools: A study of teaching and learning in rural India. This study covered Government primary schools in five States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam,

Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand and Rajasthan and sampled 30,000 rural children in Standard 2 and Standard 4 in about 900 schools. The study has noted that in the last two decades, impressive strides have been made in India in terms of providing school buildings, classrooms, teachers, textbook and other facilities, and that these have been matched by very significant improvements in enrolment. While noting that children's learning improves over the course of a year, the study also points out that most children are two grades below the required level of proficiency in Language and Mathematics. The study has made certain recommendations, including that textbooks need to be more developmentally appropriate in what children are expected to learn.

Government is committed to improving the quality of elementary education. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has become operative with effect from 1st April, 2010. The RTE Act places obligation on the appropriate Government and local authority to ensure good quality elementary education conforming to the norms and standards specified in the Schedule to the Act. The RTE Act also provides that the curriculum and evaluation procedure shall be in accordance with the values enshrined in the Constitution of India, and shall take into account the all-round development of the child, build on the child's knowledge, potentiality and talent, provide for learning through activities, discovery and exploration, and shall make the child free of fear, trauma and anxiety.

The norms of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) have also been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009 and several steps have been taken to improve the quality of elementary education, including recruitment of additional teachers, periodic in-service training of teachers, free distribution of textbooks, regular academic support to primary and upper primary schools through Block Resource Centres and Cluster Resource Centres and Support for learning enhancement programmes for Mathematics and Language.

### Statement

#### State-wise details of enrollment at primary level

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2007-08 Primary	2008-09 Primary	2009-10 Primary
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7173537	7122361	7137291
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	199478	209513	216845
3.	Assam	4193867	4312162	2900714
4.	Bihar	12412315	13201001	13907798
5.	Chhattisgarh	3234343	3621334	3234910
6.	Goa	123093	124754	127281
7.	Gujarat	6687859	6559964	6582139
8.	Haryana	2233720	2203009	2186379
9.	Himachal Pradesh	659579	646879	623198
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1134528	1288047	1274874
11.	Jharkhand	5464268	5251078	5464268
12.	Karnataka	5596700	5542416	5460043
13.	Kerala	2476329	2434936	2425078
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12045591	11780132	11780132
15.	Maharashtra	10358054	10403746	10364831
16.	Manipur	371376	371894	371659
17.	Meghalaya	564713	459714	472653
18.	Mizoram	150977	174413	141663
19.	Nagaland	219804	286235	219804
20.	Odisha	4515307	4582202	4493299
21.	Punjab	2274000	1764759	2503839

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Rajasthan	9061113	8955966	8798956
23.	Sikkim	82992	81366	81172
24.	Tamil Nadu	6047131	6148411	6200456
25.	Tripura	485237	463521	444516
26.	Uttar Pradesh	25832158	25168813	25073905
27.	Uttarakhand	1202456	1108276	1100139
28.	West Bengal	9463730	8315923	10066104
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36637	35192	34242
30.	Chandigarh	79800	84863	83759
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	39979	38054	39780
32.	Daman and Diu	16313	21137	17829
33.	Delhi	1674560	1685513	1699939
34.	Lakshadweep	7244	7046	6761
35.	Puducherry	111174	111688	111587
	India	136229962	134566314	135669843

#### Delivery Monitoring Unit

3264. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has established Delivery Monitoring Unit (DMU) to monitor the major schemes/projects being implemented in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of the schemes/projects brought under coverage of the DMU; and

(c) the criteria for selection of schemes/projects for coverage under the said unit?

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) A Delivery Monitoring Unit (DMU) has been set up in the Prime Minister's Office to review a select number of flagship programmes/initiatives/iconic projects, as indicated below:—

1. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
2. National Rural Health Mission
3. Sarva Siksha Abhiyan
4. Bharat Nirman
5. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
6. Rajiv Awas Yojana
7. Multi-sectoral District Plans for Minority Concentration Districts
8. National Mission on Female Literacy
9. Strengthening of Public Accountability
10. Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan for Jammu and Kashmir
11. Infrastructure Development in the North East Region
12. Dedicated Railway Freight Corridors
13. Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor
14. Innovation Universities – Decade of Innovation
15. Development of Land Ports
16. Setting up National Council for Human Resources in Health
17. Setting up National Council for Higher Education
18. Assam Gas Cracker Project

(c) The Delivery Monitoring Unit (DMU) is an oversight mechanism for improving monitoring, delivery of output and transparency to ensure effective implementation of these select programmes. However, the primary responsibility for these identified programmes and their appropriate monitoring and follow up action remains with the concerned Ministry/Departments.

[Translation]

**Irregularities in Dr. Harisingh Gour  
Central University**

3265. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms adopted to allocate funds to Central Universities in the country;

(b) the details of the funds released to Dr. Harisingh Gour Central University, Sagar during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of the complaints received by the

Government/University Grants Commission (UGC) regarding violation of norms and other irregularities in Dr. Harisingh Gour Central University, Sagar during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) whether any report was furnished to the Government/UGC by the above University on these complaints; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) University Grants Commission (UGC) constitutes Visiting Committees to evaluate proposals of Universities for financial support during a plan period. The recommendations of the Visiting Committee are discussed by a Moderation Committee along with the Vice-Chancellor of the University concerned and the convener of the Visiting Committee, and final allocation for a plan period is determined. Accordingly, plan allocation is conveyed to the University concerned.

(b) Grant allocated and released to Dr. Harisingh Gour University by UGC is as under:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of Scheme	Allocation	Grant Released				
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
General Development Grant	12500.00	200.00	1000.00	1500.00	1250.00	3950.00
Merged Scheme/Fellowship	100.00	100.00	—	—	—	100.00

(c) The Central Universities are autonomous bodies established under the Act of Parliament and governed by their respective Acts and statutes and Ordinances made thereunder. Complaints against the University Authorities are forwarded to the concerned university for necessary action at their end. During the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 the number of complaints forwarded to the Harisingh Gaur

University by the Government were 08, 07 and 19 respectively. During 2011, 5 complaints were forwarded by the UGC to the University.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The University has informed that necessary action has been taken wherever required e.g. Executive Council meetings are now being held regularly and the proceedings are being recorded; pension

issue of retired employees have been settled in consultation with UGC and MHRD. As per the University, majority of the complaints inter-alia pertaining to removal of Deputy Registrar; non-compliance of roster of recruitment, irregularities in the interview; removal of contract teachers, enhancement of retirement age of already retired faculty, financial irregularities in the matter of purchases etc. did not merit any action.

[English]

### Pending Cases of RTI

3266. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether pendency of RTI cases is increasing month after month causing inconvenience to the information seekers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether waiting time for information has increased from six months to 8-10 months;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether due to lack of adequate Information Commissioners coupled with increasing number of RTI applications and not fulfilling the sanctioned staff/strength, the pendency is increasing; and

(f) if so, the steps taken or being taken by the Government to address these issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. Pendency in Central Information Commission has increased from 12,242 on 1st April 2010 to 20,232 on 1st September, 2011. The main reason for increase in pendency is manifold increase in number of RTI applications made to Central Public Authorities and

consequent increase in number of appeals/complaints filed with the Commission.

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

### Launch of Satellites

3267. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the satellites launched by the country during the last three years and the current year alongwith their functions and launching stations;

(b) whether any satellite launch failed in its mission;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the details of the financial losses incurred as a result thereof;

(d) the rank/position of India in the world in satellite launching technology; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to strengthen the satellite launching infrastructure?

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 year 2008 – 2011, a total of 17 national satellites were launched. Out of this, 16 were Launched by Indian Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) and Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) from the Indian launching station located at Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota, as per the details given below:—

Sl. No	Name of the Satellite	Launch Date	Launch Vehicle	Functions
1.	CARTOSAT-2A	28.04.2008	PSLV-C9	Cartographic applications
2.	Indian Mini Satellite IMS-1	28.04.2008	PSLV-C9	Earth observation
3.	CHANDRAYAAN-1	22.10.2008	PSLV-C11	Lunar exploration
4.	RISAT-2	20.04.2009	PSLV-C12	Earth observation
5.	ANUSAT	20.04.2009	PSLV-C12	Technology demonstrator satellite – of Indian university
6.	OCEANSAT-2	23.09.2009	PSLV-C14	Oceanographic applications
7.	GSAT-4	15.04.2010	GSLV-D3	Communication purpose
8.	CARTOSAT-2B	12.07.2010	PSLV-C15	Cartographic applications
9.	STUDSAT	12.07.2010	PSLV-C15	Technology demonstrator satellite – of Indian university
10.	GSAT-5P	25.12.2010	GSLV-F06	Communication purpose
11.	RESOURCESAT-2	20.04.2011	PSLV-C16	Earth natural resources monitoring
12.	YOUTHSAT	20.04.2011	PSLV-C16	Scientific research
13.	GSAT-12	15.07.2011	PSLV-C17	Communication purpose
14.	MEGHA-TROPIQUES	12.10.2011	PSLV-C18	Weather and climate related
15.	SRMSAT	12.10.2011	PSLV-C18	Technology demonstrator satellite – of Indian university
16.	JUGNU	12.10.2011	PSLV-C18	Technology demonstrator satellite – of Indian university

Further, GSAT-8 satellite, for communication purposes, was launched on May 20, 2011 from Kourou Launch Station, French Guiana onboard European Ariane Launch Vehicle.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Of this, there have been a total of two failed

launches viz. launch of GSLV-D3 with GSAT-4 satellite in April 2010 and launch of GSLV-F06 with GSAT-5P satellite in December, 2010.

The failure of GSLV-D3 flight was attributed to the anomalous stoppage of the Fuel Booster Turbo Pump of the Indigenous Cryogenic Upper Stage. The failure of GSLV-F06 flight was due to untimely and inadvertent

snapping of group of connectors located at the bottom portion of the Russian Cryogenic Stage. The total financial loss as a result of these two failed launches amounts to ₹ 538 crore.

(d) India is one among six space faring nations in the world in satellite launching technology. The other countries being USA, Russia, Europe, China and Japan.

(e) The Indian satellite launching station located at Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota has two launch pads viz. First Launch Pad (FLP) and Second Launch Pad (SLP) with all necessary infrastructure to support the launches of presently operational Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) and Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV). In addition, the SLP is also capable of launching the new generation of launch vehicle GSLV-MKIII which is under development. In addition, the launching infrastructure at Sriharikota has been further strengthened with the addition of new Mission Control Centre, assembly, integration and test facilities for rocket stages, bulk storage facilities for rocket liquid propellants etc.

#### Construction of Government Women Colleges

3268. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to construct the buildings of Government colleges particularly women colleges with the matching grants of the State of Haryana;

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

(c) the funds released and spent for each college with the matching grant to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) There is no proposal to construct the buildings of Government colleges, particularly women colleges with the matching grants of the State of Haryana.

However, the Government has identified 374 educationally backward districts in the country, where the Gross Enrolment Ratio is below the national average. Under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the Government proposes to set up one Model Degree College in each such district. The scheme covers degree colleges established by States after 1.1.2008.

(b) and (c) In the State of Haryana, seven (7) districts have been identified as educationally backward. These districts are Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Panipat and Sirsa. The capital cost for each college would be between Rs. 4 crores and Rs. 8 crores to be shared between the Centre and States on a 1:2 ratio.

[Translation]

#### Concentration of Wealth

3269. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale flow of money/wealth is concentrated in the hands of few people whereas more than half of the population of the country could not afford to take two square meal a day which resulted in widening the gap between rich and poor in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to address the issue during the current 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) The information on wealth of individuals is not maintained in the Planning Commission. As per the report on 'Perceived Adequacy of Food Consumption in Indian Households 2004-2005' published by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO); about 97.4% of rural households and 99.4% of the urban households reported to have received enough food every



day throughout the year. However, on the basis of the data on Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) obtained from the report titled "Key Indicators of Household Consumer Expenditure in India 2009-2010", published by NSSO, 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.

(b) Reduction of economic inequalities has always been one of the primary policy objectives of the development planning in India. The Eleventh Five Year Plan adopted the strategy of inclusive growth to ensure that the benefits of growth reach all the sections of the society. The government is implementing a number of flagship programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Rural Drinking Water Supply and Total Sanitation Campaign, Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) etc. towards this end.

[English]

#### **Cosmonaut Training Institute**

3270. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to establish a cosmonaut training institute in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard;

(c) whether there is any cost or time overrun in the establishment of this institute; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) As a part of Pre-project studies on "Manned Space Programme", ISRO has initiated a number of studies on the technologies and facilities required for the mission. One of the elements of the pre-project study is on the requirements of an Astronaut Training Institute. The process of finalising the technical specifications of the facilities required for the Astronaut Training Centre has been initiated.

(c) The Proposal for the establishment of Astronaut Training Institute has not yet been taken up for approval.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Education through Media**

3271. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to frame and broadcast easily comprehensible and simple curriculum on Doordarshan in the interest of students keeping in view the downfall in education levels in primary and secondary schools and uninterested teachers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Government have already introduced four Education Channels namely Gyandarshan-I, Gyandarshan-II, Vyas Channel and Eklavya Channels under aegis of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Out of these, Gyandarshan-I and Gyandarshan-II and Vyas Channels are being telecast through Doordarshan's DTH Platform and Gyan Vani

through All India Radio (FM). In addition to this Doordarshan is telecasting educational and school TV programmes on DD-I National and the Regional channels. Central Institute of Educational Technology (CIET) unit in NCERT has been producing audio and video programmes for students and teachers since 1980. These programmes cover all areas of the curriculum. National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) cater to out of school population and adult neo-literates who aspire to continue their education for purposes of employment, self-development or life enrichment. For such a target group, separate curricula from that of the formal conventional schools are framed and transacted through self-learning materials, audio video cassettes and radio broadcasts and telecasts.

[English]

#### Upgradation of LPSC

3272. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the long pending demand to upgrade the Liquid Propulsion System Centre (LPSC), Mahendragiri, Tamil Nadu into a separate centre;

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

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

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

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. Requests have been received from a section of local residents to upgrade LPSC, Mahendragiri into a separate centre.

(b) Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre (LPSC) is a

major centre responsible for R&D activities and production of liquid propellant stages for launch vehicles and spacecrafts. The centre's facilities and activities are spread across (a) Valiamala near Thiruvananthapuram, (b) Mahendragiri and (c) Bangalore.

The LPSC situated at Mahendragiri, Tamil Nadu is the main test facility responsible for Assembly, Integration and Testing and Propellant storage and Servicing for launch vehicle engines and stages.

The activities carried on here are complementary and are not independent of the activities being carried on at the other Liquid Propulsion units. They are coordinated and integrated by the Centre at Valiamala and hence the need to make LPSC, Mahendragiri, an independent Centre, has not been felt.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Setting up of Model Colleges

3273. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA :  
SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN:  
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to open model colleges in the backward districts of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the total number of such model colleges likely to be opened alongwith the number of model colleges to be opened in Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(c) the names of the districts where such model colleges are likely to be opened; and

(d) the amount proposed to be spent in the said scheme under Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Government has launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) to set up one Model Degree College in each of the 374 identified higher educationally backward districts of the country where the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is lower than the national average. Twenty such districts are in the State of Gujarat and thirty nine in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) State of Gujarat:- Amreli, Banas Kantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dohad, Jamnagar, Junagad, Kachchh, Kheda, Mahesana, Narmada, Panch Mahals, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Sabar Kanthaf Surat, Surendranagar, The Dangs and Valsad. State of Madhya Pradesh:- Balaghat, Barwani, Betul, Bhind, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, East Nimar, Guna, Harda, Jhabua, Katni, Mandla, Mandsaur, Morena, Nasimhapur, Neemuch, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sheopur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Umaria, Vidisha and West Nimar.

(d) It is not possible to give the exact outlay for the scheme in 12th Plan in the absence of an approved 12th Five Year plan. The unit cost of each Model Degree College is between Rs. 4 crores to Rs. 8 crores. The Central Government bears one third of the unit cost as per the CSS.

#### Shortage of Scientists/Engineers

3274. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shortage of scientists/engineers in ISRO during the last few years is due to the shortage of students in science stream in the country; and

(b) if so, the extent to which the Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology is likely to help in filling the gap of students with background in space science?

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 Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology (IIST), Thiruvananthapuram is running four years Under-Graduate Programme in Space Science with an approved intake of 36 students per year. The requirement of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) for students with background in Science is met by IIST.

[English]

#### Underground Coal Mines

3275. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of underground coal mines being operated by Coal India Ltd. and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., State-wise alongwith the average depth of working in each of these coal mines;

(b) the grade of coal being mined from these underground mines;

(c) the cost of mining per tonne of coal extracted from these mines *vis-a-vis* per tonne selling price of this coal;

(d) whether these mines are making profits; and

(e) if not, the average loss per tonne in case of loss making mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) The details of State-wise working underground (UG) mines operated by Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) as on 01.04.2011 are given below:—

Sl. No.	State	No of UG mines
<b>Coal India Limited (CIL)</b>		
1.	West Bengal	79
2.	Jharkhand	69
3.	Madhya Pradesh	48
4.	Chhattisgarh	39
5.	Maharashtra	22
6.	Odisha	11
7.	Assam	04
8.	Meghalaya	01
Sub-Total		273
<b>Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL)</b>		
9.	Andhra Pradesh	36
Total		309

As regards the average depth, CIL is presently operating underground mines upto a depth of 300 Meters, excepting a few mines like Chinakuri, Sudamdih etc., where operating depth is more than 300 meters. Similarly in case of SCCL the average depth of underground mines being operated is about 250-300 meters.

(b) The grade of raw coal being mined from the underground mines of CIL varies from Steel grade-I to Washery grade-IV for coking coals and from Grade A to Grade G for non-coking coals. In case of SCCL the quality of coal being mined from underground mines varies from grade A to grade G.

(c) The average cost of production from underground mines in CIL for 2010-11 was Rs. 3451.77 per

tonne and the average selling price of coal from underground mines was Rs. 2075.53 per tonne. In case of SCCL the average cost of production from underground mines in 2010-11 was Rs. 2537.94 per tonne and the average selling price of coal from underground mines was Rs. 1925.29.

(d) and (e) Most of the underground mines are suffering losses. In case of CIL 266 underground mines incurred losses in 2010-11 and the average loss from these mines in 2010-11 was Rs. 1495.50 per tonne. Similarly, in case of SCCL 29 underground mines incurred losses in 2010-11 and the average loss from these mines was Rs. 850.54 per tonne.

#### Quality of Teaching and Research

3276. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formed a panel of experts to explore the possibility of improving the quality of teaching and research at the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to study the Chinese model and has deputed a study team to explore the possibility in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the quality of teaching and research in IITs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Pursuant to the decision taken by the Council of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Anil Kakodkar, Chairman, Board of Governors, IIT-Bombay, was constituted to suggest a roadmap for the autonomy and future

of the IITs as world-class institutions for research and higher learning. One of the objectives of the Committee was to understand the best practices in Engineering, Science, Education and Research in some of the world class Universities. Keeping in view the fact that the system prevalent in China has not only successfully scaled up the number of Under Graduate, Post-Graduate and Doctoral programmes, but also significantly improved the quality of higher education in that country, which may be relevant for India too, the Committee visited China in the first week of November, 2010 and met key decision makers and stake holders in Shanghai and Beijing clusters. The Council of IITs has since accepted the report of the Committee and constituted an empowered Task Force for implementation of its recommendations.

[Translation]

#### Development Proposals

3277. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several States including Rajasthan, have submitted proposals for the development of tribal,

rural, hilly and backward areas in their States, during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, particularly the proposals for tribal areas;

(c) whether the Government has sanctioned the proposed schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds earmarked for this purpose, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) The Annual State Plan proposals of States including Rajasthan are submitted to the Planning Commission. These plan proposals include proposals for development of tribal, rural, hilly and backward areas in the States. The annual plans of States are finalized in consultation with States during the plan discussions. The approved outlays as well as earmarked Tribal Sub-Plan for past three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### Statement

##### State Plan Approved Outlay and Outlay earmarked for Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Approved Outlay	Of which earmarked for TSP	Approved Outlay	Of which earmarked for TSP	Approved Outlay	Of which earmarked for TSP	Approved Outlay	Of which earmarked for TSP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44000.00	3331.96	33496.75	2370.86	36800.00	2529.20	43000.00	2973.13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2264.60	—	2100.00	—	2500.00	—	3200.00	—
3.	Assam	5011.51	38.14	6000.00	55.28	7645.00	53.53	9000.00	—

201	Written Answers	AGRAHAYANA 23, 1933 (Saka)						to Questions	202
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Bihar	13500.00	203.99	16000.00	163.38	20000.00	222.49	24000.00	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	9599.00	–	10947.76	–	13230.00	–	16710.00	5561.00
6.	Goa	1737.65	69.88	2240.00	136.99	2710.00	153.09	3320.00	328.81
7.	Gujarat	21000.00	–	23500.00	3616.03	30000.00	4146.45	38000.00	5103.03
8.	Haryana	6650.00	–	10000.00	–	18260.00	–	20358.00	–
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2400.00	216.00	2700.00	243.00	3000.00	2.70	3300.00	*
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5512.87	–	5500.00	–	6000.00	673.75	6600.00	743.48
11.	Jharkhand	8015.00	4111.84	8200.00	5760.46	9240.00	4857.72	15300.00	*
12.	Karnataka	26188.83	1263.90	29500.00	1947.00	31050.00	1517.94	38070.00	1866.95
13.	Kerala	7700.47	154.10	8920.00	180.86	10025.00	200.50	12010.00	284.19
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14182.61	3137.06	16174.17	3714.43	19000.00	4244.10	23000.00	4964.90
15.	Maharashtra	25000.00	1941.50	35958.94	2053.25	37916.00	3147.89	42000.00	*
16.	Manipur	1660.00	731.73	2000.00	741.15	2600.00	1017.50	3210.00	1168.37
17.	Meghalaya	1500.00	–	2100.00	–	2230.00	–	2727.00	–
18.	Mizoram	1000.00	–	1250.00	–	1500.00	–	1700.00	–
19.	Nagaland	1200.00	–	1500.00	–	1500.00	–	1810.00	–
20.	Odisha	7500.00	1699.73	9500.00	2171.48	11000.00	2463.08	15200.00	3603.44
21.	Punjab	6210.00	–	8600.00	–	9150.00	–	11520.00	–
22.	Rajasthan	14000.00	1706.60	17322.00	2115.35	24000.00	2857.41	27500.00	3568.18
23.	Sikkim	852.00	–	1045.00	–	1175.00	–	1400.00	–
24.	Tamil Nadu	16000.00	32.11	17500.00	36.36	20068.00	38.51	23535.00	250.44
25.	Tripura	1450.00	501.34	1680.00	575.91	1860.00	630.27	1950.00	–
26.	Uttar Pradesh	35000.00	**	39000.00	**	42000.00	**	47000.00	**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27.	Uttarakhand	4775.00	143.25	5800.81	174.02	6800.00	204.00	7800.00	234.00
28.	West Bengal	11602.38	763.98	14150.00	963.55	17985.00	1127.28	22214.00	1470.29

\*Sector-wise Outlay yet to be finalised.

\*\*Separate figure for TSP is not available.

[English]

### Uranium Reserves

3278. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- whether the uranium deposits in the country are sufficient to meet the demand of our nuclear plants;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether the uranium, found in India, is of better quality than found in other countries; and
- if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy has established 1,72,390 tonnes in situ Uranium resources ( $U_3O_8$ ) as on November, 2011. The currently known reserves of indigenous uranium in the country can support a nuclear programme with a generating capacity of about 10,000 MWe.

(c) and (d) Quality of uranium found in India is comparable to any world-class deposits. However, in comparison to world occurrences, uranium deposits established in India are mostly of low-grade (less than 0.15% U). The average grade of Indian Uranium deposits range from 0.030 to 0.180%  $U_3O_8$ . The uranium deposits

world over have a wide range of average grade, starting from 0.01 – 0.03% U at Witwatersrand, through 0.13 – 0.22% U at Ranger Deposits, Australia, to as high as 17.8% at McArthur River deposit, Canada (source IAEA Tech Doc. 1629, 2009).

### Satellite Technology

3279. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- whether the Coal India Limited (CIL) proposes to use satellite technology to prevent shipment of coal from being hijacked;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether a quarter of CIL annual production of coal is stolen while in transit;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether the Government has fixed/proposes to fix accountability in this regard; and
- if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Coal India Ltd. (CIL) is selling coal on "Free On Rail" (FOR) basis. Transport of coal from the mine face to the point of loading is the responsibility of CIL and thereafter it is the responsibility of the purchaser. It has been decided to set up a monitoring system for movement of coal through Global Positioning System (GPS) in all mines of CIL by 31.12.2011.

(c) to (f) No, Madam. However the following steps have been taken to prevent pilferage/theft of coal:—

- (i) Check Posts have been established at the vulnerable points.
- (ii) Wall fencing, lighting arrangements and deployment of armed guards round-the-clock has been done around the coal dumping yards.
- (iii) Regular patrolling is conducted in and around the mine including OB dumps.
- (iv) Armed Guards have been deployed at Railway sidings.
- (v) Interaction and liaison with District Officials at regular intervals and holding meetings with District Collector and District Administration every month.
- (vi) Challans for coal transportation by trucks outside the district are being issued after fixing hologram and putting, signatures of authorized officials of CISF to check theft.
- (vii) Regular FIRs are lodged by the Management of the collieries and CISF with local police stations against the theft of coal. A close watch on the activities of criminals is being maintained by CISF.
- (viii) Management has been taking action for filling/ dozing/scaling/blasting of the old/abandoned exposed coalfaces in passed manner.

#### Concurrent Assessment of SSA

3280. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several independent agencies have been authorized by the Government to undertake a concurrent assessment of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) launched by the Government;

(b) if so, the names of the agencies authorized for the said purpose;

(c) whether these agencies have submitted their reports to the Government;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government on the aforesaid report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. 41 independent agencies of National repute have been engaged on a two yearly basis to monitor the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme. The names of the Monitoring Institutions (MIs) is at Statement enclosed. These MIs submit reports on half yearly basis. These reports are shared with the State Project Directors of SSA of the States/Union Territories for appropriate remedial action. The reports of the MIs are posted on the website *www.ssa.nic.in*.

Besides, the Institute of Public Auditors of India (IPAI), an independent agency has also been engaged for concurrent financial review to cover all the States/UTs. It submits reports to this Ministry annually, which are shared with the concerned States/UTs for taking necessary corrective action. In addition, SSA conducts third party evaluation through independent agencies for the civil works taken up in the States/UTs.

#### Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Monitoring Institution
1	2
1.	National Institute of Rural Development, Rajender Nagar, Hyderabad
2.	Rajiv Gandhi University, Rono Hills, Itanagar
3.	Jamia Millia Islamia, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi



1	2
4.	A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna
5.	Regional Institute of Education (RIE), Bhopal
6.	Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad
7.	Centre of Advanced Study in Education (CASE), University of Baroda (M.S.), Vadodara
8.	Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra
9.	Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla
10.	University of Jammu, Jammu Tawai
11.	University of Kashmir, Srinagar
12.	Xavier Institute of Social Service, Ranchi
13.	Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru
14.	Regional Institute of Education, Mysore
15.	M.P. Institute of Social Science Research, Ujjain
16.	Indian Institute of Education, Pune
17.	Manipur University, Imphal
18.	North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong
19.	Mizoram University, Aizawl
20.	Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar
21.	Dr. P.M. Institute of Advanced Study in Education, Sambalpur
22.	University School of Open Learning, Punjab University, Chandigarh
23.	Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur
24.	Shiv Charan Mathur Social Policy Research Institution, Jaipur

1	2
25.	Centre for Development Communication and Studies (CDECS), Jaipur
26.	University of North Bengal, Darjeeling
27.	Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai
28.	Tripura University, Agartala
29.	Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow
30.	Govind Ballabh Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad
31.	Centre of Advanced Development Research (CADR), Lucknow
32.	Institute of Advanced Studies in Education (IASE), University of Lucknow, Lucknow
33.	National Institute of Administrative Research, Mussoorie
34.	Visva-Bharati University District Birbhum, West Bengal
35.	Centre for the Study of Development Societies, Delhi
36.	Puducherry University, Kalapet, Puducherry
37.	Nagaland University, Kohima
38.	Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh, Assam
39.	Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum
40.	University of Calcutta, Kolkata
41.	Mother Teresa Women's University, Kodaikanal, Tamil Nadu

#### Vocational Courses in KVs

3281. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) functioning in the country alongwith the number of students studying therein;

(b) whether there are any vocational courses prescribed in KVs;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of KVs where vocational courses have been introduced; and

(d) if not, the time by which the vocational courses are likely to be introduced in all the KVs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Presently 1084 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are functioning in the country and 10,58,450 students are studying therein.

(b) and (c) Vocational Courses have been introduced in six KVs as per the details enclosed as Statement. Introduction of vocational courses is decided as per the demand by the parents/Principals subject to feasibility and viability of the course.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Statement

*List of the Kendriya Vidyalayas where vocational courses are introduced in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of Kendriya Vidyalaya	Name of the Course	Name of Regional Office	Name of State
1.	Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 1, Gwalior	Hospitality and Tourism	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
2.	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Kamla Nehru Nager, Ghaziabad	-do-	Delhi	Uttar Pradesh
3.	Kendriya Vidyalaya Sector-47, Chandigarh	Financial Marketing and Management	Chandigarh	Chandigarh (UT)
4.	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Island Ground	-do-	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
5.	Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 1, Bhubaneswar	-do-	Bhubaneswar	Odisha
6.	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Maligaon, Railway	-do-	Guwahati	Assam

#### Indian Institute of Remote Sensing

3282. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (IIRS) is conducting customized professional courses towards capacity building in the application of remote sensing and geo-information for natural resources management;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been shortfall in the enrolment in long term courses; 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) Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (IIRS) conducts customized professional courses in the areas of large scale mapping, hydrological studies, forest mapping and monitoring, urban studies, digital image processing, hyper spectral image analysis in geology, performance evaluation of canal irrigation projects etc., on the specific request of user organizations. These customised courses are of short duration ranging from one week to one month.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The long-term courses conducted by IIRS are —  
(i) M.Sc in Geoinformation Science and Earth Observation with duration of 2 years, (ii) M.Tech in Remote Sensing and GIS with duration of 2 years, (iii) Post Graduate Diploma in Geoinformation Science and Earth Observation with duration of 1 year. The short term courses in IIRS have gained preference over the long-term courses which resulted in shortfall of enrolment for long-term courses.

[Translation]

#### Maintenance of Airport

3283. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 1D Airport situated in New Delhi has been handed over to GMR company for its maintenance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said company proposes to hand over the VIP lounge of 1D Airport to some other private company;

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

(e) whether at present VIPs are being provided other places instead of the above lounge;

(f) if so, whether the Union Government have accorded sanction in this regard; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Operation, Management and Development of IGI Airport, New Delhi has been entrusted to a Joint Venture Company namely M/s Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (DIAL) as per the agreement signed between Airports Authority of India and DIAL.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) and (g) Do not arise.

#### Acquisition of Land

3284. SHRI HUKMDEV NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Airports Authority of India (AAI) had leased land to various private companies for commercial purposes over the years at Indira Gandhi International Airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the area and rate at which land was provided to them and the period of the lease agreement;

(d) whether the land was made available on the basis of open bidding or by using the power of privilege; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Over the years, land has been leased by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) to private parties for commercial purpose at Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport, Delhi. Before the transfer of IGI Airport to Delhi International Airport Ltd. (DIAL) in 2006,

land had been leased by AAI to Flight Kitchen Operators (4 nos.) on 30 years lease basis on payment of yearly lease rental plus percentage of gross turnover; M/s Hotel Corporation of India (HCI) for hotel and flight kitchen; M/s AB Hotels Ltd. (Radisson) for 30 years lease on payment of yearly lease rental plus percentage of gross turnover with minimum yearly guaranteed amount; PSU Oil companies for retail petrol outlets for petrol/CNG. In the year 2006, IGI Airport was handed over to a Joint Venture Company Company namely, Delhi International Airport Private Limited (DIAL) for a 30 years lease on basis of revenue share.

(d) and (e) Land was leased out by AAI to private parties both by way of tender and on nomination.

[English]

#### **Forged Visa Applications**

3285. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per statement made by the Prime Minister of United Kingdom (UK), 30% student applications for grant of visa to UK, were found to be forged in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received complaints from foreign Embassies and High Commissions about forged visa stickers of various countries being used by Indian nationals;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the number of complaints received; and

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

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

and (b) The Prime Minister of United Kingdom during a speech delivered on 10th October, 2011 on immigration issues said the following: "...when it comes to bogus colleges and bogus students, we have to be equally clear. They have no place in our country. In June last year in New Delhi for example, more than a third of student applications, verified by the visa section, were found to contain forged documents. Private colleges now have to face far more rigorous checks on the quality of their education provision before they can sponsor international students...."

The Government of India is not in a position to know whether any application made for grant of student visa to UK is forged or otherwise as the application and supporting documents are submitted to the UK High Commission/Deputy High Commissions and not to the Government.

(c) to (e) This Ministry has not received any complaint from foreign embassies and High Commissions about forged visa stickers of foreign countries being used by Indian nationals.

#### **Medical Facilities Near Nuclear Plants**

3286. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is adequate preparedness for medical emergencies in the vicinity of the nuclear power plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of hospitals with hematology laboratories, bone marrow bank, immunology laboratories etc. near nuclear plants; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide these facilities in the vicinity of all nuclear power plants 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. At all nuclear power plants, medical services to cater to general health and occupational health related injuries are available. In addition, there are district hospitals/public health centers and private medical services available in the vicinity of nuclear power plant sites. The medical and para-medical professionals of these hospitals are trained and retrained periodically in attending to medical emergencies.

(c) In addition to the medical services available at the nuclear power plants, empanelment with super-speciality hospitals in the nearby towns/villages are also in place. Hematology laboratories are available at most of the Government/private hospitals, primary health centres and nursing homes, while Immunology laboratories, bone marrow banks and other specialized services are available at the super-speciality hospitals.

(d) Health care has been one of the focus areas of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) Corporate Social Responsibility programme. Free medical services are being extended to the people living in the vicinity of nuclear power plants through mobile clinics and health centres. The scope of health care facilities to surrounding population around nuclear power plants is being further enhanced.

[Translation]

#### **Separatist Activities in Sri Lanka**

3287. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether separatist activities have surfaced again in Sri Lanka;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of relations between India and Sri Lanka?

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

and (b) According to available information, there are no indications that separatist activities have resurfaced in Sri Lanka.

(c) The relations between India and Sri Lanka, in recent years, has been marked by close contacts at the highest political levels, growing trade and investment, cooperation in the fields of development, education, culture and defence, as well as a broad understanding on major issues of international interest.

#### **Student Visa**

3288. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:

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

(a) whether some foreign countries have cancelled visa of Indian students;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to address the visa problems of the students;

(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) Yes, Madam.

(b) As per the information available, visas of 56 Indian students in Australia and 3 Indian students in Islamic Republic of Iran were cancelled. As per information provided by Indian High Commission in Australia the visas of 56 Indian students were cancelled in 2010-11 mainly due to breach of conditions of visa. Government of Islamic Republic of Iran has not furnished reasons for cancellation of visas.

(c) and (d) The High Commission of India at Canberra took up the issue with Australian Department

of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC). Similarly, Ambassador of India in Iran has taken up the issue with the concerned authorities. Government has also taken up proactive steps on the issue of student visas with countries like Australia, United States of America and United Kingdom at appropriate forums.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

### Sexual Harassment

3289. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has been registered by cabin crew of Air India charters Limited about sexual harassment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard and to reduce such incidents in general?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In October, 2008, two cases have been referred. Based on the Report of the Complaints Committee for prevention of sexual harassment of Women employees, the services of a male employee were terminated in December, 2009, while one case has been closed on completion of the enquiry.

(c) Regional Complaints Committee for prevention of sexual harassment have been set up with senior representatives from Air India and Air India Charter Ltd. In July, 2011, a senior lady Captain has been appointed as In-Charge of Women's Cell to deal with all related matters.

### Mobile Scratch Card Scam

3290. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

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

(a) whether fake mobile scratch cards scam has surfaced in the country, especially in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether officials of some telecom companies including Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) have been found to be involved in the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government in this regard and also against the persons found involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (e) No scam of fake mobile scratch cards has been reported by BSNL and MTNL.

### Departmental Purchase Policy

3291. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:  
SHRI DANVE RAO SAHEB PATIL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been formed to recommend changes in the Government departmental purchases in view of the recent spate of scams;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said Committee has found GFRs-2005 inadequate and recommended its overhauling;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether several MPs have also written letters to the Government pointing out making purchases above the MRP and deficiencies in GFRs-2005, leading to scams in the purchases;

(f) if so, whether L1 principle is the seed for most corrupt practice and if so, the action taken in this regard;

(g) whether the Government through an order had made it mandatory for Government departments to

purchase stationery and other general items from Kendriya Bhandar and if so, the reasons for withdrawing the said orders; and

(h) the steps taken by the Government to check scams in purchases in Government departments?

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) Vide O.M.No.483/III/2011-Cab dated 31st January, 2011, a High Level Empowered Committee was constituted on the subject of Public Procurement under the Chairmanship of Shri Vinod Dhall, former Secretary, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India. Representatives of Ministries of Commerce, Expenditure, Railways, Defence, Central Public Works Department and Planning Commission were members of the Committee. The Terms of Reference of the Committee included : (a) to suggest measures necessary to ensure full transparency in Public Procurement and Contracts (b) to suggest legal, institutional and systemic measures necessary to strengthen Public Procurement Practices and, (c) to suggest best domestic and international practices which can be adopted to promote transparency and enhance efficiency and economy in public procurement.

(c) and (d) In the context of Procurement of Goods, the Committee on Public Procurement (CoPP) inter-alia recommended that the General Financial Rules (GFR), 2005 should be reviewed and that a Committee may be constituted involving experts and representatives from concerned Ministries to review the GFR, 2005.

(e) Two MP References were received in the Department of Expenditure (Ministry of Finance) and seven MP References were received in the Department of Personnel and Training regarding the stated purchase of stationery and other general items by inviting tenders and quotations at higher rates and even higher than MRP causing avoidable loss to the Government.

(f) In terms of Rule 21 of Delegation of Financial Power Rule, 1978, Ministries/Departments have been

delegated full powers to sanction expenditure for purchases. In terms of Rule 137 of GFRs, 2005, every authority delegated with the financial powers of procuring goods in public interest shall have the responsibility and accountability to bring efficiency, economy, and transparency in matters relating to public procurement and for fair and equitable treatment of suppliers and promotion of competition in public procurement. In terms of Rule 160 (xiv) of GFRs, 2005, contract should ordinarily be awarded to the lowest evaluated bidder whose bid has been found to be responsive and who is eligible and qualified to perform the contract satisfactorily as per the terms and conditions incorporated in the corresponding bidding document.

(g) As per the Office Memorandum issued in 1981, it was incumbent on the Central Government Ministries/ Departments etc. in Delhi to make all local purchases of Stationery and other items from the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd. (Kendriya Bhandar). On issuance of GFR, 2005 by the Ministry of Finance, the dispensations provided in O.M. issued in 1981 stood withdrawn from 1.7.2005.

(h) The Central Government has decided to introduce a Public Procurement Bill in Parliament. A draft of the proposed Public Procurement Bill has been placed on the website of Department of Expenditure for eliciting comments from the public.

#### **Bilateral Air Service Agreements**

3292. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of countries with which India has bilateral air service agreements alongwith the details of the agreements entered into during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether there have been underutilization of seats/capacity agreed upon; and

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

therefor alongwith the measures taken to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) As on date, India has entered into Air Services Agreements (ASAs) with 109 countries. During the last 3 years, India has initialed/signed Air Services Agreements with Bhutan, Azerbaijan, Kenya, Barbados, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Iran, Nepal, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Indonesia, Brazil.

(b) and (c) In year 2010-11 Indian carriers had utilized around 20% of the total entitlement. The Indian carriers are eligible to operate to foreign destinations as per the respective bilateral air services agreements with concerned foreign countries. However, actual operations by any airline is always guided by its commercial judgement.

#### **Kodankulam Nuclear Power Plant**

3293. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States of America had agreed to supply Nuclear Reactors for Kodankulam Nuclear Power Plant (Tamil Nadu) in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the United States of America had objected supply of reactors by Russia for the above plant; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (e) The United States has not offered to supply nuclear reactors for the Kodankulam Nuclear Power Plant. The United States has not objected to supply of reactors by Russia for the Kodankulam project.

#### **China as Observer in SAARC**

3294. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has entered the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) with observer status;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India resisted such a move in the 17th SAARC Summit;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether any study has been commissioned on the impact of Chinese entry with observer status on India's influence on the region; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) China has been an Observer in SAARC since the Association opened itself to Observers. Since the XIV Summit in New Delhi in 2007, Observers may attend opening and closing ceremonies of each SAARC Summit. They may also propose cooperative projects in areas agreed to by all eight SAARC member States.

(c) and (d) Since China is already an observer at SAARC, the question of India resisting such a move at the XVII Summit did not arise.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Aadhaar Scheme**

3295. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:



(a) whether the Government has formulated any special action plan to implement the Aadhaar project in remote, inaccessible and naxal-affected areas; and

(b) if so, the details of the action plan and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has been mandated to generate and assign Aadhaar numbers to 600 million residents of India by 2014. The implementation of the Unique Identification project needs flexibility to enrol residents across the country. To achieve this, the UIDAI has implemented the Aadhaar project through a Partnership model with various Central/State/UT Government, Public Sector Undertakings and Private agencies. The Registrars plan the enrolment related activities, which include the scope of coverage, the number of enrolment stations and the time frame by which they can cover the Population. UIDAI has not prescribed any State specific/region specific enrolment targets.

[English]

#### AMU Centre

3296. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether the Government is planning to set up separate centre of Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) in each State including Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of the project?

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

proposal with the Government to set up Centres of Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) in each State. AMU is an autonomous organization established under Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920 and is governed by its Act, Statutes and Ordinances made there under. AMU has established Centres at Murshidabad (West Bengal) and Malappuram (Kerala).

#### Literacy Rate among Muslims

3297. SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the literacy rate among Muslims/Muslim women, in the country is very insignificant;

(b) if so, the details of the existing schemes for improvement in the rate of literacy among Muslims in the country;

(c) whether the drop out rate among the students of Minority communities including Muslims in schools has increased in recent past;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the concrete measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) According to the Census, 2001 (the full spectrum of 2011 Census is not yet available), literacy level among Muslims was 59.1% as against the national average of 65.1%.

(b) To address the low participation of minorities especially Muslims, in the national education system, the Government has taken many initiatives. Details of the schemes are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Same as (b) above.

**Statement**

*Details of measures/existing schemes for improvement  
in the rate of literacy among Muslims  
in the country*

1. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has sanctioned 284 Women's Hostels during 11th Plan in 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs). Out of allocation of Rs. 366.49 crore, Rs. 201.55 crore has been released.
2. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has approved the guidelines for establishment of centres in universities for study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy and sanctioned these centres in 35 universities.
3. 1280 Centres of Equal Opportunity (CEO) have been established in 51 universities during 2009-10 and 1345 and 1367 such centres were proposed to be established during 2010-11 and 2011-12.
4. A new scheme to assist States for establishment of a model degree college in each of the 374 identified higher educationally backward districts having Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education lower than the national GER has been operationalised.
5. Under the Scheme of 'Sub-Mission on Polytechnics' under coordinated Action for skill development, financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 12.3 crore per polytechnic is provided to various State Governments/Union Territories for setting up of new polytechnics in 300 un-served and under-served districts.
6. Academies for Professional Development of Urdu Medium Teachers has been set up at three Central Universities viz. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi and Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad.
7. Rs. 61.31 crores has been sanctioned for establishment of 'Residential Coaching Academies for Minorities, Women/SCs/STs" in Aligarh Muslim University, Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Baba Sahib Bhimrao Ambedkar, Jamia Hamdard and Jamia Millia Islamia.
8. National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) has been established by an Act of Parliament with the key objective of ensuring that the true amplitude of the educational rights enshrined in Article 30 (1) of the Constitution is made available to the members of the notified religious minority communities, including the Muslims. NCMEI has till date issued 5041 minority status certificates.
9. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) addresses issues of access, equity and quality and make schools open and inclusive in the secular space of our polity.
10. During the year 2010-11, Out of 3598 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) sanctioned, 490 KGBVs have been sanctioned in rural and urban areas of Muslim concentration areas. States have been advised to make available Urdu teachers on demand. Continued efforts have been made by Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) to increase enrolment of Muslim girls in these KGBVs.
11. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Scheme *inter-alia* provides coverage of special focus groups viz. Girl' education belonging to SC, ST, OBC, Educationally Backward Minorities.
12. The Area Intensive and Madarsa Modernization Programme (IMMP) was recast into two schemes in 2008-09, namely, the Scheme of Providing Quality Education in Madaras (SPQEM) and Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Private Aided/Unaided Minority Institutes (IDMI).
13. Ministry has launched 'Saakshar Bharat' the new variant of the National Literacy Mission on 8.9.2009 for implementation during the 11th Plan with an objective to make 70 million non-literate adults

literate by the end of the 11th Plan. The scheme has special focus on women, belonging to Minorities.

14. Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSSs) are imparting vocational training in 33 out of 90 Minority Concentration Districts in the country.

#### **Reservation to Dalit Christians**

3298. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received representations from various organizations on the issue of reservations for Dalit Christians;

(b) if so, whether any final view has been taken in this regard;

(c) whether any special measures have been undertaken to extend requisite benefits to Dalit Christians all over the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Representations have been received from various quarters on the issue of extension of Scheduled Castes status to Scheduled Castes converts to Christianity. However, the matter is presently subjudice in the Supreme Court of India.

(c) and (d) The Scheduled Castes converted to Christianity are included in the Central List of Other Backward Classes of some of the States and are entitled to the benefit of reservation in services.

[Translation]

#### **Benefits of SSA**

3299. SHRI PREMDAS:  
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the poor are not getting the benefit of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in the country, including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the names of the said States;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints of irregularities and financial malpractices in this scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to make the said Abhiyan successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), multi-pronged action is taken for universalization of elementary education, with special focus on children belonging to disadvantaged group and weaker section. This includes opening of primary and upper primary schools within "defined area or limits of neighbourhood", provision of residential schools, transport/escort facilities, providing free text books to all children, providing two sets of uniform to poor boys (in BPL category) and all girls, removing financial and procedural barriers to schooling, abolition of corporal punishment etc. These measures have contributed towards improvement in enrolment of students from 13.45 crore in 2008-09 to 13.56 crore in 2009-10.

(c) and (d) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has an intensive Financial Management System which includes annual audit by Chartered Accountants empanelled with Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India, concurrent financial review by Institute of Public Auditors of India (IPAI) as well as system for internal audit. SSA conducts Quarterly Review Meetings with Finance Controllers of all States/UTs for monitoring the utilization of funds. Whenever misappropriation of funds meant for SSA are

reported through audit by CA firms, Accountant General (AG) of States, CAG of India and IPAI Reviews and action is taken thereon. Investigations have been made on the misappropriation of funds in West Bengal in 2004-05, Haryana in 2005-06, 2008-09 and 2009-10, Himachal Pradesh in 2005-06, Andhra Pradesh in 2006-07 and 2010-11, Karnataka and Rajasthan in 2007-08 and Gujarat in 2009-10. Besides initiating departmental proceedings against the persons found guilty, police complaints have been filed and investigation through State CID/Vigilance Department has been conducted. The persons concerned have either been transferred, suspended or terminated and recoveries affected. In Andhra Pradesh, orders attaching the properties of the two main accused parties have been issued.

(e) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is the main implementation vehicle for the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. The Implementation Framework of SSA has been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act. A comprehensive monitoring mechanism has been put in place to ensure smooth implementation of SSA.

[English]

**National Transport Development  
Policy Committee**

3300. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:  
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has set up a National Transport Development Policy Committee;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the objectives for which the Committee was constituted;
- (c) whether the aforesaid Committee has submitted its report; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the major recommendations and the response of the Government thereto?

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) A High Level Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. Rakesh Mohan to suggest a framework for National Transport Development Policy.

The major objective is to recommend a long-term national transport policy that would facilitate overall efficiency in the economy while minimizing energy consumption and environmental pollution, to provide an integrated and sustainable transport system to encourage competitive pricing and co-ordination between the alternative modes of transport.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

**Growth in Infrastructure Industries**

3301. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:  
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has proposed 9% domestic production growth rate in the infrastructure sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the investments made in the infrastructure sector during the last three years along with the targets thereof;
- (d) the percentage increase in domestic production in infrastructure sector during the year 2010-11;
- (e) the reaction of the Government on the above growth rate; and
- (f) the corrective measures taken to increase domestic production?

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 Eleventh Five Year Plan has set an ambitious target of increasing the total investment in infrastructure from about 5 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the Tenth Five Year Plan to about 9 per cent of GDP by the terminal year (2011-12) of the Eleventh Plan.

(b) The above target amounts to an investment of

Rs. 20,56,150 crore over the Plan period (2007-12) in electricity (including non-conventional electricity), roads and bridges, telecommunications, railways (including mass rapid transit system), irrigation (including watershed), water supply and sanitation, ports (including inland waterways), airports, storage and oil and gas pipelines sectors.

(c) The sector-wise Eleventh Plan investment projections and anticipated investment as per Mid-Term Appraisal of the Eleventh Plan in the first three years of the Plan are given below:—

*Projections and anticipated achievements of Investment in Infrastructure in first three years (2007-10) of the Eleventh Plan*

(Rs. crore at 2006-07 prices)

Sectors	Projected investment	Anticipated investment
Electricity (including non-conventional electricity)	3,09,887	3,54,185
Roads and Bridges	1,65,811	1,45,487
Telecommunication	1,18,102	1,48,401
Railways (including mass rapid transit system)	1,24,714	1,13,107
Irrigation (including watershed)	1,10,602	1,32,740
Water Supply and Sanitation	69,402	60,990
Ports (including inland waterways)	44,605	20,413
Airports	16,632	21,526
Storage	12,321	3,856
Oil and Gas Pipelines	9,043*	65,124
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,81,118</b>	<b>10,65,828</b>

\*Projection pertains to gas pipelines only.

(d) Investment in infrastructure is projected at 7.94 per cent of GDP in 2010-11 as per Mid Term Appraisal (MTA) of the Eleventh Plan.

(e) As per MTA of the Eleventh Plan the overall Eleventh Plan investment projection is envisaged to be met substantially.

(f) The Government has taken following steps to achieve the targets fixed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan:—

#### **Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CCI)**

The CCI was constituted under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister on July 6, 2009. The CCI approves and reviews policies and annual targets and projects across infrastructure sectors.

#### **Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC)**

For streamlining and simplifying the appraisal and approval process for PPP projects, the PPPAC has been constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs.

#### **Empowered Committee/Institution (EC/EI)**

An institutional framework has been established for appraising and approving PPP projects for availing the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) grant of upto 20 per cent of the cost of infrastructure projects.

#### **Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme**

To enhance the financial viability of competitively bid PPP infrastructure projects which do not pass the standard thresholds of financial returns, VGF grant upto 20 per cent of capital costs is provided by the Central Government to projects undertaken by any Central Ministry, State Government, statutory entity or local body. An additional grant of upto 20 per cent of the project costs can be provided by the sponsoring authority.

#### **India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL)**

The IIFCL was set up as a non-banking company for providing long-term loans for financing infrastructure projects that typically involve long gestation periods. The IIFCL lends upto 20 per cent of the project costs.

#### **Model Documents**

Model documents that incorporate key principles and best practices relating to the bid process for PPP projects have also been developed. Guidelines for the pre-qualification of bidders along with a Model Request for Qualification (RFQ) document have been issued by the Ministry of Finance.

[English]

#### **Salient Features of Skill Development Mission**

3302. SHRI RAMKISHUN:  
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the National Skill Development Mission;

(b) whether development of traditional skill and knowledge is one of the components of this mission;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether new training centres/education institutes are proposed to be opened to provide formal degrees/certificates to the traditional artisans and craftsman under the mission scheme;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of the proposals received from the various States including Uttar Pradesh for establishment of skill development mission and national vocational qualification framework alongwith the decision taken on those proposals?

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) Government had approved a "Coordinated Action for Skill Development" in

2008 under which a three-tier structure consisting of Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development, National Skill Development Coordination Board and National Skill Development Corporation has been set up. The Government has also formulated the National Policy on Skill Development, a guiding document for implementation of various skill development programmes. Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development lays down overall broad policy objectives, strategies and governance models to promote skill development while ensuring that the inclusivity concerns are not lost sight of. The skill development policies are expected to deal effectively, inter-alia, with traditional home-based occupations also. National Skill Development Coordination Board coordinates the skill development activities for Central Ministries/ Departments and State Governments. National Skill Development Corporation is a not-for-profit company under the Ministry of Finance to promote skill development activities, inter-alia, in the unorganized sector.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Labour and Employment has launched "Skill Development Initiatives" Scheme for skill development of early school leavers and existing workers including traditional artisans and craftsmen. Under this Scheme, training is provided in demand-driven short term courses which are based on Modular Employable Skills, to improve their employability by optimally utilizing the infrastructure available in Government, private institutions and the Industry. Existing skills of the persons can also be tested and certified under this scheme. So far 1386 courses in 60 sectors, including sectors like Carpet Making, Gem and Jewellery, Khadi, Toy Making, Brassware and Glassware are covered under the scheme. The most important aspect of this Scheme is flexibility in conducting training programme and assessment by independent assessing body and certification by National Council for Vocational Training, Ministry of Labour and Employment. The training cost for the successful candidates is fully borne by the Central Government.

(f) All the State Governments were asked to set up State level Missions for skill development to provide inter-sectoral coordination to meet the challenge of skill

development which is facilitated by the Planning Commission. Various States including the State of Uttar Pradesh have established State Skill Development Missions. National Policy on Skill Development has mandated National Council for Vocational Training for setting up of National Vocational Qualification Framework.

[Translation]

#### Indo-Pak Talks on Kashmir

3303. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:  
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any talks have been held with Pakistan on Kashmir during the last two years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the outcome of the said talks; and
- (d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) During the Foreign Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan held in Islamabad on June 23-24, 2011, the two sides exchanged views on the issue of Jammu and Kashmir and agreed to continue discussions in a purposeful and forward looking manner with the view to finding a peaceful solution by narrowing divergences and building convergences.

During the Foreign Minister level talks between India and Pakistan on July 27, 2011 in New Delhi, on the issue of Jammu and Kashmir, both sides reiterated their respective positions which are well known, and agreed to continue discussions. The two Foreign Ministers also endorsed the measures recommended by the Joint Working Group on Cross-Line of Control (LoC) Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) after its meeting on July 18, 2011, to ensure effective implementation of existing

Cross-LoC travel and trade arrangements and take additional measures for their further strengthening and streamlining.

India is committed to resolving all outstanding issues with Pakistan through a bilateral dialogue.

[English]

**Unverified Data Collected by UIDAI**

3304. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
 SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
 SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
 KHATGAONKAR:  
 SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:  
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are several unverified data being collected by the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) in order to issue Aadhaar number as reported in the media;
- (b) if so, whether the creation of false profile in the project may compromise internal security;
- (c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (d) whether the data being collected by the authority may amount to duplication of the entire exercise leading to unnecessary expenditure; and
- (e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure security of the country in the process of UID projects?

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) Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) collects five demographic details

i.e. Name, Age, Gender, Address and Name of the father/mother/husband. For Proof of Identity (PoI)/Proof of Address (PoA), documentation is required to be furnished. List of documents accepted as PoA/PoI is enclosed as Statement. In addition, for residents who do not have documentary proof of identity and address, the concept of trusted introducers is used to facilitate their enrolment as per recommendation of the Demographic Data Standards and Verification Procedures Committee (DDSVPC). Introducers can be people from various walks of life such as elected members, members of local administration bodies postmen, influencers such as teachers and doctors, Anganwadi/ASHA workers, representatives of local NGOs etc. duly identified and notified by the Registrars and having an Aadhaar number.

Gender is based on the declaration made by residents during enrolment. Date of Birth is verified through approved documents and/or declared/estimated.

(b) Aadhaar project is a developmental initiative and not a security related initiative. UIDAI has a mandate to generate and issue an unique identification number to every resident who enrolls. It does not confer citizenship nor does it guarantee entitlements, which will be determined by the relevant statutory/implementing authorities. Hence, compromise of internal security due to UIDAI enrolments does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) UIDAI is issuing Unique Identification numbers (called Aadhaar Numbers) to all residents and is enrolling through its various Registrars including Registrar General of India (RGI) who is one of the Registrars of UIDAI. RGI is creating a National Population Register (NPR) of persons usually residing in India under the Citizenship (Registration of citizens and issue of National Identity cards) Rules, 2003 read with Citizenship Act, 1955. If RGI does not accept the biometric enrolment data of other Registrars of the UIDAI eco-system, there could be duplication in creation of biometrics by the RGI. In order to resolve the difference of opinion on the issue of duplication, the matter is being taken to the Cabinet Committee on UIDAI for a final view.



- (e) Does not arise.

**Statement**

**Extract**

*ER 5.1.3 Documents for Verifying PoI,  
PoA, DoB and PoR*

**1. List of Documents in DDSVP Committee Report**

**Supported PoI Documents Containing Name and Photo**

1. Passport
2. PAN Card
3. Ration/PDS Photo Card
4. Voter ID
5. Driving License
6. Government Photo ID Cards/service photo identity card issued by PSU
7. NREGS Job Card
8. Photo ID issued by Recognized Educational Institution
9. Arms License
10. Photo Bank ATM Card
11. Photo Credit Card
12. Pensioner Photo Card
13. Freedom Fighter Photo Card
14. Kissan Photo Passbook
15. CGHS/ECHS Photo Card
16. Address Card having Name and Photo issued by Department of Post
17. Certificate of Identity having photo issued by Gaztted Officer or Tehsildar on letterhead
18. Disability ID Card/handicapped medical certificate issued by the respective State/UT Governments/Administrations

**Supported PoA Documents Containing Name and Address**

1. Passport
2. Bank Statement/Passbook
3. Post Office Account Statement/Passbook
4. Ration Card
5. Voter ID
6. Driving License
7. Government Photo ID Cards
8. Electricity Bill (not older than 3 months)
9. Water Bill (not older than 3 months)
10. Telephone Landline Bill (not older than 3 months)
11. Property Tax Receipt (not older than 3 months)
12. Credit Card Statement (not older than 3 months)
13. Insurance Policy
14. Signed Letter having Photo from Bank on letterhead
15. Signed Letter having Photo issued by registered Company on letterhead
16. Signed Letter having Photo issued by Recognized Educational Institution on letterhead
17. NREGS Job Card
18. Arms License

19. Pensioner Card
20. Freedom fighter Card
21. Kissan Passbook
22. CGHS/ECHS Card
23. Certificate of Address having photo issued by MP or MLA or Gazetted officer or Tehsildar on letterhead
24. Certificate of Address issued by Village Panchayat head or its equivalent authority (for rural areas).
25. Income Tax Assessment order
26. Vehicle Registration Certificate
27. Registered Sale/Lease/Rent Agreement
28. Address Card having photo issued by Department of Post
29. Caste and Domicile Certificate having photo issued by State Government.
30. Disability ID Card/handicapped medical certificate issued by the respective State/UT Governments/Administrations.
31. Gas Connection Bill (not older than 3 months)
32. Passport of spouse
33. Passport of Parents (In case of Minor)

#### Supported Proof of DOB Documents

1. Birth Certificate
2. SSLC Book/Certificate
3. Passport
4. Certificate of Date of Birth issued by Group A Gazetted Officer on letterhead

**UIDAI and Registrars shall have the authority to amend and enlarge the list of valid documents as when necessary.**

#### 2. Supported documents for PoR

To facilitate enrolment where all members are not able to show proof of identity with a photograph at the time of Aadhaar enrolment, it has been decided that the Head of Family will be enrolled on the basis of valid PoI, PoA from the list of approved documents while the dependent family members can be enrolled through any of the following relationship documents as long as the relationship revealing document (PoR) is unambiguous and both the documents (PoI, PoA of Head of Family and the Relationship documents for the dependent family members) record the same address:—

- PDS Card
- MGNREGA Job Card
- CGHS/State Government/ECHS/ESIC Medical card
- Pension Card
- Army Canteen Card
- Passport
- Birth Certificate issued by Registrar of Birth, Municipal Corporation and other notified local Government, bodies like Taluk, Tehsil etc.
- Any other Central/State government issued family entitlement document.
- As far as possible Family should come together for enrolment. In case all the members cannot make it on the same day then head of the family should always accompany the family member whenever he/she comes for the enrolment.

[Translation]

### Monitoring of Development Schemes

3305. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has developed an information management system to keep online monitoring in regard to the implementation of major development schemes being run in 60 left wing extremist affected districts in nine States, including Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether an amount of Rs. 4938.96 crore has been allocated to eleven affected districts of Jharkhand including Palamu-Garhwa under various important schemes during the year 2009-10;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the social and economic impact of the various schemes implemented in naxal affected districts alongwith the proposed funds allocation for the next financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Planning Commission has developed a Management Information System (MIS) to monitor the progress of implementation of the following major schemes, namely, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Indra Awas Yojana (IAY), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), National Rural Drinking Water Programme and Ashram Schools in the 60 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts covered under the Integrated Action Plan (IAP). The progress under the

Integrated Action Plan and identified schemes is being directly uploaded by the districts on the above said MIS <http://pcserver.nic.in/iapmis>.

(c) and (d) As per the information uploaded on the MIS, an amount of Rs. 327.31 crore has been reported as released to the 14 districts covered under the Integrated Action Plan in Jharkhand during 2009-10 under the schemes mentioned above except IAP which was initiated on 25.11.2010.

(e) An evaluation of identified schemes in some of these districts was carried out through the Programme Evaluation Organisation which shows inter-alia that employment opportunities have increased and better quality roads, wells and ponds have been made under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, educational facilities have improved leading to higher levels of enrolment as a result of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, better roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana have connected villages with urban centres, Integrated Child Development Services and National Rural Health Mission have helped reduce child mortality and morbidity, etc. The proposed funds allocation under various schemes for these districts would depend upon the allocation for these schemes as a whole in 2012-13.

[English]

### Sub-Groups of OBCs

3306. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Sub-Group of the Planning Commission has suggested that the Centre should initiate legal measures to split the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) into sub-groups based on their socio-economic status; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Government's decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Sub-Group on "Social and Educational Empowerment of OBCs and EBCs" constituted under Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) Working Group on "Empowerment of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Nomadic, Semi Nomadic and Denotified Tribes" in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment inter-alia suggested that "Legal measures may be taken to categorize OBCs into two sub-groups-Backward Class (BC) and Most Backward Class (MBC) — on the basis of their social, economic and educational status. Two third of all the benefits, reservation and all other special welfare measures, may be reserved/earmarked for MBCs and one third for BCs. In case of non-availability of MBC candidates, their seats/benefits shall be transferred to the BCs, and in case of non-availability of BC candidates/beneficiaries the seats/benefits transferred to the creamy layer of OBCs. This would ensure that seats/benefits will not remain unavailed".

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has submitted the Working Group Report which among others incorporated the recommendations/suggestions of the Sub-Group regarding 'legal measures to split the Other Backward Classes (OBCs)' that are under consideration. Appropriate decision will be taken in the matter at the time of finalization of Twelfth Five Year Plan.

#### Promotion of Indian Culture and Heritage

3307. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN:

SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government showcases/proposes to showcase India's culture and heritage in other countries which would boost India's tourism;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of international institutions in Islamic

countries with which India has a tie up for cultural exchange?

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) Yes, Madam. It has been ICCR's endeavour to showcase diverse forms of Indian dance, music and theatre in other countries through Indian cultural groups and Festivals of India. ICCR also coordinates events such as Indian Food Festival, Indian Film Festival, Fashion Show, Tourism Road shows and exhibitions of paintings and Indian antiquities being organized by other Ministries/Organisations in the course of a Festival of India abroad which also promote India's tourism. Ministry of Tourism is very often partner with ICCR In these Festivals.

(c) The information is being obtained from other Ministries/Departments concerned.

#### Agreement between India and UAE

3308. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India and United Arab Emirates (UAE) have signed two key agreements recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the two countries also discussed issues pertaining to drug trafficking, exchange of criminals and workers; and

(d) 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) to (d) Yes, Madam. On 23 November, 2011, Government of India and the Government of United Arab Emirates signed the following two Agreements: (i) Agreement on Security Cooperation and (ii) Agreement on Transfer of Sentenced Persons. The Agreement on Security Cooperation seeks to strengthen the existing bilateral framework to enhance cooperation in the areas relating to combating terrorism, addressing activities of organized criminal groups, drug trafficking, illicit trafficking in weapons, ammunition, explosives, etc. The Agreement on Transfer of Sentenced Persons provides the opportunity to persons of each Contracting State sentenced in the other to serve their sentences in their own country.

[Translation]

**BSNL Tender under CVC Scanner**

3309. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

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

(a) whether the contract awarded/tenders invited by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) for 93 million line GSM equipment in the country have come under the Central Vigilance Commission's scanner;

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

(c) whether BSNL has scrapped/proposes to scrap the said contract/tender;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (e) In view of the objections made by Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and further recommendations made by Sam Pitroda Committee

constituted to review the position of BSNL, BSNL Board on 21.05.2010 has decided to cancel the tenders for procurement of 93 million lines under GSM Phase-VI by the four zones of BSNL.

**Customers Verification**

3310. DR. BHOLA SINGH:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:  
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:  
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:

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

(a) whether the telecom operators in the country especially in Jammu and Kashmir have been complying with the Department of Telecommunication's instructions on verification of identity of subscribers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the number of mobile connections issued by various mobile companies without proper verification during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and operator-wise;

(c) the details of the action taken against the erring service providers;

(d) whether the Government agencies presently carrying out the task of Customer Application Form Re-verification are adequately manned;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to increase the manpower in these agencies to effectively curb the menace posed by false customer details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Department of Telecom (DoT) has issued instructions to Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) to verify the identity of the customer before providing any telephone connection. In respect of Jammu and Kashmir Service Area, more strict norms have

been prescribed. Telecom Enforcement Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cells (field units of DoT) are carrying out sample Audit of Customer Application Forms (CAFs) on monthly basis to monitor the compliance of these instructions. During Audit it was found that some of the subscribers have been enrolled by mobile service providers without proper verifications of identity. The Licence Service Area (LSA)-wise and TSP-wise percentage of passed samples during the Audit by TERM Cells on Photo, Identity, Address (PIA) basis in respect of last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

(c) Penalties amounting to more than Rs. 1390/- crores of rupees in total have been imposed on service providers for non-compliant cases in respect of last three years and the current year.

(d) and (e) The present status of sanctioned and working strength available in all the 34 TERM Cells is as below:—

Grade	Sanctioned	Strength	Working	Strength
1	2	3	4	5
HAG	Nil		Nil	
SAG	34		34	
JAG	68		55	
STS/JTS	136		30 (approx.)	

1	2	3
AD/JTO	Nil	Nil
TTA	Nil	Nil
Assistants	Nil	Nil
Total	238	119

In respect of TERM Cell Jammu and Kashmir out of 06 ITS Group 'A' officers, 3 officers (1-SAG, 2-JAG of ITS Group 'A' are working in TERM Cell Jammu and Kashmir.

Further, it has been observed that the sample size for audit of Customer Acquisition Forms has grown to about 25 times that of the size in 2007 when the CAF Audit was initiated. This alone will require on an average 14 to 15 persons per LSA including manpower at Group 'B' and Group 'A' level for supervisory and administrative purposes.

(f) Group 'B' officers from BSNL optees are being posted to TERM Cells (maximum 7 per TERM Cell) as stop gap arrangement to meet the requirement of TERM Cells. More than 100 Group 'B' officers have been posted till now 3 such Group 'B' officers from BSNL optees have been posted in TERM Cell Jammu and Kashmir. Further, a detailed analysis of works entrusted to TERM Cells and requirement at different levels have been carried out. The Proposal is under consideration.

#### Statement-I

Licence Service Area-wise %age of passed samples on Photo, Identity, Address (PIA) basis during audit by TERM Cells

Sl. No.	Telecom	Approx. %age of passed samples in respect of			
		Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	Year 2011*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Tamil Nadu including Chennai	90.39	96.13	97.09	96.60

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	80.67	90.00	90.95	In progress
3.	Karnataka	72.80	87.29	85.00	In progress
4.	Kerala	80.50	96.56	98.16	96.83
5.	Delhi	87.82	90.11	93.57	In progress
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	85.70	82.90	71.40	75.76
7.	Haryana	86.11	91.71	94.50	95.82
8.	Himachal Pradesh	99.13	93.19	94.20	96.59
9.	Punjab	81.61	86.60	90.57	89.98
10.	Rajasthan	82.11	84.45	89.66	94.35
11.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	96.29	97.47	97.58	94.69
12.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	78.05	85.46	95.04	96.01
13.	Bihar	95.41	97.69	98.01	In progress
14.	Odisha	91.00	95.59	92.82	94.30
15.	Kolkata	91.21	97.15	98.94	98.95
16.	West Bengal	91.46	91.46	97.93	95.51
17.	Assam	82.37	93.00	94.44	68.26
18.	North East	86.52	94.83	94.97	92.03
19.	Mumbai	67.83	91.11	94.96	97.6
20.	Maharashtra	75.43	83.68	92.66	95.24
21.	Gujarat	94.29	91.17	95.18	94.71
22.	Madhya Pradesh	92.82	93.82	95.85	94.84
Average all India		84	91	94	95

Note: \*Based on the sample CAFs audited so far in respect of year 2011.

**Statement-II**

*Telecom Service Provider-wise %age of passed samples on Photo, Identity, Address (PIA) basis during audit by TERM Cells*

Sl. No.	Name of TSP	Approx. %age of passed samples in respect of			
		Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	Year 2011*
1.	Aircel/Dishnet Wireless	89.45	94.42	95.90	94.67
2.	Bharti AirTel	86.42	92.58	93.42	94.27
3.	BSNL	70.17	87.66	93.52	94.08
4.	Vodafone/Aircel digilink	86.33	92.03	95.20	95.81
5.	IDEA	89.56	93.16	95.68	95.19
6.	Reliance Communication Limited	82.38	85.38	91.47	94.34
7.	Reliance Telecom Limited/RISL	97.28	93.83	95.90	94.84
8.	Spice Telecom	81.73	90.54	91.23	90.40
9.	Tata Teleservices Limited (TTSL)	88.44	93.72	94.58	95.16
10.	Tata Teleservices Maharashtra Limited (TTML)	71.78	83.78	93.21	92.70
11.	BPL/Loop Telecom	80.48	97.00	98.93	99.35
12.	Shyam Telecom/Sistem Shyam Teleservices Limited (SSTL)	86.28	87.34	95.31	96.27
13.	MTNL	57.91	87.70	95.59	99.01
14.	HFCL	89.13	89.85	91.47	90.53
15.	UNINOR			97.17	96.26
16.	STel	Not operational		96.10	96.98
17.	Etisalat DB			97.96	97.28
18.	Videocon Telecom			96.75	97.09
Average all India		84	91	94	95

Note: \*Based on the sample CAFs audited so far in respect of year 2011.



**Declaring States Projects as National Projects**

3311. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:  
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has suggested that the projects which the State Governments find hard to complete, should be declared national projects;

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

(c) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested that projects such as the Mumbai Trans-Harbour Link, Virar-Alibang Multi-Modal Corridor, Navi Mumbai International Airport, Pinjal- Daman Ganga river linking projects, etc. should be declared national projects on the lines of the Gosi khurd project;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the decision 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) Hon'ble Chief Minister of Maharashtra in his speech at the 56th meeting of National Development Council held on 22nd October, 2011 proposed that initially Mumbai Trans-Harbour Link, Navi Mumbai International Airport and Pinjal-Damanganga Water Supply Project to the Mumbai be considered as "National Projects".

No specific written proposals have been received from the State Government of Maharashtra in this regard.

(b) to (e) In view of reply to (a) above, do not arise.

**Improvement in IIMs Education**

3312. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO": Will the

Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of changing scenario, the Government proposes to bring changes in the standard of education at Indian Institute of Management (IIMs) and introduce new courses for other sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide funds for buildings, hostels, research and educational works in the IIMs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which funds are likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. As the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) are autonomous bodies, Government does not propose to bring changes in the standard of education or to introduce new courses in the IIMs.

(c) and (d) Government proposes to continue providing grants-in-aid to the new IIMs for construction of permanent campuses and for infrastructural development under OSC to the older IIMs.

*[English]*

**Accidents in Coal Mines**

3313. DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA:  
SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:  
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of accidents that took place in various coal mines in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, mine-wise, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the number of persons injured/died in these accidents during the said period, mine-wise, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether any investigation was conducted to identify the causes of such accidents;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against the persons found guilty in this regard;

(e) the amount of compensation and other relief paid to the injured/families of deceased persons in such cases alongwith the cases of compensation/employment pending, mine-wise, State-wise and year-wise; and

(f) the concrete steps taken/being taken to avoid recurrence of such accidents and effectively implement the recommendations of the various Committees which inquired/are inquiring into such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (d) The enclosed Statement indicates the number of accidents, fatality/injury, persons found guilty and action taken against them during the last three years and current year. 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 Directorate General of Mines Safety (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 and 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 outcomes of these investigations indicate that 687 persons (CIL-575, NLC-13, SCCL-99) were found responsible and action was taken against 614 persons (CIL-513, NLC-13, SCCL-88) including Suspension, disciplinary actions, stoppage of increments, withholding of Promotion, warning letter and reversion to lower grade.

(e) The following compensation and other relief/benefits are being paid to the family of deceased who died in any mine accidents arising out of and in course of employment:—

1. Payment of compensation under Workmen

Compensation Act, 1923 (it is now called as Employee's Compensation Act-1923 as per official gazette notification dated on 23rd December, 2009).

2. Employment is offered to eligible kin of the deceased. In case there is no eligible person for employment, monetary compensation per month is paid to the family of the deceased.
3. Special Relief/Ex-gratia package of Rs. 5 lakhs, which is in addition to the amount payable under Workmen Compensation Act-1923 for departmental employee.
4. Immediate payment for funeral expenses and transport etc. to the family of deceased.
5. Monetary benefits under Life Cover Scheme (LCS).
6. Gratuity on the basis of the length of service, P.F. as per Coal Mines Provident Fund (CMPF) Rule, encashment of EL and Payment of Pension as per CMPS, 1998 are paid in addition to the above compensations.

The compensation is being paid as per Workmen Compensation Act, 1923 to the dependent of the deceased alongwith other benefits as mentioned above including employment offered to eligible kin of the deceased as early as possible. However, due to various reasons, there are some pending cases in the said period. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(f) Apart from complying with the statutory provisions as laid down in the Mines Act, 1952 and the Coal Mine Regulations, 1957, Mine Rule and bye laws framed there under, the following steps have been taken/being taken by the coal companies to avoid recurrence of such accident in coal mines:—

1. CIL has established a structured multi-disciplinary Internal Safety Organization (ISO) to assist the line management at various levels in matters related to Safety.

2. Risk Assessment and Safety Management Plan: Risk Assessment has been completed in most of the mines and potential hazards associated in mining activities due to existing geo-mining conditions of the mine, method of mining being adopted for extraction of coal and from machineries have been identified. Time-bound action programmes to eliminate or to reduce or to avoid the identified risks for each mine has been chalked out alongwith review mechanism. It is an on-going continuous process.
3. Safety Audit of the mines at regular interval.
4. Steps for Disaster Prevention:—
- Inundation: Thrust on Safety Audit, Check Survey, Trials of Geo-physical Methods for detection of water bodies/proving parting etc.
  - Fire in mines:
    - Panel system working (so that in case of fire that can be isolated immediately).
    - Regular inspection.
    - Strengthening of isolation stoppings.
    - Inspections are made as per provisions of CMR-1957 and technical circular issued by DGMS time to time.
  - Impart training to all concerned.
  - Explosion: Early Gas detection through various modern gadgets (both sensors and catalytic base), Continuous type computer based on-line) Gas monitoring for highly gassy and fiery mines and erection of explosion proof stoppings.
  - Emergency Action plan has been prepared and mock rehearsals are being carried out regularly.
5. For reduction of Roof/Side falls accident: Roof/Side fall accident is one of the major causes of fatal accident in underground mines. CIL has given priority for ensuring roof support management through:—
- Stress on face mechanization to reduce exposure of workmen in active working zone.
  - Support Plan based on Rock-mass-rating (RMR) of over-lying roof strata.
  - Greater use of Roof Bolting for roof support.
  - Introduction of mechanized drilling by advanced roof bolting machines.
  - Introduction of resin capsules
  - Emphasis on development of indicators for detecting impending load on roof through R&D.
6. For reduction of accident at Opencast as well as on Surface of Mines: The following measures are being taken for reduction of fatalities in Opencast Mines and on Surface:—
- Mine-specific Traffic Rule.
  - Code of Practices for HEMM operators, Maintenance staffs, and others.
  - Standard Procedures related to safe operation of various mining operation.
  - Risk Assessment and Management.
  - Training of Contractor's Workers involved in transporting operation.
- Further, all necessary steps as required are being taken to implement the recommendations of various accident inquiry committees.

**Statement**

Company	Year	State	No. of Accidents	Killed	S/I*	Brief Cause	No. of persons held responsible	Action	Type of Action
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ECL	2008	West Bengal and Jharkhand	11	11	—	Roof fall, Inundation, Explosion of fire damp. Coal dust explosion, Premature collapse of workings, Ignition of fire damp, Water gas explosion, Fire/suffocation by gases, Fall of roof/collapse of workings, Failure of OCP bench, Collapse of partings/workings, Air blast followed by inundation, Air Blast, Dump collapsed, Heat Exhaustion etc.	27	27	Suspension, disciplinary actions, stoppage of increments, Promotion withheld, warning letter and reversion to lower grade.
	2009		8	9	—		19	10	
	2010		12	12	—		16	14	
	2011		7	7	1		8	8	
BCCL	2008	West Bengal and Jharkhand	11	11	—	Roof fall, Inundation, Explosion of fire damp. Coal dust explosion, Premature collapse of workings, Ignition of fire damp, Water gas explosion, Fire/suffocation by gases, Fall of roof/collapse of workings, Failure of OCP bench, Collapse of partings/workings, Air blast followed by inundation, Air Blast, Dump collapsed, Heat Exhaustion etc.	28	28	Suspension, disciplinary actions, stoppage of increments, Promotion withheld, warning letter and reversion to lower grade.
	2009		13	17	4		28	28	
	2010		8	8	3		20	1	
	2011		11	11	—		28	28	
CCL	2008	Jharkhand	4	4	—	Roof fall, Inundation, Explosion of fire damp. Coal dust explosion, Premature collapse of workings, Ignition of fire damp, Water gas explosion, Fire/suffocation by gases, Fall of roof/collapse of workings, Failure of OCP bench, Collapse of partings/workings, Air blast followed by inundation, Air Blast, Dump collapsed, Heat Exhaustion etc.	10	10	Suspension, disciplinary actions, stoppage of increments, Promotion withheld, warning letter and reversion to lower grade.
	2009		6	6	2		8	7	
	2010		8	10	1		14	9	
	2011		4	3	—		12	12	
NCL	2008	Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh	5	9	—	Roof fall, Inundation, Explosion of fire damp. Coal dust explosion, Premature collapse of workings, Ignition of fire damp, Water gas explosion, Fire/suffocation by gases, Fall of roof/collapse of workings, Failure of OCP bench, Collapse of partings/workings, Air blast followed by inundation, Air Blast, Dump collapsed, Heat Exhaustion etc.	19	19	Suspension, disciplinary actions, stoppage of increments, Promotion withheld, warning letter and reversion to lower grade.
	2009		4	4	—		5	5	
	2010		12	12	—		38	35	
	2011		3	4	—		7	5	
WCL	2008	Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh	11	13	—	Roof fall, Inundation, Explosion of fire damp. Coal dust explosion, Premature collapse of workings, Ignition of fire damp, Water gas explosion, Fire/suffocation by gases, Fall of roof/collapse of workings, Failure of OCP bench, Collapse of partings/workings, Air blast followed by inundation, Air Blast, Dump collapsed, Heat Exhaustion etc.	38	38	Suspension, disciplinary actions, stoppage of increments, Promotion withheld, warning letter and reversion to lower grade.
	2009		11	13	1		33	31	
	2010		12	15	4		45	41	
	2011		10	10	2		13	13	
SECL	2008	Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh	11	12	—	Roof fall, Inundation, Explosion of fire damp. Coal dust explosion, Premature collapse of workings, Ignition of fire damp, Water gas explosion, Fire/suffocation by gases, Fall of roof/collapse of workings, Failure of OCP bench, Collapse of partings/workings, Air blast followed by inundation, Air Blast, Dump collapsed, Heat Exhaustion etc.	31	31	Suspension, disciplinary actions, stoppage of increments, Promotion withheld, warning letter and reversion to lower grade.
	2009		9	9	3		24	24	
	2010		20	33	8		61	52	
	2011		13	13	—		5	5	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MCL	2008	Odisha	4	4	–	Roof fall, Inundation,	6	6	Suspension, disciplinary actions, stoppage of increments, Promotion withheld, warning letter and reversion to lower grade.
	2009		3	3	–	Explosion of fire damp. Coal dust explosion, Premature	7	7	
	2010		2	2	–	collapse of workings, Ignition of fire	4	4	
	2011		4	4	–	damp, Water gas explosion, Fire/suffocation by gases,	6	–	
NEC	2008	Assam	2	7	14	Fall of roof/collapse of workings, Failure of OCP bench, Collapse of partings/	9	9	
	2009		0	0	0	workings, Air blast followed by inundation, Air Blast,	0	0	
	2010		1	1	–	Dump collapsed, Heat Exhaustion etc.	2	2	
	2011		2	2	–		4	4	
CIL	2008		59	71	14		168	168	
	2009		54	61	10		124	112	
	2010		75	93	16		200	158	
	2011		54	54	2		83	75	
	Sub Total		242	279	42		575	513	
NLC	2008	Neyveli (Tamil Nadu)	2	2	–		3	3	
	2009		2	2	–		2	2	
	2010		3	3	–		6	6	
	2011		2	2	–		2	2	
	Sub Total		9	9	–		13	13	
SCCL	2008	Andhra Pradesh	13	14	1		24	24	
	2009		17	20	4		39	39	
	2010		11	13	7		27	24	
	2011		7	7	1		9	1	
	Sub Total		48	54	13		99	88	
	Grand Total		399	322	55		687	714	

**Coal India Limited (CIL)**

*Pending cases related to Compensation paid to next of kin and Employment to the eligible dependent of the deceased in case of fatal accident in last three years and current year*

Year	Company	State	Dt. of fatal Accident	Name of Mine	Name of deceased	Remarks
2008	ECL	WB	17.02.08	Chora 7 and 9 Pits	Bhupen Ghosh	Disputed case
2008	SECL	MP	05.06.08	Bijuri	Chunilal	Sub-judice
2009	BCCL	JKD	09.07.09	New AKD	J.N. Mishra	Under process
2011	ECL	WB	16.03.11	Mahabir Patch OC	L. Yadav	Under process
2011	ECL	WB	14.06.11	Dalurband OC (Hired Patch)	S. Rawat	Under process
2011	CCL	JKD	20.09.11	Pindra OC	Kailash Bedia	Under process

*Pending Employment cases*

Year	Company	State	Date of Accident	Name of Mine	Name or deceased	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2008	SECL	MP	25.01.08	Jamuna OC	Pranay Chakraborty	Monetary compensation in lieu of employment.
2008	BCCL	JKD	25.09.08	Bastakola	A.N. Jha	Monetary compensation in lieu employment.
2008	CCL	JKD	09.02.08	Jarangdih UG	D.C. Kapadkar	Dependent minor, Monetary compensation.
2008	NEC	Assam	04.11.08	Ledo UG	P. Daimary	Wife expired and both children are minor.
2008	WCL	MP	18.07.08	Pathakhera	A. Rao	Elder son claimed but his age was 35 years as ADC. Widow of the deceased has been advised to submit claim to another son. The same has not been submitted.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2009	BCCL	JKD	22.10.09	Basdeopur	Utami Devi	Claim under dispute.
2009	WCL	MAH	04.06.09	Sasti OC	K.M. Tode	Employment claim regretted as claimant's marriage with deceased is void. Information given to Area.
2010	BCCL	JKD	13.07.10	Mudidih	D. Yadav	Claimant overage.
2010	WCL	MP	30.10.10	Chattarpur-2	Swaroop	Proposal put up and is in final stage.
2010	SECL	CGD	06.05.10	Anjan Hill	S.K. Goswami	Monetary compensation in lieu employment.
2010	SECL	CGD	06.05.10	Anjan Hill	A.M. Paul	Compensatory allowance employment pending till dependent (claimant) attains adulthood.
2010	SECL	CGD	09.12.10	NCPH-Old	Phool Singh	Proposal for nomination of employment not received.
2010	SECL	MP	26.12.10	Rajnagar-RO	R. Kishore	Proposal for nomination of employment not yet received.
2011	WCL	MAH	19.01.11	Satpura	H. Munshi	Proposal received and same is under final stage.
2011	WCL	MP	29.06.11	HLC-OC	K.T. Latelwar	Proposal received and is under scrutiny.
2011	SECL	CGD	21.02.11	Churcha RO	S. Lal	Proposal yet to be received.
2011	SECL	CGD	17.04.11	Dumanhill CHP	R. Swaroop	Proposal yet to be received.
2011	SECL	CGD	04.06.11	Mahamaya UG	Bhulsai	Proposal yet to be received.
2011	SECL	CGD	22.06.11	Jhilimili UG	Santlal	Proposal yet to be received.
2011	SECL	MP	01.08.11	Amadand OC	S. Prajapati	Proposal yet to be received.
2011	NEC	Assam	08.08.11	Tirap OCP	R. Gogoi	Under process.
2011	SECL	CGD	02.10.11	Surakachhar Main	Rupsai	Proposal yet to be received.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2011	SECL	MP	07.10.11	Jhiria UG	Baldeo	Proposal yet to be received.
2011	NCL	MP	21.09.11	Nigahi OC	P. Singh	Under process.
2011	SECL	MP	08.11.11	West JKD	Badan Singh	Proposal yet to be received.

Note: Dependent of deceased contractor worker is not entitled for employment.

#### THE SINGARENI COLLIERIES COMPANY LIMITED (SCCL)

*Details of compensation paid to the families of deceased workmen in respect of fatal accidents during the year 2008 (Company Employees)*

Sl. No.	Name of fatally injured person	Designation	Mine	Area	Date	Cause	Compen- sation paid (Rs.)	Ex-gratia paid (Rs.)
1.	Shri S. Balaiah	General Mazdoor	Med OC	RG1	23.2.08	Drowned in water	356140	30000
2.	Shri Kasarla Ramana Reddy	General Mazdoor	GDK8	RG2	24.4.08	Fell into the ground level sand bunker	319600	30000
3.	Shri Y. Mallesh	Timberman	KTK5	BHP	2.5.08	Roof fall	389280	30000
4.	Shri Sri Ratnam Ramulu	Badli filler	GDK2 and 2A	RG1	7.7.08	Fall of coal	411900	30000
5.	Shri Kondu Venkateswara Rao	EP Operator	RGOC1	RG3	20.7.08	Ran over by Dozer	306180	30000
6.	Shri D. Venkateswara Rao	Chargehand (Elec)	SRPOC1	SRP	17.10.08	Electrical	351080	530000
7.	Shri Asampalli Komuraiah	Timberman	GDK10	RG3	9.11.08	Side fall	271120	530000
8.	Shri Barla Rajaiah	Trammer	SRP1	SRP	27.11.08	Rope haulage	319600	530000
9.	Shri K. Anantha Ramulu	General Mazdoor	CSP	YLD	21.12.08	Others	299340	530000
Total							3024240	2270000

Note: As per cir. No.CRP/PER/IR/S/540/1947, dated 6.10.08 a special ex-gratia of amount Rs. 500000/- are being paid w.e.f. 27.8.08 in addition to normal ex-gratia Rs. 30000/-.



**CONTRACTOR EMPLOYEES**

Sl. No.	Name of fatally injured person	Designation	Mine	Area	Date	Cause	Compensation paid (Rs.)	Ex-gratia paid (Rs.)
1.	A. Prasad	Cont Workman	RGOC3	RG2	9.1.08	Ran over by Volvo Truck.	Rs. 600000	–
2.	Mallepalli Shekar	Cont Workman	CHP OC3	RG2	24.9.08	Hit by Lorry.	Rs. 100000	–
3.	P. Satyanarayana Reddy	Cont Workman	JVROC1	KGM	5.10.08	Run over by truck.	Rs. 379120	500000
4.	B. Samuel	Cont Workman	JVROC1	KGM	5.10.08	Run over by truck.	Rs. 307637	500000
Total							Rs. 1386757	1000000

*Details of compensation paid to the families of deceased workmen in respect of fatal accidents during the year 2009 (Company Employees)*

Sl. No.	Name of fatally injured person	Designation	Mine	Area	Date	Cause	Compensation paid (Rs.)	Ex-gratia paid (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Gade Muthayya	Lineman	MK4	MMR	10.1.09	Rope haulage	292400	530000
2.	Uppu Kanakaiah	Timberman	RK5	SRP	11.2.09	Fall of person	285360	530000
3.	T. Prasanna Rao	Fitter	PVK5	KGM	17.2.09	Roof fall	319600	530000
4.	M. Ramulu	Coal Filler	PK1	MNG	26.2.09	Roof fall	319600	530000
5.	G. Sethram	Coal Filler	PK1	MNG	26.2.09	Roof fall	332580	530000
6.	S. Nageswar Rao	Supportman	PK1	MNG	26.2.09	Roof fall	362740	530000
7.	A. Dayakar Reddy	EP Operator	Dorli OC1	BPA	13.4.09	HEMM	299340	530000
8.	D. Amarender	General Mazdoor	GDK10A	RG3	17.4.09	Roof fall	389280	530000
9.	P. Chandraiah	General Mazdoor	RGOC3	RG2	5.5.09	Fall of object	347540	530000
10.	Thatikanti Saraiah	Coal Filler	RK8	SRP	11.7.09	Conveyors	319600	530000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	M. Lingaiah	General Mazdoor	RKNT	SRP	3.11.09	Roof fall	362740	545000
12.	Bethi Sankar Reddy	LHD Optr (Acting)	GDK10	RG3	24.11.09	Roof fall	326140	545000
13.	Sanigarapu Rajaiah	Sr. Mining Sirdar	KK5	MMR	3.12.09	Roof fall	256660	545000
14.	K. Sathyam Rao	Supportman	KK5	MMR	3.12.09	Roof fall	312940	545000
15.	V. Ramulu	Supportman	KK5	MMR	3.12.09	Roof fall	312940	545000
16.	Bonagiri Rajaiah	Trammer	KTK6	BHP	12.12.09	Rope haulage	256660	545000
17.	Uppu Nageswar Rao	General Mazdoor	KLP	BHP	30.12.09	Rope haulage	338880	545000
Total							1888460	1500000

*Contractor Employees*

Sl. No.	Name of fatally injured person	Designation	Mine	Area	Date	Cause	Compensation paid (Rs.)	Ex-gratia paid (Rs.)
1.	R. Srinu	Contract workman	PKOC	MNG	2.2.09	Other wheeled trackless	Rs. 442740	500000
2.	P. Ganesh	Contract workman	SRPOC1	SRP	14.2.09	HEMM	Rs. 429760	500000
3.	K. Nagaraju	Contract workman	RGOC2	RG3	19.9.09	Dumpers	Rs. 415960	–
4.	A. Venkateswarlu	Contract workman	Khai OCP	BPA	24.12.09	Dumpers	Rs. 600000	500000
Total							Rs. 1888460	1500000

*Details of compensation paid to the families of deceased workmen in respect of fatal accidents during the year 2010 (company employees)*

Sl. No.	Name of fatally injured person	Designation	Mine	Area	Date	Cause	Compensation paid (Rs.)	Ex-gratia paid (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	P. Sadaiah	Electrician	KTK1	BHP	26.1.10	Electrical	384000	545000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	K. Sadanandam	General Mazdoor	GDK10A	RG3	15.2.10	Other wheeled trackless	403320	545000
3.	E. Srinivas	Shotfirer	GDK10A	RG3	15.2.10	Other wheeled trackless	373739	545000
4.	S. Rajaiah	Timberman	IK1A	SRP	24.4.10	Roof fall	326140	545000
5.	Pandi Kumaraswamy	General Mazdoor	KK1	MMR	2.6.10	Rope Haulage	338888	545000
6.	P. Mallaiah	General Mazdoor	GDK10A	RG3	28.6.10	Rope Haulage	1243127	545000
7.	Reddy Ramesh	General Mazdoor	GDK10A	RG3	28.6.10	Rope Haulage	1766457	545000
8.	P. Koteswar Rao	Lineman	21 Incl	YLD	23.8.10	Rope Haulage	584800	545000
9.	K. Rajesham	Asst. Chairman	SRP3&3A	SRP	25.8.10	Side fall	598680	545000
10.	Earla Rayalingu	Shale Picking Mazdoor	GDK1 CSP	RG1	8.9.10	Conveyors	484200	545000
11.	Dara Padmaiah	General Mazdoor	SRP OC	SRP	29.11.10	Conveyors	778560	545000
12.	Saram Chandraiah	Coal filler	SRP1	SRP	9.12.10	Side fall	665160	545000
Total (Rs.)							7947071	6540000

*Details of compensation paid to the families of deceased workmen in respect of fatal accidents during the year 2011 (company employees)*

Sl. No.	Name of fatally injured person	Designation	Mine	Area	Date	Cause	Compensation paid (Rs.)	Ex-gratia paid (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Shri Mekala Balaiah	Coal filler	RK6	SRP	13.1.11	Roof fall	665160	545000
2.	Shri K. Ramaswamy	Supportman	GDK1&3	RG1	17.4.11	Roof fall	625880	545000
3.	Shri J. Durgaiah	General Mazdoor	KTK5	BHP	7.5.11	Others	652280	545000
4.	Shri V. Ramaswamy	Trammer	RK7	SRP	16.5.11	Rope Haulage	570720	545000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Shri A. Satyanarayana	Timberman	Vakilpalli	RG2	6.8.11	Roof fall	614860	545000
6.	Shri E. Chandraiah	General Mazdoor	KOCP	YLD	19.10.11	Others	Under process	545000
Total							3128900	3270000

*Contractor employees*

Sl. No.	Name of fatally injured person	Designation	Mine	Area	Date	Cause	Compen- sation paid (Rs.)	Ex-gratia paid (Rs.)
1.	A. Appala Naidu	Contractor Supervisor	Med OC	RG1	25.1.11	Dumpers	868000	545000

**Supporting Economically Backward Classes**

3314. DR. M. THAMBIDURAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any suggestion from the Planning Commission's expert panel with regard to support from the Government for Economically Backward Classes in the country;

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

(c) the details of suggestions/recommendations of the said expert panel; and

(d) the time by which a decision will be taken 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 constituted Working Group on "Empowerment of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Nomadic, Semi-Nomadic and Denotified Tribes" in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The Working

Group Report *inter-alia* suggested for the support from the Government for Economically Backward Classes in the country. The recommendations/suggestions of the Working Group are under consideration of the Planning Commission.

(c) The details of suggestions/recommendations of the Working Group on "Empowerment of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Nomadic, Semi-Nomadic and Denotified Tribes" are enclosed as Statement.

(d) Appropriate decision will be taken in the matter at the time of finalization of Twelfth Five Year Plan 2012-17.

**Statement**

*Recommendations of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) Working Group on "Empowerment of the Other Backward Classes (OBCs), EBCs and Nomadic, Semi-nomadic and Denotified Tribes"*

**Goals for the Twelfth Five Year Plan**

**Educational Empowerment**

- (i) Implementation of New National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for OBCs to provide 360 number of scholarships with an outlay of Rs. 65 crore (sharing on 70:30 basis for OBC and EBC students).

- (ii) Implementation of New Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme to provide 10000 scholarships with an outlay of Rs. 750 crore (sharing on 70:30 basis for OBC and EBC students).
- (iii) Implementation of New Central Sector Scheme of Free Coaching for OBC Students to provide coaching to 165000 beneficiaries with an outlay of Rs. 500 crore (sharing on 70:30 basis for OBC and EBC students).

### **Economic Empowerment**

The Working Group further recommends that NBCFDC may also extend its services to the EBCs for which the Memorandum/Articles of Association of the Corporation may be amended to include EBCs as a target group. The Working Group recommends that an outlay of Rs. 2000 crores may be provided, out of which Rs. 200 crore will be for the EBC sector.

### **Social Empowerment**

- (i) Legal measures may be taken to categorize OBCs into two sub-groups — Backward Class (BC) and Most Backward Class (MBC) — on the basis of their social, economic and educational status.
- (ii) Reservation for SEBC may be considered in disinvested PSUs. This may be made a part of the MOUs.
- (iii) A consultative and convergence mechanism needs to be set up at National, State and District levels, with representation from various stake-holders, which will work towards convergence and monitor the implementation of the programmes for OBCs, EBCs and DNTs.

### **Economically Backward Classes (EBCS)**

The Government had set up a Commission for Economically Backward Classes in 2004. The Commission has submitted its report to the Government on 22nd July, 2010.

It is stated that once criteria is adopted by the Government to define EBCs, the following interventions would become necessary for them:—

Programme of Educational empowerment similar to those presently existing for the OBC students may also be introduced for EBC students, namely,

- (i) Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship
- (ii) Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship
- (iii) Hostels for EBC Boys and Girls
- (iv) In addition a scheme of grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations working for Economic Empowerment through skill development of EBCs may be introduced.

Broadly, one third of the allocation meant for OBCs for the above schemes may be also made for EBCs. Thus an amount of Rs. 52852 crores would be required for the above purpose, as follows:—

- (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship — Rs. 29583 crore
- (ii) Post-Matric Scholarship — Rs. 23000 crore
- (iii) Hostels for EBC Boys — Rs. 233 crore and Girls
- (iv) Grant-in-aid to Voluntary — Rs. 36 crore Organisations working for the Welfare of EBCs

In addition, a component would be provided for EBC students in the proposed new schemes of National Overseas Scholarship, RGNF and Free Coaching for OBCs as mentioned above.

The Memorandum of Association of NBCFDC may also be amended, to extend concessional loans to EBCs for undertaking economic activities. A separate amount of Rs. 200 crore has been provided for the purpose for NBCFDC.

### **Recommendations to be implemented by the other Ministries**

- (i) Creches: Creches should be set up on priority in areas where OBCs, EBCs and DNTs reside to enable working women to keep their children.

- (ii) Dakshta Prashikshan Vidyalayas: Opening of Dakshta Prashikshan Vidyalayas (Skill Training Schools) preferably at Block levels with an emphasis on vocational training to improve skills as a major measure for educational and economic development of OBCs, EBCs and DNTs.

#### Recommendations not included in schemes

- (i) Availability and improved access to high-quality education, information, technologies and vocational training. This recommendation may be examined by the Ministry of Labour.
- (ii) Checking malnutrition and providing insured health services. This recommendation may be examined by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance.
- (iii) More equitable distribution of, secured access to, and better management of, natural resources and common property resources particularly their living environment and ecological linkages. This recommendation may be examined by the Ministry of Environment and Forests.
- (iv) Sensitisation of the administration to problems of weaker sections. This recommendation may be examined by the Department of Personal and Training.
- (v) A "bottom up" approach should be followed to ensure welfare measures reaching the neediest among OBCs. In this approach, first priority should be given to poorest individuals and families. This recommendation may be examined by all Ministries implementing programmes for OBCs.

[Translation]

#### Irregularities in MGAHV

3315. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government has received

any complaints of irregularities, willfulness and corruption in Mahatma Gandhi International Hindi University;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) whether the procedure to extend the tenure of Chancellor of Central Universities is also applicable to the above University; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya (MGAHV), Wardha, is a Central University established under the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya Act, 1996. The University is governed by the said Act and the Statutes and Ordinances made thereunder.

On receipt of complaints, *inter-alia*, regarding illegal appointment of OSD, illegal opening of regional centres of distance education, hiring of building, complaints from SC/ST forum, the University Grants Commission (UGC) had constituted a Committee to examine the matter. The Committee *inter-alia* recommended that the University may not fill up the teaching and non-teaching posts, which were sanctioned in earlier Plans and could not be filled up during these plans and were treated as lapsed. The University was advised to prepare a comprehensive proposal for requirement of their teaching and non-teaching staff keeping in view the teacher-student ratio and teaching to non-teaching ratio prescribed by the UGC. These recommendations were shared with the University for appropriate action.

(d) and (e) As per Statute 1(2) of the Statutes framed under the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya Act, 1996, the Chancellor of the University shall hold office for a term of three years and shall be eligible for reappointment. It also provides that notwithstanding the expiry of his term of office, the

Chancellor shall continue to hold office until his successor enters upon the office.

[English]

#### UNIFORM Education Policy

3316. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI GAJANAND D. BABAR:

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

- (a) whether there is a uniform education policy from nursery to 12th class education in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether parents are demanding 4 years of age for the children seeking admission in nursery class;
- (d) if so, whether the Government is considering to implement it; and
- (e) if so, the time by which it is likely to be complemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 (as modified in 1992) provides for a national framework of curriculum as a means of evolving a national system of education capable of responding to India's diversity of geographical and cultural milieus while ensuring a common core of values along with academic components. The National Curriculum Framework, 2005 recognises India as a multicultural society and the need for the education system to respond to the cultural pluralism of the country.

(c) to (e) In compliance of the order of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, a Committee chaired by Shri Ashok Ganguly, the then Chairman, Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) had submitted a report on 31st March, 2007 recommending that a child should attain four years of age on or before 31st March of the year of admission to be considered eligible for admission to pre-primary class. The Government of NCT of Delhi has accepted the said recommendation and issued orders to that effect.

#### Social Audit of RTE Act

3317. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the social audit conducted by different NGOs in the States under Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act has brought out certain startling facts about lack of infrastructure facilities in schools;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the measures taken to rectify the defects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Several Non-Governmental Organizations have recently undertaken social audit in around 600 schools across eight States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh in the context of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. The audit has revealed certain inadequacies in facilities in the schools vis-à-vis the norms and standards specified in the Schedule to the RTE Act.

(c) The Government has taken several steps for improving the facilities in schools. The Implementation Framework of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), which is the main implementation vehicle for the RTE Act, has been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act. During 2010-11 and 2011-12, sanctions have been made under SSA for 38,754 new primary schools, 11,918 new upper primary schools, 4,98,106 additional classrooms, 6,31,830 additional teacher posts, 24,924 drinking water units, and 2,48,605 toilets.

#### Kendriya Vidyalayas

3318. SHRI MOHD. ASRARUL HAQUE:  
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:  
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:  
SHRI P.K. BIJU:  
SHRI C.R. PATIL:

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

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of requests received from various State Governments/Union Territories administration/MPs during the last one year, for opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(c) the decision taken on each request; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to expand KVs and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The State-wise details of 1084 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) functioning in the country are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (d) The details of requests for opening of new KVs received from various State Governments and Members of Parliament are given in the enclosed Statement-II. Opening of KVs is a continuous process. KVs are opened on receipt of the viable proposal in prescribed proforma from the various Ministries of Government of India and State Government/Union Territories, committing the availability of requisite resources for setting up a new KV under Civil/Defence Sector subject to approval of the competent authority and availability of funds.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise number of Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning in the country (as on 08.12.2011)*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Total
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	02

1	2	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	53
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14
4.	Assam	54
5.	Bihar	45
6.	Chandigarh	05
7.	Chhattisgarh	27
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	01
9.	Daman and Diu	01
10.	Delhi	42
11.	Goa	05
12.	Gujarat	44
13.	Haryana	28
14.	Himachal Pradesh	22
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	37
16.	Jharkhand	32
17.	Karnataka	39
18.	Kerala	35
19.	Lakshadweep	01
20.	Madhya Pradesh	92
21.	Maharashtra	56
22.	Manipur	07
23.	Meghalaya	07
24.	Mizoram	04
25.	Nagaland	05
26.	Odisha	53
27.	Puducherry	04



1	2	3
28.	Punjab	48
29.	Rajasthan	64
30.	Sikkim	02
31.	Tamil Nadu	40
32.	Tripura	09
33.	Uttar Pradesh	105
34.	Uttarakhand	43
35.	West Bengal	58
Total		1084

**Statement-II**

References received from the MPs/State Governments/UTs for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas the last one year i.e. from 01.12.2010 to 08.12.2011

Sl. No.	Name of State	From MPs	From State Government/UTs	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	2	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	2	2
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	2	3
4.	Delhi	0	1	1
5.	Gujarat	12	0	12
6.	Haryana	1	2	3
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3	0	3
8.	Jharkhand	0	1	1
9.	Karnataka	1	4	5
10.	Kerala	1	2	3

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Madhya Pradesh	7	3	10
12.	Maharashtra	3	0	3
13.	Manipur	0	1	1
14.	Meghalaya	1	0	1
15.	Odisha	3	4	7
16.	Punjab	1	0	1
17.	Rajasthan	1	2	3
18.	Tamil Nadu	5	1	6
19.	Uttar Pradesh	11	6	17
20.	Uttarakhand	5	0	5
21.	West Bengal	1	0	1
Total		63	33	96

[Translation]

**Nuclear Power Plants**

3319. SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to expand the capacity of existing nuclear power plants in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Current installed nuclear power capacity in the country is 4780 MW comprising twenty nuclear power reactors. Capacity of nuclear reactors cannot be enhanced beyond its design limits. In order to expand the total nuclear capacity Government is planning to install several new reactors. Seven nuclear power reactors with installed capacity of 5,300 MW are presently at various stages of

construction. On progressive completion of these projects, the installed nuclear power capacity is expected to reach 10,080 MW by 2017. The vision of the Government as projected in the integrated Energy Policy is to reach a nuclear power capacity of 63,000 MW by the year 2032.

[English]

#### **Outsourcing of Services by NACIL**

3320. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Aviation Company of India Limited (NACIL) has outsourced its various activities at the Mumbai and Delhi airports;

(b) if so, the details of the activities outsourced alongwith the procedures specified for the purpose;

(c) whether any complaints have been received regarding irregularities in engaging outsourcing agencies by NACIL;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Air India and its subsidiary Air India Air Transport Service Limited (AIATSL) have outsourced comprehensive handling of pax/baggage for some of the international airlines, transportation for security staff and crew, maintenance of AC Units, water coolers, GCU and vehicles, aircraft cleaning, loading/offloading and other flight related activities, servicing of software and data punching etc. on manpower/service contract basis through a proper tendering process.

(c) to (e) Three complaints have been received, the details of which are as under:—

(i) A complaint in January, 2009 was received alleging irregularities in the tender for hiring of security services. Action on this was taken after addressing the shortcomings in the procedure.

(ii) Complaints dated 29.7.2009 and 4.8.2009 were

received from one of the bidders in the tender for Facility Management Services (FMS) at the stage of technical evaluation of the tenders. After due consideration, it was decided not to proceed further with this tender and to re-tender for the job.

(iii) Complaints were again received from three vendors, when the job of FMS was re-tendered, raising objections on the turnover criteria. None of these three vendors had themselves responded to the tender. The issue was referred to the competent authority and the tenders were processed and finalized after due diligence.

[Translation]

#### **Coal Linkage**

3321. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether unavailability of coal linkages is impeding the progress of setting up of power plants in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; (c) the reasons for not providing coal linkages from the existing mines;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide coal linkages on priority basis from the existing coal mines to the States whose electricity production and consumption is less than the prescribed limit;

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

(f) the details of the power projects in Bihar for which the Government proposes to make arrangements for granting coal linkages during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (c) In addition to other requisites like land, water, financial tie-up etc., non-availability of coal linkage is one of the factors affecting the progress of setting up of power plants in various States. During the last 10 years, the Standing Linkage Committee

(Long Term) for Power has authorized linkages/Letter of Assurances for setting up various power projects in the country during 11th and 12th Plan period, involving capacity of 1,03,989 Mega Watt. Out of the approved capacity of 1,03,989 MW, it is estimated that about 40,000 MW capacity will be commissioned during the 11th Plan period and the balance capacity is envisaged to be commissioned during the 12th Plan period. The coal supplies to those projects, when commissioned, will be from the existing mines of Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) and the envisaged production will not be sufficient to meet the full requirement of these projects.

(d) and (e) As per procedure, the inter-Ministerial Standing Linkage Committee (Long-Term) for Power considers the proposals recommended by the Ministry of Power, taking into consideration the estimated additional capacity addition in the power sector, availability of coal etc. Standing Linkage Committee (Long-Term) for Power does not provide linkages on priority basis to the States whose electricity production and consumption is less than the prescribed limit.

(f) All the applications received by the Ministry of Coal for setting up power projects in Bihar were forwarded to Ministry of Power for their comments/recommendations. Out of these applications, two cases have so far been recommended by Ministry of Power for the grant of coal linkages. These recommendations would be placed before the SLC (LT) for consideration.

[English]

#### **Alternative Coal Blocks**

3322. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:  
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Environment and Forests, has rejected the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation's (GMDC's) application for Morga-II coal block and requested his Ministry for allotment of alternate coal blocks;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry proposes to provide alternative coal blocks to GMDC; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) There is no provision in the existing guidelines under which allocation of alternative block could be considered. Hence, there is no proposal to provide alternate coal blocks to any allocates.

[Translation]

#### **Irregularities in NGOs Funding**

3323. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is rampant corruption in Government Departments in grant of funds to NGOs under various schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of NGOs found violating the rules and misuse of funds; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken to curb such corruption and misuse of funds by NGOs?

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 CBI, it has registered 9 cases during the last three (3) years i.e. 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 (upto 31.10.2011) against NGOs for violating the rules and misuse of funds. Some of these cases also involve officers of the Government and Government Bodies. The details of these cases and their present status as provided by the CBI are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Action against NGOs misusing Government grants are taken in accordance with the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, and other applicable laws.

**Statement**

*Details of cases registered against NGOs for violating the rules and misuses of funds*

Sl. No.	Case No. date of Registration	Sections of Law	Details of accused including NGOs, if any	Allegation in brief including violations by NGOs (not more than 3-4 lines)	Present status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	RC 42/2008 (ACB Chennai)	u/s 120 B r/w 420 IPC and Sec 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988.	1. Shri D. Dominic, Formerly Secretary, State Social Welfare Board, Puducherry (A-1) 2. Shrimati K. Thangamapur Secretary, <b>Samuga V. Azhuvumurai Kootamaippu</b> (NGO) Puducherry (Pvt.) (A-2) 3. Shrimati Latha Maheswari, Secretary, <b>People Social Development Foundation</b> (Pvt) (A-3) 4. Shri R. Desingu, Statistical Inspector, Woman and Child Development, Integrated Child Development Programme, Puducherry (A-4)	During the period 2005-06 and 2006-07 Shri D. Dominic (A-1) while working as Secretary, State Social Welfare Board, Puducherry entered into a criminal conspiracy with Smt. Thangamapuri (A-2) Secretary of Samuga Vazhuvurimai Kootamaippu, Puducherry and Shrimati Latha Maheswari, Secretary, People's Social Development Foundation, Puducherry to cheat Government of India and in pursuance of the said conspiracy, A-1 abused his official position, got sanctioned grant of Rs. 6,43,660/- and Rs. 9,11,020/- to Samuga Vazhuvurimai Kootamaippu of A-2 and Peoples Social Development Foundation of	Closure Report filed in the Court of Spl. Judge Puducherry on 31.03.2009. However, the matter was referred for Regular Departmental Action (RDA) against S/Shri Suresh Babu, N. Prashant, D. Dominic, R. Desingu and S.G. Subramanian.

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5. Shri S.G. Subramanian, Asst. Line Man, Puducherry Electricity Board, Puducherry (A-5)
- A-3 respectively for running various creche units in Puducherry whereas the said creche units were not functioning and A-2 & A-3 misappropriated the sanctioned grants and caused wrongful loss of Rs. 15,54,680/- to the Government of India and corresponding gain to themselves.
2. RC 43/2008 05.08.2008 (ACB Chennai)
- u/s 120 B r/w 420 IPC and Sec 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988.
1. Shri D. Dominic, formerly Secretary, State Social Welfare Board, Puducherry (A-1)
  2. Shrimati R. Thamizhenthii, President, Society for Harmony Awareness and Rights Protection (SHARP), Puducherry (Non-Governmental organisation)
  3. Shri A.K. Nehru, Secretary, Community Seva Centre (NGO)
  4. Shri A. Manimaran, Vice-President, Society for Harmony Awareness and Rights Protection (SHARP)
- During the period 2005-06 and 2006-07 Shri D. Dominic (A-1) while functioning as Secretary, State Social Welfare Board, Puducherry entered into a criminal conspiracy with Shri R. Thamizhenthii (A-2), President, Society for Harmony Awareness and Rights Protection (SHARP), Puducherry and Shri A.K. Nehru, (A-3) Secretary, Community Seva Centre, Puducherry to cheat Government of India and in pursuance of the said conspiracy, A1 abused his official position, got sanctioned grant of Rs. 5,95,300/- and
- Closure Report filed in the Court of Spl. Judge Puducherry on 31.03.2009. However, the matter was referred for Regular Departmental Action (RDA) against Smt. Prasanti, Shri Suresh Babu, and Shri D. Dominic.

1	2	3	4	5	6
			<p>5. Shri D. Vetrivel, Secretary, SHARP, Puducherry Shrimati A. Saraswati, Jt. Secretary, SHARP, Puducherry</p> <p>6. Shrimati B. Visalakshi, Treasurer, SHARP, Puducherry</p>	<p>Rs. 5,50,992/- to Society for Harmony Awareness and Rights Protection (A-2) and Community Seva Centre, Puducherry (A-3), respectively for running various creche units in Puducherry whereas actually the creche units were not functioning and A-2 and A-3 misappropriated the said grants and caused wrongful loss of Rs. 11,46,292/- to the Government of India and corresponding gain to themselves.</p>	
3.	RC 14(A)/2008 31.3.2008 (ACB Delhi)	U/s 23 r/w 6 of Foreign Contribution (Regulation Act, 1976 and Sec. 120B IPC.	<p>1. Directors/Trustees, SAHRDC (South Asia Human Rights Documentation Center, Safdarjung Enclave Extension, New Delhi)</p> <p>2. Ravi Nair S/o Late Shri B.N. Nair, Managing Trustee, SAHRDC</p>	<p>It is alleged that that an association namely SAHRDC in criminal conspiracy with its Directors/Trustees has received Rs. 1.4 crore during the period 1999-2007 in the guise of consultancy charges from foreign donors in violation of FCR Act, 1976 without obtaining registration or prior permission from Central Government</p>	<p>Case closed. Closure report filed in the Court on 2.8.2010 and accepted on 16.5.2011.</p>
4.	RC JDH 2008 A 0009 Date 26.09.2008 (ACB Jodhpur)	U/s 120B r/w 420, 467, 468, 471, 477-A IPC and 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act.	Shri Om Prakash, the then Executive Director, Central Wool Development Board	<p>It is alleged that Shri Om Prakash while working as a public servant in the capacity</p>	<p>Charge Sheet filed in the Court on 31.01.2011 and case is pending under trial.</p>

1	2	3	4	5	6
			(CWDB), Jodhpur	ity of Executive Director, CWDB, Jodhpur during the period 2007-2008 entered into criminal conspiracy with the office bearer of the NGO, Godwad Gramin Vikas and Anusandhan Sansthan, Rani, District Pali. In pursuance of the said criminal conspiracy, the NGO fraudulently obtained grant under GOI Scheme of Sheep and Wool Improvement and did not carry out any activity, pertaining to improvement of Wool and Sheep.	
			2. Shri Sanjay Joshi, the then Research Asstt. CWDB, Jodhpur		
			3. M/s Godwad Gramin Vikas Va Anusandhan Sansthan, Rani District Pali		
5.	RC JDH 2008 A 0014 Date 08.12.2008 (ACB Jodhpur)	U/s 120B r/w 420 IPC and 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act.	1. Shri Om Prakash, the then Executive Director, Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), Jodhpur 2. Shri Subhash Purohit, Secretary/Mantri, Saghan Kshetra Yojana Samiti, Khimel, Rani, District Pali 3. M/s Sagan Kshetra Yojana Samiti, Khimel, Rani, District Pali	It is alleged in the FIR that Shri Om Prakash while working as public servant in the capacity of Executive Director, Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), Jodhpur, entered into criminal conspiracy with Shri Subhash Purohit, Secretary, M/s Saghan Kshetra Yojana Samiti (NGO) with office at Khimel, District Pali, during the period 2007-08, with an intention to cheat	Charge Sheet filed in the Court on 20.01.2011 and case is pending under trial.

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CWDB, Jodhpur. In pursuance of aforesaid criminal conspiracy Shri Subash Purohit, dishonestly and fraudulently submitted a proposal to CWDB, Jodhpur with a request to release a subsidy of Rs. 50 Lacs for developing a "Common Facility Centre" at Khimel, District Pali, involving a total expenditure of Rs. 1.59 Crores. The inspection team of KVIC which visited the site had highlighted various irregularities of the NGO, viz. building of the NGO had been mortgaged with KVIC, it had huge outstanding. Moreover the NGO was not doing any activity for setting up CFC. Shri Om Prakash, by abusing his official position, dishonestly and fraudulently, for pecuniary advantage sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 50 Lacs, directly to aforesaid NGO whereas as per rules he was supposed to disburse the said amount to the supplier from whom the said NGO intended to



1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	RC JDH 2009 A 0007 Date 05.06.2009 (ACB Jodhpur)	U/s 120B r/w 420 IPC and 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act.	1. Shri Om Prakash, the then Executive Director, Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur.  2. Ms Kavita Dangare Sec- retary, M/s Flight India Sansthan (NGO), Nagpur	purchase the plant and ma- chinery for developing the purported "Common Facility Centre".  It is alleged that Shri Om Prakash, while working as Executive Director, Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur got sanctioned and disbursed a total sum of Rs. 61.60 lacs to M/s Flight India Sansthan, Nagpur for the development of Marwar Breed of Sheep in the Command Area of NGO without making pre-survey of the NGO to ascertain the feasibility/capability of NGO to undertake such program. The NGO claimed to have undertaken the work for one lac sheeps, whereas there are about 44,000 sheeps only in the area and none of them is of Marwar breed. Neither ram was distributed to the Shepherds in the area nor sufficient medicines were distributed whereas substan- tial amount has been claimed and obtained on these counts.	Charge sheet filed in the Court on 20.12.2010 against private persons and case is pending under trial. Matter referred to the competent authority for Regular De- partmental Action (RDA) against accused Shri Om Prakash.

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	RC.5(A)/2009 Date 30.04.09 (ACB Hyderabad)	U/s 120B, 420, 471 IPC and 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988.	<p>Malva Muniswamy, C/o Welfare Officer, Central So- cial Welfare Board, Ministry of Women and Child Devel- opment</p> <p>2. S. Kumar Prasad, Secre- tary, Central Social Welfare Board, Ministry of Women and Child Development</p> <p>3. M. Hemant Kumar, President and Secretary, Manochaitanya Human Ser- vices, NGO, Hyderabad.</p> <p>4. M/s Manochaitanya Hu- man Services, Hyderabad.</p> <p>5. Shri Ch. Srinivasulu, Accountant, Manochaitanya Human Services, Hyderabad</p>	<p>Shri Muniswamy, Welfare officer and Kumar Prasad, Project Officer of CSW Board, Hyderabad had en- tered into criminal conspiracy with Dr. Hemant Kumar, President and Secretary, Manochaitanya Human Ser- vices, NGO, Hyderabad and unknown others committed criminal misconduct by dis- honestly and fraudulently processing the files for sanctioning grants by CSWB and thereby caused loss of Rs. 17,57,314 to Govern- ment of India.</p>	Charge sheet was filed in the Court on 12.05.2011.
8.	RC. 1202011A 0004 Dated 18.08.2011 (ACB Gaziabad)	U/s 420, 120-B IPC, 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988 and 3/7 of E.C. Act.	<p>1. Shri Raghuvir Singh, the then Basik Shiksha Adhikari, Mainpuri</p> <p>2. Shri K.D.N. Ram, the then Basik Shiksha Adhikari, Mainpuri</p> <p>3. Shri Vishnu Dayal, the then Sr. Clerk, O/o Basik</p>	<p>In compliance with the or- ders dated 2.8.2011 passed by Hon'ble Allahabad High Court in CrI. Misc. Writ Petition No. 25920 of 2011 titled "M/s. Society for Sci- ence and Environment' Vs 'State of U.P. and others" the investigation of Case Crime No. 900/2011 registered at</p>	The case is under investiga- tion.

1	2	3	4	5	6
9. RC.5(A)/11-AC-III Dated 19.05.2011 (AC-III)	120-B, 420, 465, 467 and 468 IPC and 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988.	Shiksha Adhikari, Mainpuri	P.S. Kotwali, Mainpuri was taken over by CBI, ACB, Ghaziabad. It is alleged that suspect officials of Mainpuri District in criminal conspiracy with M/s. SEARCH (NGO) have paid excess conversion cost to the tune of Rs.6.43 Crore approx. and have released excess food grains weighing 43545 Quintals approx. under Mid-Day-Meal Scheme during March 2008 to March, 2011.	During 2002 Jan Shiksha Sansthan was got sanctioned at Dholpur by NGO namely Gram Chetana Seva Samiti, Ramkunj Colony, Sepau Road, Dholpur, Rajasthan under the chairmanship of Shri Suresh Sharma on the basis of fake registration documents. It is also alleged that the documents pertaining to the sanction of Jan Shiksha Sansthan to Gram Chetana Seva Samiti, Ramkunj Colony, Sepau Road, Dholpur, Rajasthan were fraudulently replaced in the file of Ministry of HRD by the office bearer of the Samiti.	Charge sheet has been filed in the court on 21.11.2011.
		4. Shri Prashant Mishra, District Co-ordinator, Mid-Day-Meal, Mainpuri	Shri Suresh Sharma, Chairman, Gram Chetana Seva Samiti, Ramkunj Colony, Sepau Road, Dholpur (Rajasthan).		
		5. Shri Vivek Sudharshan, Secretary, NGO M/s SEARCH	Gram Chetana Seva Samiti, Ramkunj Colony, Sepau Road, Dholpur (Rajasthan).		

### Construction of Classrooms

3324. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:  
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:  
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

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

- (a) whether there is a shortage of approximately 14 lakh classrooms in schools across the country;
- (b) if so, the number of classrooms whose construction has been approved by the Government; and
- (c) the time by which these classrooms will be constructed, and the funds released by the Government for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Consequent upon the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 becoming operative, the gross requirement of Additional Classrooms (ACRs) at elementary stage was estimated at the national level at 14.23 lakh. This estimate was based on school enrolments for 2007-08, and included the requirement of classrooms in new/existing schools based on projected enrolments for 2011, as well as Office-cum-Head Teachers' room. In 2010-11 and 2011-12, 4.97 lakh ACRs and 0.37 lakh Office-cum-Head Teachers' rooms have been sanctioned as per State-wise list enclosed as Statement. The ACRs are sanctioned as per State proposals in the Annual Work Plan and Budget for each year.

(c) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a total of 16.01 lakh classrooms have been sanctioned since inception, including 4.98 lakh ACRs sanctioned in 2010-11 and 2011-12. A total of 14.10 lakh classrooms, representing 88% are reportedly completed and in progress as on 30.9.2011. An amount of Rs. 11517.10 crore has been approved for 2011-12 for construction of ACRs. There is an overall ceiling of 33% of the annual

outlay for construction of civil works under SSA, and the requirement of civil works is met in a phased manner. In the case of districts with infrastructure gaps exceeding 3000 classrooms, there is provision for relaxation of the civil works ceiling upto 50% of the district outlay. The States/UTs have been advised to expedite construction.

### Statement

Sl. No.	State	Approved in 2010-11 and 2011-12	
		Total Additional Rooms	Total Head Teachers Rooms
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35794	308
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1436	313
3.	Assam	15961	770
4.	Bihar	123899	0
5.	Chandiarh	9535	7167
6.	Goa	0	4
7.	Gujarat	24262	0
8.	Haryana	10099	23
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1192	49
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5166	1167
11.	Jharkhand	39603	1589
12.	Karnataka	7921	2717
13.	Kerala	1289	315
14.	Madhya Pradesh	38174	12460
15.	Maharashtra	24662	0
16.	Meghalaya	2060	0

1	2	3	4
17. Manipur		2081	0
18. Mizoram		736	0
19. Nagaland		231	0
20. Odisha		19701	649
21. Punjab		6228	403
22. Rajasthan		14502	0
23. Sikkim		82	0
24. Tamil Nadu		6299	1203
25. Tripura		1584	776
26. Uttar Pradesh		57939	0
27. Uttarakhand		824	415
28. West Bengal		44990	7258
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		86	0
30. Chandigarh		70	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		208	0
32. Daman and Diu		23	24
33. Delhi		543	0
34. Lakshadweep		3	5
35. Puducherry		48	33
Total		497231	37648

[English]

#### New Technical Institutes

3325. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the

Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new technical institutes sanctioned during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE);

(b) the number of proposals pending for sanction;

(c) the number of institutes that have been sanctioned during the above period for Bihar;

(d) whether the Government has asked AICTE to minimize the sanction procedure keeping in mind the quality of the institutes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

#### SCs/STs Literacy Rate

3326. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether it is fact that acute economic deprivations and social disabilities accentuate the problem of illiteracy among Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, whether lack of communication, inaccessibility of their habitations, scattered population, lack of adequate institutional infrastructure made the problem of illiteracy more difficult;

(c) if so, the facts thereof;

(d) the present rate of literacy of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to improve the literacy rate among the disadvantaged

sections of society and to provide adequate institutional infrastructure to meet the constitutional obligations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam As per 2001 Census, the literacy rate amongst SCs (7+ age group and above) was 54.69% and amongst STs (7 years and above) was 47.10% against the National Literacy rate (7+ age group and above) of 64.84%.

(d) As SC/ST-wise data of Census of 2011 is not yet released, a Statement indicating the State-wise illiteracy rate (7+ age group) of SCs and STs, based on 2001 Census data, is enclosed.

(e) Government have enacted the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 and launched Saakshar Bharat, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, to raise literacy level, specially female literacy in the age group of 6-14 years and 15 years and above respectively in the country. The prime focus of Saakshar Bharat is on women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other disadvantaged sections of the society. SCs comprise 20% and STs comprise 11.4% of the total targeted beneficiaries under Saakshar Bharat programme. For each focus group, there is an explicit approach and strategy. The programme provides for setting-up of Adult Education Centres (AECs) at Gram Panchayat level, preferably in areas dominated by SCs/STs and other disadvantages group to provide institutional, managerial and resource support to literacy and life long education at grass root level. AECs are manned by two Coordinators (Preraks) who should preferably be from marginalized groups (SCs/STs/Minorities).

**Statement**

*State-wise illiteracy rate of SCs and STs*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Literacy Rate (7+ age group)	
		SC	ST
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53.52	37.04

1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	67.64	49.62
3.	Assam	66.78	62.52
4.	Bihar	28.47	28.17
5.	Chhattisgarh	63.96	52.09
6.	Goa	71.92	55.88
7.	Gujarat	70.50	47.74
8.	Haryana	55.45	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	70.31	65.50
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	59.03	37.46
11.	Jharkhand	37.56	40.67
12.	Karnataka	52.87	48.27
13.	Kerala	82.66	64.35
14.	Madhya Pradesh	57.58	41.16
15.	Maharashtra	71.90	55.21
16.	Manipur	72.32	65.85
17.	Meghalaya	56.27	61.34
18.	Mizoram	89.20	89.34
19.	Nagaland	—	65.95
20.	Odisha	55.53	37.37
21.	Punjab	56.22	—
22.	Rajasthan	52.24	44.66
23.	Sikkim	63.04	67.14
24.	Tamil Nadu	63.19	41.53

1	2	3	4
25. Tripura		74.68	56.48
26. Uttarakhand		63.40	63.23
27. Uttar Pradesh		46.27	35.13
28. West Bengal		59.04	43.40
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		—	66.79
30. Chandigarh		57.66	—
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		78.25	41.24
32. Daman and Diu		85.13	63.42
33. Delhi		70.85	—
34. Lakshadweep		—	86.14
35. Puducherry		69.12	—
All India		54.69	47.10

*Source:* Based on data of 2001 Census.

### **Online Entrance Examination**

3327. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that a number of higher educational institutions in the country are not conducting online entrance examinations;

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

(c) whether the Government is considering to lay down any norms for the conduct of these examinations;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has undertaken any study of the hardships being faced by the handicapped, weaker section and rural area's students; and

(f) if so, the details thereof including the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) While a large number of higher educational institutions in the country are not conducting common entrance examination, no centralized information in regard to such institutions is being maintained.

(c) and (d) As the Examination Bodies in the country enjoy functional autonomy in regard to the methodology and conduct of entrance examinations held under the purview, the Ministry of Human Resource Development does not propose to lay down any norms for the conduct of online entrance examinations.

(e) and (f) According to the information furnished by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), which is conducting examinations for AIEEE, 2012, the online examination is being offered by it only on optional basis. The AICTE, which has proposed to conduct Common Management Aptitude Test (CMAT) for admission to AICTE approved institutions for pursuing management programmes, is conducting the test in 61 centers, spanning ten days, with requisite support to the physically disabled persons.

### **Agreement on Terrorist Attacks**

3328. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:  
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has signed or proposes to sign any agreement with other countries in the wake of increasing terrorist attacks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) As part of our efforts to combat the menace of international terrorism, Joint Working Groups (JWGs) on Counter Terrorism have been established with 25 countries and 2 regional organizations. The JWG meetings provide a forum for counter-terrorism cooperation through sharing information and assessments regarding global and regional terror threats, training and capacity building, promoting cooperation in counter-terrorism relation technologies and equipment, combating terror finance and illicit narcotics, and strengthening of multilateral efforts in the area of counter-terrorism.

The JWGs have served as a useful platform for cooperation in counter-terrorism through sharing mutual threat perceptions, assessing the regional security situation, coordinating approaches and action, and addressing common concerns such as drug-trafficking, financing of terrorism, bio-terrorism, aviation security, cyber security, law enforcement, mutual legal assistance and extradition.

[Translation]

#### Pay to Teachers

3329. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of teachers in coal mine regions are not getting regular pay;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (c) Education is the subject of the State Government, Coal India and its subsidiary companies do not run any Educational Institutions. As part of Corporate Social Responsibility

(CSR), Coal India and its subsidiary companies are providing financial assistance and infrastructure to some Educational Institutions. There is no employer-employee relationship between the teachers and the Management of Coal India Limited.

[Translation]

#### Private Courier Services

3330. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether there is no Governmental control on private courier services in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints against the private courier service providers during the last three years and the current year;

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

(e) the action taken by the Government against the erring courier service providers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No, Madam. The Department of Post, as Government of India has no control over private courier services in the country.

(b) There is no provision in Indian Post Office Act, 1898 for exercising control over private courier services in the country. However, a draft Post Office Bill which proposes to address issues raised in (a) above is under consideration of Government.

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



[English]

**Financial Assistance to Telecom  
Companies**

3331. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telecom companies including BSNL has sought financial assistance from the Government to meet their operational costs;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for restructuring/reviving BSNL and MTNL; and

(d) the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) BSNL has submitted a proposal to the Department of Telecommunications seeking financial assistance to run commercially unviable services. The proposal is being examined in this Department.

(c) and (d) Department of Telecommunications (DoT) regularly reviews the performance of BSNL and MTNL to improve their financial health. Some of steps taken/being taken by BSNL/MTNL for restructuring/reviving to improve their financial health are as follows:—

**BSNL**

- Optimizing CAPEX and OPEX through convergence and consolidation of infrastructure.
- Strengthening of stable revenue streams through concerted focus on broadband and enterprise business with major focus on Government projects.

- Focussing on the revenue from top 100 Cities for monitoring purpose.
- Sustained operational focus on customer care, service delivery, service assurance, revenue management and asset management.
- Aggressive push on Data usage and value added services.
- Clear cut segregation of commercial activities from social obligation to ensure sustainable growth.
- Progressive migration of current network to Next generation network thereby ensuring convergence, consolidation and seamless delivery of various services to end customers across different technologies.

**MTNL**

- Optimizing CAPEX and OPEX through convergence and consolidation of infrastructure.
- Sustained operational focus on customer care, service delivery, service assurance, revenue management and asset management.
- Progressive migration of current network to Next generation network thereby ensuring convergence, consolidation and seamless delivery of various services to end customers across different technologies.

**Cargo Hubs**

3332. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified the cities in various States for setting up more cargo hubs in the country;

(b) if so, whether any assessment of the cost of each cargo hub has been made;

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

(d) the number of cargo hubs where work is in progress at present;

(e) whether the Government is procuring new cargo planes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) The Government does not have any proposal to set up exclusive Cargo hubs.

(d) A cargo hub at Nagpur Airport.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

#### Cases inquired by CBI

3333. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases enquired by Central Bureau

of Investigation (CBI) in Assam during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of cases in which CBI has filed the charge sheets; and

(c) the number of pending cases 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) During the last 3 years, i.e. 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011 (till 30.11.2011) CBI has registered 127 cases (113 Regular Cases (RC) and 14 Preliminary Enquiries (PE) in Assam. Out of 113 RCs, 84 RCs have been disposed of from investigation and 29 RCs are still pending under various stages of investigation. Out of 14 PEs, 12 PEs, have been disposed of. The year-wise breakup of the cases and the nature of their disposal is enclosed as Statement.

(b) Out of 84 RCs disposed of from investigation, the CBI has filed charge-sheet in 60 cases.

(c) 29 RCs and 02 PEs are pending under various stages of investigation.

#### Statement

##### 1. Regular Cases (RCs)

Year	No. of Cases Registered	Disposal of Cases				Cases under Investigation
		Charge sheet filed	Referred for Regular Departmental Action	Referred for Suitable Action	Closed	
2008	34	23	5	2	4	0
2009	29	19	5	0	5	0
2010	24	15	1	0	2	6
2011 (up-to 31.10.2011)	26	3	0	0	0	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>29</b>

## 2. Preliminary Enquiries (PEs)

Year	No. of PEs Registered	Disposals			Pending Enquiry
		Converted into RCs	Closed	Referred for Regular Departmental Action	
2008	2	0	0	2	0
2009	1	0	1	0	0
2010	6	1	5	0	0
2011 (Upto 31.10.2011)	5	1	0	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>

[Translation]

### Air Services from Small Airports

3334. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started proposes to start air services from small airports in the country;

(b) the names of small airports from which air services have been started during each of the last three years and the current year and the sectors in which these services have been started;

(c) the airport-wise expenses incurred thereon;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any survey in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) At present, scheduled air services are available to/from 82 airports which includes places of religious importance and tourist destinations (Statement-IV). Operations in domestic sector have been deregulated and flights are being operated by concerned airlines on the basis of commercial viability subject to adherence of Route Dispersal Guidelines. Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieving better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country including North-East region. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability while complying with Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG).

(b) The names of new airports from where air services started since 2008.

2008 — Latur, Nanded and Nasik.

2009 — Ludhiana, Salem and Tezpur.

2010 — Mysore.

2011 — Agra, Panthnagar and Kolapur.

(c) Details of works completed and in progress in respect of 35 non-metro airports and 26 other airports, where modernization/development works have been undertaken are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II. Allocation made for Aerodrome works in 2011-12 is

Rs. 2118.15 crores and expenditure upto October, 2011 was Rs. 778.45 crores. Airport-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) and (e) 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.

### Statement-I

#### Completed Works

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Amount Sanctioned	Status	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
<b>EASTERN REGION</b>				
1.	<b>Bhubaneswar</b>			
	Extension of Runway	14.75	100%	Work Completed
	Expansion of Apron, Strengthening of Existing Apron and Taxiway, Construction of Additional Taxiway and Associated Works	13.00	100%	Work Completed
2.	<b>Cooch Behar</b>			
	Construction of New Terminal Building	12.46	100%	Work Completed
3.	<b>Gaya</b>			
	Construction of New Terminal Building and Allie Structure	62.52	100%	Work Completed
4.	<b>Jharsuguda</b>			
	Installation of MSSR Building at Jharsuguda	6.00	100%	Work Completed
5.	<b>Kolkata</b>			
	Extension of Secondary Runway 01 L-19R by 431 mtrs.	100.00	100%	Work Completed

1	2	3	4	5
6.	<b>Patna</b>			
	Re-carpeting of Runway, Taxiway and Apron and Allied Works at JPNI Airport	23.08	100%	Work Completed
7.	<b>Portblair</b>			
	Expansion of Apron and Additional Taxiway	34.38	100%	Work Completed
8.	<b>Raipur</b>			
	Strengthening and Extension of Apron	6.85	100%	Work Completed
9.	<b>Ranchi</b>			
	Expansion of Apron and Construction of link Taxiway including Strengthening of Existing Apron	15.78	100%	Work Completed
	Resurfacing of Runway	15.07	100%	Work Completed
<b>NORTH EASTERN REGION</b>				
10.	<b>Agartala</b>			
	Expansion of Terminal Complex and AC for entire Terminal Complex	27.61	100%	Work Completed
	Expansion and Strengthening of Apron	18.66	100%	Work Completed
	Strengthening of Existing Runway	35.83	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of New Technical Building	6.00	100%	Work Completed
11.	<b>Barapani (Shillong)</b>			
	Construction of New Terminal Building and Expansion of Apron	29.70	100%	Work Completed
12.	<b>Bagdogra</b>			
	Expansion of Apron	20.70	100%	Work Completed
13.	<b>Dibrugarh</b>			
	Construction of New Terminal Building including Land Acquisition	71.71	100%	Work Completed
	Strengthening of Existing Runway and Taxiway	17.74	100%	Work Completed

1	2	3	4	5
14.	<b>Dimapur</b>			
	Resurfacing of Runway	10.27	100%	Work Completed
	Expansion of Apron and Construction of link Taxiway	13.35	100%	Work Completed
15.	<b>Guwahati</b>			
	Extension of Runway and Construction of New Apron with Link Taxiway	60.83	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of Isolation Aircraft Parking Stand	14.15	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of Boundary Wall in the Newly Acquired Land for Runway Extension and Construction of New Apron	8.95	100%	Work Completed
	Filling of the Newly Acquired Area for International Terminal Building (Phase-I)	29.78	100%	Work Completed
16.	<b>Imphal</b>			
	Resurfacing of Runway, Construction of Isolation Bay, Extension of Apron and Link Taxiway	21.00	100%	Work Completed
17.	<b>Lilabari</b>			
	Construction of New Terminal Building	18.46	100%	Work Completed
18.	<b>Silchar</b>			
	Extension of Runway, Acquisition of Land and Construction of Boundary Wall	41.49	100%	Work Completed
<b>NORTHERN REGION</b>				
19.	<b>Amritsar</b>			
	Modular Expansion of Terminal Building (Phase-III)	117.36	100%	Work Completed
20.	<b>Chandigarh</b>			
	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	77.97	100%	Work Completed
21.	<b>Dehradun</b>			
	Construction of Runway	44.50	100%	Work Completed

1	2	3	4	5
	Construction of Control Tower Cum Technical Block	6.78	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of New Terminal Building and Allied Works	34.65	100%	Work Completed
22.	<b>Jaiselmer</b>			
	Construction of Apron and Taxi Track	9.94	100%	Work Completed
23.	<b>Jaipur</b>			
	Construction of New International Terminal Complex	94.87	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of New Apron and Taxiway	30.32	100%	Work Completed
24.	<b>Khajuraho</b>			
	Extension of Runway to 7500	21.78	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of New Apron and Taxiway	13.47	100%	Work Completed
25.	<b>Kullu</b>			
	Construction of New Terminal Building and Pavement Works	10.00	100%	Work Completed
26.	<b>Lucknow</b>			
	Resurfacing of Taxitrack and Extension of Apron, Isolation Bay	11.81	100%	Work Completed
	Extension of Runway to 9000 ft. and Strengthening of Existing Runway including Associated Works	32.00	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of New Apron, Taxiway	41.30	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	129.38	100%	Work Completed
27.	<b>Ludhiana</b>			
	Resurfacing of Existing Runway, Taxiway and Apron	9.80	100%	Work Completed
28.	<b>Srinagar</b>			
	Expansion and Modification of Terminal Building Complex	101.33	100%	Work Completed
	Expansion of Apron Phase-II	26.25	100%	Work Completed

1	2	3	4	5
<b>29. Udaipur</b>				
	Contraction of New Terminal Building	77.44	100%	Work Completed
	Extension and Strengthening of Runway and Allied Works	44.31	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of Control Tower and Technical Block	9.38	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of Mew Fire Station	3.00	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of Apron including link Taxiway (Phase-II)	7.76	100%	Work Completed
<b>30. Varanasi</b>				
	Strengthening of Existing Runway and Provision of Shoulders	31.43	100%	Work Completed
	Extension and Strengthening at Apron and Extension of Runway	40.00	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building Including Aerobridge	139.40	100%	Work Completed
<b>WESTERN REGION</b>				
<b>31. Ahmedabad</b>				
	Construction of New International Terminal Building Phase-I and II and Apron	291.00	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of New Departure Block for Domestic Terminal Building at C.A. Ahmedabad	46.09	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of Isolation Bay and Parallel Taxi-Track with rapid exit Taxiway at S.V.P. Airport, Ahmedabad	16.05	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of New Arrival Block	56.94	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of New Apron	10.96	100%	Work Completed.
<b>32. Aurangabad</b>				
	Construction of New Apron and Allied Works	99.67	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of New Terminal Building		100%	Work Completed
	Extension of Runway	25.68	100%	Work Completed



1	2	3	4	5
33.	<b>Bhopal</b>			
	Construction of New Expandable Modular Terminal Building at Raja Bhoj Airport, Bhopal	135.04	100%	Work Completed
	Extension of Runway and Land Acquisition Runway 12 Beginning	52.10	100%	Work. Completed
	Construction of New Apron and Associated Works	63.78	100%	Work Completed
34.	<b>Gondia</b>			
	Construction of New Passenger Lounge, Control Tower, Fire Station, Boundary Wall, Residential Quarters and other Ancillary Works	41.75	100%	Work Completed
	Extension and Strengthening of Runway	40.95	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of Parallel Taxiway	18.32	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of NIATAM	52.33	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of 2 Nos. additional Hangers	8.00	100%	Work Completed
35.	<b>Indore</b>			
	Construction of New Terminal Building	135.60	100%	Work Completed
	Expansion and Strengthening of Runway and Construction of Isolation Bay and Taxiway	79.86	100%	Work Completed
36.	<b>Nagpur</b>			
	Expansion and Modification of Terminal, Building for International Operations	43.00	100%	Work Completed
37.	<b>Pune</b>			
	Extension and Modification of Terminal Building at Pune Airport	9630	100%	Work Completed
38.	<b>Surat</b>			
	Construction of New Terminal Building ATC MT Pool, Fire Station, Boundary Wall, Road etc.	65.00	100%	Work Completed

1	2	3	4	5
	Extension/Strengthening/Widening of Runway, Apron and Allied Works	42.00	100%	Work Completed
<b>SOUTHERN REGION</b>				
39.	<b>Chennai</b>			
	Construction of Aerolink and Provision of Travellator and Aerobridge for Bay No. 24, 25 and 29	49.20	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of Perimeter Wall for AAI Land at Runway 07 at Chennai Airport.	5.50	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of 4 Nos. Night Parking Stand for B-747, Aircraft with a cConnecting TWY	29.45	100%	Work Completed
40.	<b>Calicut</b>			
	Resurfacing of Runway and Allied Works	26.97	100%	Work Completed
	Expansion and Modification of International Terminal Building including Electrical Packages	89.48	100%	Work Completed
41.	<b>Coimbatore</b>			
	Expansion and Modification of Terminal Building	78.00	100%	Work Completed
	Extension of Runway	42.00	100%	Work Completed
	Construction of Part Parallel Taxiway and Expansion of Apron	41.51	100%	Work Completed
42.	<b>Cuddapah</b>			
	C/o Runway, Taxiway, Apron and Allied Works	26.12	100%	Work Completed
43.	<b>Madurai</b>			
	C/o of New Integrated Terminal Building and Allied Works	128.76	100%	Work Completed
	Strengthening and Extension of Runway and Allied Works	35.25	100%	Work Completed
44.	<b>Managalore</b>			
	C/o New Terminal Building	147.01	100%	Work, Completed

1	2	3	4	5
	C/o Apron		100%	Work Completed
45.	<b>Mysore</b>			
	Development of Mysore Airport Pavement Work, NTB, Technical Block, Control Tower Cum Fire Station and Allied Works	69.29	100%	Work Completed
46.	<b>Puducherry</b>			
	Development of Puducherry Airport SH: C/o Runway	24.34	100%	Work Completed
47.	<b>Rajamundry</b>			
	Construction of New Terminal Building including Car Park	43.29	100%	Work Completed
48.	<b>Triupati</b>			
	Resurfacing and Strengthening of Runway, Taxi-Track, Apron, Isolation Bay etc.	17.30	100%	Work Completed
49.	<b>Trichy</b>			
	Extension of Apron, C/o New Apron and Taxi-Track	17.76	100%	Work Completed
	C/o New Terminal Building	74.7	100%	Work Completed
	Strengthening and Extension of Runway	25.94	100%	Work Completed
50.	<b>Trivandrum</b>			
	Construction of New International Terminal Complex across the Runway on Chackai side. C/o NITB and other Services	245.58	100%	Work Completed
51.	<b>Vizag</b>			
	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	94.94	100%	Work Completed
52.	<b>Vijayawada</b>			
	Extension of Runway	47.87	100%	Work Completed

**Statement-II***Completed Progress*

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Amount Sanctioned	Status	The time by which likely to be completed
1	2	3	4	5
<b>EASTERN REGION</b>				
1.	<b>Bhubaneswar</b>			
	Construction of New, Integrated Passenger Terminal Building	145.54	48%	June-12
2.	<b>Kolkata</b>			
	C/o Integrated Passenger Terminal Building at NSCBI Airport, Kolkata (Phase-I)	2325.00	83%	March-12
3.	<b>Portblair</b>			
	Construction of Hangar, Annexe. Building, Apron and Link Taxiway etc.	5.34	24%	July-12
4.	<b>Ranchi</b>			
	Construction of New Integrated Passenger Terminal Building	137.79	89%	April-12
5.	<b>Raipur</b>			
	Construction of New Expandable Modular Integrated Terminal Building	135.72	83.5%	May-12
<b>NORTH EASTERN REGION</b>				
6.	<b>Agartala</b>			
	Construction of Control Tower	9.67	60%	March-12
7.	<b>Imphal</b>			
	Construction of New Apron	11.83	56%	July-12

1	2	3	4	5
8.	<b>Pakyong</b>			
	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	49%	December-12
<b>NORTHERN REGION</b>				
9	<b>Jaisalmer</b>			
	Construction of Terminal Building and Car Park	81.00	88%	December-11
10.	<b>Jammu</b>			
	Extension of Apron	15.00	30%	March-12 (80% Progress)
11.	<b>Khajuraho</b>			
	Construction of New Terminal Building	75.32	46%	August-12
<b>WESTERN REGION</b>				
12.	<b>Gondia</b>			
	Extension of Runway	42.19	7%	December-12
	Construction of IInd Module of Passenger lounge	12.97	50%	December-12
13.	<b>Goa</b>			
	New International Terminal, Car Park, Extension of Apron and Allied Works	330.02	30%	December-12
14.	<b>Jalgaon</b>			
	Development of Jalgaon Airport	20.00	88%	December-11
15.	<b>Vadodara</b>			
	Construction of New Terminal Building	115.97	2.5%	June-13
<b>SOUTHERN REGION</b>				
16.	<b>Cuddapah</b>			
	Construction of New Modular Terminal Building	40.40	46%	March-12

1	2	3	4	5
<b>17. Chennai</b>				
	Construction of New Terminal Building	1808.00	90%	December-11
	Extension of Secondary Runway 12-30 by 1032 mtrs, Construction of Parking Bays, Parallel Taxiway etc.		100%	Work Completed
	Construction of RCC/Pre/Stressed Bridge across River Adyar		100%	Work Completed
	Construction of Integrated Cargo Complex Phase-III	144.84	82%	December-11
<b>18. Puducherry</b>				
	Construction of Passenger Terminal Building	29.87	55%	March-12
<b>19. Tirupati</b>				
	Construction of New Apron	174.00	57.10%	March-12
	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building		5.90%	March-13

**Statement-III**

*Station-wise Capital Expenditure for Eastern  
Region upto October-11 (2011-12)*

**Aerodrome Works**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Annual Plan BE – 2011-12	Expenditure upto October, (2011-12)	1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4				
1.	Behala	3.08	0.48	5.	Deoghar	0.05	0.00
2.	Bhubneshwar	41.97	12.29	6.	Jharsuguda	1.55	0.00
3.	Cooch Behar	2.00	0.00	7.	Malda	0.01	0.00
4.	Gaya	2.11	0.00	8.	Patna	0.01	0.05
				9.	Portblair	4.51	0.55
				10.	Raipur	42.30	11.37
				11.	Ranchi	36.51	8.23
				12.	RHQ Schemes Kolkata Airport	28.00	6.64
				13.	Including Project	715.00	313.32
					<b>Total</b>	<b>877.10</b>	<b>352.94</b>

*Station-wise Capital Expenditure for Western  
Region upto October-11 (2011-12)*

**Aerodrome Works**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Annual Plan 2011-12	Expenditure upto October, 11 (2011-12)
1	2	3	4
1.	Ahmedabad	23.56	0.39
2.	Akola	0.05	0.00
3.	Aurangabad	2.11	0.00
4.	Belgaum	0.06	0.00
5.	Bhavnagar	0.02	0.00
6.	Bhopal	13.05	0.44
7.	Goa	57.01	23.68
8.	Gondia	32.10	7.87
9.	Indore	15.09	20.49
10.	Jabalpur	1.12	0.00
11.	Jamnagar	0.01	0.00
12.	Juhu	0.03	0.00
13.	Kandla	0.01	0.00
14.	Mumbai	2.60	0.08
15.	Nagpur	1.01	0.00
16.	Pune	5.00	0.06
17.	Rajkot	0.02	0.00
18.	Surat	8.55	0.41

1	2	3	4
19.	Vadodara	10.05	0.00
20.	Jalgaon	5.00	16.21
21.	RHQ Scheme	28.55	15.70
Total			
Total		205.00	85.33

*Station-wise Capital Expenditure for Southern  
Region upto October-11 (2011-12)*

**Aerodrome Works**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Annual Plan 2011-12	Expenditure upto October, 11 (2011-12)
1	2	3	4
1.	Agatti	0.30	0.09
2.	Bengaluru	0.10	0.00
3.	Calicut	0.16	0.29
4.	Chennai	1.00	0.52
5.	Coimbatore	10.06	11.85
6.	Cuddapah	5.50	2.16
7.	Hubli	0.00	0.00
8.	Hyderabad	0.01	0.02
9.	Madurai	3.08	0.14
10.	Mangalore	0.31	0.00
11.	Mysore	2.05	0.00
12.	Puducherry	12.01	0.64

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
13.	Rajahmundry	10.25	3.28	5.	Chandigarh	9.00	8.70
14.	Tirupathi	15.50	2.48	6.	Dehradun	1.00	0.00
15.	Trichy	0.05	0.00	7.	Delhi	18.80	5.46
16.	Trivandrum	0.03	3.53	8.	Halwara	0.01	0.27
17.	Tuticorin	0.02	0.00	9.	Jaiselmer	12.00	8.72
18.	Vellore	0.01	0.00	10.	Jaipur	28.21	0.13
19.	Vijayawada	0.60	0.00	11.	Jammu	9.37	0.00
20.	Visakhapatnam	0.00	0.05	12.	Jodhpur	0.10	0.00
21.	RHQ Schemes	56.46	10.31	13.	Kanpur	1.00	0.00
22.	Chennai Airport including Project	505.00	198.98	14.	Khajuraho	18.10	2.87
Total		622.50	234.33	15.	Kullu	0.50	0.00
<i>Station-wise Capital Expenditure for Northern Region upto October-11 (2011-12)</i>				16.	Leh	0.60	0.00
<b>Aerodrome Works</b>				17.	Lucknow	24.01	10.80
(Rs. in crores)				18.	Ludhiana	0.00	0.00
Sl. No.	Particulars	Annual Plan 2011-12	Expenditure upto October, 11 (2011-12)	19.	Mohali	5.00	0.01
1	2	3	4	20.	Pantnagar	0.10	0.00
1.	Ajmer	0.50	0.00	21.	Srinagar	6.00	1.97
2.	Amritsar	13.62	3.92	22.	Shimla	1.00	0.00
3.	Bikaner	2.00	0.26	23.	Udaipur	0.10	0.81
4.	Bhatinda	3.00	1.18	24.	Varanasi	6.00	9.67
				25.	Airports in NR	0.05	0.00
				26.	RHQ Schemes	32.00	22.35
				Total		192.07	77.14



*Station-wise Capital Expenditure for North-Eastern  
Region upto October-11 (2011-12)*

				1	2	3	4
<b>Aerodrome Works</b>				9.	Itanagar	1.10	0.00
(Rs. in crores)				10.	Jorhat	0.36	0.22
Sl. No.	Particulars	Annual Plan 2011-12	Expenditure upto October, 11 (2011-12)	11.	Kailashahar	0.01	0.00
1	2	3	4	12.	Kamalpur	0.01	0.00
				13.	Passighat	0.01	0.00
				14.	Pakyong (Sikkim)	80.00	10.66
1.	Agartala	9.20	1.86	15.	Rupsi	0.01	0.00
2.	Bagdogra	0.70	0.41	16.	Silchar	7.03	0.60
3.	Barapani	10.10	0.00	17.	Tezu	12.00	1.61
4.	Cheithu (Kohima)	0.55	0.00	18.	Tezpur	0.00	0.00
5.	Dibrugarh	17.01	1.11	19.	Tura	0.01	0.00
6.	Dimapur	2.50	0.01	20.	Ziro	0.01	0.00
7.	Guwahati	3.90	0.41	21.	RHQ Schemes	31.08	11.57
8.	Imphal	5.89	0.16	Total		181.48	28.61

**Statement-IV**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Names of the Cities Airlinked
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad, Rajamundry, Tirupati, Vijayawada Vizag
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
3.	Assam	Dibrugarh, Guwahati, Jorhat, Lilabari, Silchar, Tezpur
4.	Bihar	Patna, Gaya
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
6.	Delhi	Delhi

1	2	3
7.	Goa	Goa
8.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Kandla, Porbandar, Rajkot, Surat, Vadodara
9.	Haryana	—
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala, Kullu, Shimla
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu, Leh, Srinagar, Thoise
12.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
13.	Karnataka	Benlaguru, Belgaum, Hubli, Mangalore, Mysore
14.	Kerala	Calicut, Cochin, Trivandrum
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Jabaipur, Khajuraho
16.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad, Mumbai, Kolhapur, Nagpur, Nanded, Pune
17.	Manipur	Imphal
18.	Meghalaya	Shillong
19.	Mizoram	Aizwal
20.	Nagaland	Dimapur
21.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar
22.	Punjab	Amritsar, Ludhiana
23.	Rajasthan	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur
24.	Sikkim	—
25.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy, Tuticorin
26.	Tripura	Agartala
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Kanpur, Kucknow, Varanasi
28.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun, Pantnagar
29.	West Bengal	Bagdogra, Kolkata

1	2	3
<b>Union Territories</b>		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Portblair
2.	Lakshadweep Island	Agatti
3.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
4.	Dadra and Nagar Havlei	—
5.	Daman and Diu	Diu
6.	Puducherry	—

[English]

#### MRO in Maharashtra

3335. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal has been received by Maharashtra Airport Development Corporation (MADC) from Aero Turbine India Ltd. (ATIL) to establish private Maintenance Repairing and Overhauling (MRO) Unite in Maharashtra (Mehan Nagpur); and

(b) if so, the status of the proposal and the location where it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Maharashtra Airport Development Corporation (MADC) has informed that a company named M/S Aero India Turbines India Ltd. had approached MADC in June, 2011 for allotment of 36.46 acres of land to develop Maintenance Repairing and Overhauling (MRO) Unit at Nagpur. As required by MADC, a firm commitment for the required land alongwith the payment of the lease premium has not been made by the said company.

#### Norms for BPL Daily Income

3336. SHRI AJAY KUMAR:

SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the norms of daily income fixed by the Government for determining poverty line and BPL families in rural and urban areas;

(b) whether the Government has used globally acceptable Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) norms to define poverty;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the norms of daily income fixed for the BPL families and poverty line by the Government is sufficient;

(e) if so, the State-wise number of people benefited from this scheme; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (f) The poverty line is defined by the Planning Commission on the basis of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) as the criterion. The number and proportion of persons living below the poverty line (BPL) are computed using the data from Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer

Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) with an interval of approximately five years. The methodology for estimation of poverty has been reviewed from time to time. The Planning Commission constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar in December, 2005. The Tendulkar Committee submitted its report in December, 2009, in which MPCE of Rs. 447 for rural areas and Rs. 579 for urban areas was recommended as the poverty line at 2004-05 prices, which was accepted by the Planning Commission. These poverty lines vary from State to State because of price differentials. The Tendulkar Committee has mentioned in its report that the proposed poverty lines have been validated by checking the adequacy of actual private expenditure per capita near the poverty lines on food, education and health by comparing them with normative expenditures consistent with nutritional, educational and health outcomes. The Tendulkar Committee has also stated:—

*"It may be noted that although those near the poverty line in urban areas continue to afford the original calorie norm of 2100 per capita per day, their actual observed calorie intake from 61st Round of NSS of is 1776 calories per capita. This actual intake is very close to the revised calorie intake norm of 1770 per capita per day currently recommended for India by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Actual observed calorie intake of those near the new poverty line in rural areas (1999 calories per capita) is higher than the FAO norm."*

The Planning Commission estimates poverty lines and poverty ratios for the years for which Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure have been conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). These surveys are conducted quinquennially. After 2004-05, this survey has been conducted in 2009-10 the results of which are now available. A final view on the methodology for measuring poverty in future can be taken inter-alia on the basis of 2009-10 NSSO survey and by taking into consideration all relevant indicia of poverty as identified by experts. A holistic view as to the approach to poverty measurement will be taken and if considered necessary, the issue will be revisited to arrive at the most credible methodology for poverty estimation.

The Government remains totally committed to the welfare of the under-privileged and poor sections of the society and 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), Antyoday Anna Yojana (AAY), Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable Mission (JNNURM), Swarna Jyanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), etc. All these programmes and Government policies relating to inclusive economic growth aim at reducing the incidence of poverty and improving living condition of poor in the country and have made a substantial contribution in blunting the sharp edges of poverty and deprivation. State-wise reduction in percentage of persons below poverty line during 1993-94 to 2004-05 is given in the enclosed Statement.

#### Statement

*State-wise percentage of persons below poverty line for the years 1993-94 and 2004-05  
(Tendulkar Methodology)*

Sl. No.	States/UT's	Poverty Ratio 1993-94 (%)			Poverty Ratio 2004-05 (%)			Poverty reduction from 1993-94 to 2004-05 (% points)		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48.1	35.2	44.6	32.3	23.4	29.9	15.8	11.8	14.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	60	22.6	54.5	33.6	23.5	31.1	26.4	-0.9	23.4
3.	Assam	54.9	27.7	51.8	36.4	21.8	34.4	18.5	5.9	17.4
4.	Bihar	62.3	44.7	60.5	55.7	43.7	54.4	6.6	1	6.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	55.9	28.1	50.9	55.1	28.4	49.4	0.8	-0.3	1.5
6.	Delhi	16.2	15.7	15.7	15.6	12.9	13.1	0.6	2.8	2.6
7.	Goa	25.5	14.6	20.8	28.1	22.2	25	-2.6	-7.6	-4.2
8.	Gujarat	43.1	28	37.8	39.1	20.1	31.8	4	7.9	6
9.	Haryana	40	24.2	35.9	24.8	22.4	24.1	15.2	1.8	11.8
10.	Himachal Pradesh	36.7	13.6	34.6	25	4.6	22.9	11.7	9	11.7
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	32.5	6.9	26.3	14.1	10.4	13.2	18.4	-3.5	13.1
12.	Jharkhand	65.9	41.8	60.7	51.6	23.8	45.3	14.3	18	15.4
13.	Karnataka	56.6	34.2	49.5	37.5	25.9	33.4	19.1	8.3	16.1
14.	Kerala	33.9	23.9	31.3	20.2	18.4	19.7	13.7	5.5	11.6
15.	Madhya Pradesh	49	31.8	44.6	53.6	35.1	48.6	-4.6	-3.3	-4
16.	Maharashtra	59.3	30.3	47.8	47.9	25.6	38.1	11.4	4.7	9.7
17.	Manipur	64.4	67.2	65.1	39.3	34.5	38	25.1	32.7	27.1
18.	Meghalaya	38	23	35.2	14	24.7	16.1	24	-1.7	19.1
19.	Mizoram	16.6	6.3	11.8	23	7.9	15.3	-6.4	-1.6	-3.5
20.	Nagaland	20.1	21.8	20.4	10	4.3	9	10.1	17.5	11.4
21.	Odisha	63	34.5	59.1	60.8	37.6	57.2	2.2	-3.1	1.9
22.	Puducherry	28.1	32.4	30.9	22.9	9.9	14.1	5.2	22.5	16.8
23.	Punjab	20.3	27.2	22.4	22.1	18.7	20.9	-1.8	8.5	1.5
24.	Rajasthan	40.8	29.9	38.3	35.8	29.7	34.4	5	0.2	3.9
25.	Sikkim	33	20.4	31.8	31.8	25.9	31.1	1.2	-5.5	0.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26.	Tamil Nadu	51	33.7	44.6	37.5	19.7	28.9	13.5	14	15.7
27.	Tripura	34.3	25.4	32.9	44.5	22.5	40.6	-10.2	2.9	-7.7
28.	Uttar Pradesh	50.9	38.3	48.4	42.7	34.1	40.9	8.2	4.2	7.5
29.	Uttarakhand	36.7	18.7	32	35.1	26.2	32.7	1.6	-7.5	-0.7
30.	West Bengal	42.5	31.2	39.4	38.2	24.4	34.3	4.3	6.8	5.1
	All India	50.1	31.8	45.3	41.8	25.7	37.2	8.3	6.1	8.1

### Telecom Finance Corporation

3337. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Telecom Finance Corporation to meet the financial requirements of telecom sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken in this regard so far; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to give infrastructure status to telecom sector?

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

(b) The Working Group on the Telecom Sector for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017) has recommended that Telecom Finance Corporation may be created as a vehicle to access funds at competitive rates to facilitate the funding needs of the Telecom Sector, in case of a requirement. Also, Draft New Telecom Policy-2011 has envisaged creation of a Telecom Finance Corporation as a vehicle to mobilize and channelize financing for telecom projects.

(c) The above recommendation, of the Working

Group on the Telecom Sector for the 12th Five Year Plan, is under consideration of the Government.

(d) The Working Group on the Telecom Sector for the 12th Year Plan as well as Draft New Telecom Policy (NTP)-2011 have recommended to declare Telecom Sector as Infrastructure Sector (both wireless and wireline). It has also been proposed to provide all the benefits available to infrastructure sectors to telecom sector also, in order to realize the true potential of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for development.

### Guidelines on SAARC

3338. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India wants guidelines for defining the roles of observers in the affairs of the eight nation group of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC);

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

(c) whether this issue has been raised by India during the SAARC Conference in Maldives; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) India noted that although the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Member States (SAARC) defined guidelines for Observers at SAARC at the XV SAARC Summit in August 2008 (in Colombo, Sri Lanka), the existing guidelines are brief and do not provide enough information to guide Observers in their interaction with the Member States of SAARC.

(c) Yes, Madam. India took the position at the XVII SAARC Summit, that a comprehensive review is required on all matters relating to Observers.

(d) The Addu Declaration issued at the end of the XVII SAARC Summit on November 11, 2011 States that SAARC would "undertake a comprehensive review of all matters relating to SAARC's engagement with Observers, including the question of dialogue partnership, before the next Session of the Council of Ministers in 2012".

[Translation]

#### VRS in Air India

3339. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to start Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) for pilots and other employees of Air India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has discussed the said issue with the pilots union;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented alongwith the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government proposes to review the Human Resource Policy across AI and its subsidiaries; and

(g) if so, the details of the suggestions received by the Panel/Committee in this regard alongwith the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) No proposal has been initiated.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

(f) and (g) The Government has appointed a Committee headed by retired Supreme Court Judge to look into the integration of manpower and other HR related issues. The Committee would finalise its report after interacting with employees' Unions and the Air India Management.

#### India-Vietnam Friendship

3340. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China is annoyed with India-Vietnam friendship;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Promotion of Research Work

3341. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is making any changes in syllabus of schools and colleges to promote the liking for research amongst the students 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) The National Curriculum Framework-2005 brought out by the NCERT emphasizes on promoting research interest in students. The NCF-2005 clearly States, "the curriculum must enable children to find their voices, nurture their curiosity — to do things, to ask questions and to pursue investigations, sharing and integrating their experience with school knowledge-rather than their ability to reproduce textual knowledge. Reorienting the curriculum to this end must be among our highest priorities, informing the preparation of teachers, the annual plans of schools, the design of textbooks, learning materials and teaching plans, and evaluation and examination patterns". NCF-2005 suggest significant changes in all the curricular areas viz. Science, Mathematics, Languages and Social Science. The new syllabi and textbooks for entire stage of school education in all the subject areas developed by the NCERT incorporate the concerns of NCF-2005 and provide space for learners to do investigative projects, researches and surveys.

The Central Board of School Education (CBSE) in consonance with the recommendations made by the National Curriculum framework — 2005, has adopted the curricula offered by it on the 'constructivist approach' which reinvigorates the spirit behind any Research activity. Curricular Contents offered by the Board provide adequate scope for research based activities/projects to be undertaken by groups of students under direct supervision of teachers.

UGC framed modal syllabus in 32 subjects in the year 2001 for B.Sc. and M.Sc. only. Syllabus for Colleges are made and adopted by the respective Universities only.

#### State Education Boards

3342. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:  
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

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

(a) whether several State education Boards do not recognize CBSE Institutions;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether in some states the admission of students who had studied in Kendriya Vidyalayas have not been considered; and

(d) if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) affiliated schools are recognized by all the State Education Boards.

(c) and (d) No such case has been reported either by CBSE or Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) where admission was denied by a State Education Board.

#### Visa for Haj Pilgrimage

3343. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of visas allotted to Union Government by the Government of Saudi Arabia this year for distribution amongst the Haj passengers;

(b) the number of visas distributed against the Private Tour Operators, the Central Haj Committees and Faize-e-Husaini Trust;

(c) whether the visas allotted to Private Operators include only Private Tour Operators already registered with the MEA or new entrants also causing concern to those who have applied for registration in 2008 and 2009 but could not get certificate so far; and

(d) 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) 1,70,491 visas.

(b) Government allotted a quota of 1,25,000 to Haj Committee of India and 45,491 to Private Tour Operators.

(c) Government allotted quota to old as well as new Private Tour Operators (PTOs) in accordance with the Haj 2011 PTO Policy.

(d) Details of (c) above are available at the website of the Haj Committee of India, [www.hajcommittee.com](http://www.hajcommittee.com).

#### Open Sky Policy

3344. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of Open Sky Policy;

(b) the names of the carriers operating under the Scheme since January, 2010 with their routes/coverage;

(c) whether the Government has granted traffic rights to Kingfisher Airlines to operate flights in seven new global sectors;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the flight capacity of each Airline; and

(e) the extent to which national carriers, the Air India and Indian Airlines would suffer in their revenue earnings?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) India does not follow an Open Sky Policy for passenger traffic.

(c) to (e) Traffic rights for international operations are granted to eligible Indian Private Scheduled carriers as per the existing guidelines after giving due consideration to the operational plans of the national carrier before allocation of traffic rights to other eligible applicants. Kingfisher Airlines have been granted following traffic rights in January, 2011:—

7 services each of 72 seats per week on Trichy-Colombo sector

7 services each of 72 seats per week on Cochin-Colombo sector

7 services each of 72 seats per week on Trivandrum-Colombo sector

7 services each of 180 seats per week on Mumbai-Gan Islands-Male sector

#### National Knowledge Network

3345. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of implementation of the National Knowledge Network;

(b) the funds allocated and spent in this regard so far, State-wise;

(c) the number of institutes connected so far and the number of institutes proposed to be connected during the current year; and

(d) 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) As of November, 2011, a total 554 links of the National Knowledge Network (NKN) have been allocated, out of which 450 links to Institutions have been commissioned and made operational. 43 virtual classrooms have been setup.

(b) Total funds allocated so far is Rs. 1912 crore out of which an amount of Rs. 1868 crore has been released till date. National Knowledge Network (NKN) is a single network spanning the country connecting various institutions of higher learning and National R&D labs. NKN consists of components like national backbone, data centers, model projects etc. There is no State-wise allocation.

(c) As of November, 2011, 450 links to Institutions have been commissioned and made operational. A total of 650 Institutions proposed to be connected to NKN by the end of current year.

(d) The Government of India approved the establishment of the National Knowledge Network (NKN) in March, 2010 to be implemented by NIC over a period of 10 years.

[Translation]

**Implementation of Civil Nuclear  
Liability Act**

3346. SHRI ARJUN ROY:  
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts have been made by the Government to remove the doubts raised by some of the foreign countries on certain provisions of the Nuclear Liability Act;

(b) If so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(c) The manner in which Government proposes to ensure the safety of our people at the same time?

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) Following the passage of Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010 and before publication of Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Rules, 2011, some potential suppliers had raised certain issues mainly relating to application of 'operator's right of recourse' as provided in Section 17 (b) and Act to be in addition to any other law' as provided in Section 46 of the Act.

(c) Government of India attaches the highest importance to nuclear safety. Regular reviews of safety and upgrades of nuclear power plants to bring them to

state of the art in terms of safety are an ongoing exercise. Post Fukushima (Japan) incident, safety review of all nuclear power stations have been conducted by the taskforces. The reviews have found that Indian nuclear power reactors are safe and have margins to withstand extreme natural events. They have also made recommendations to further enhance the safety. A roadmap for their implementation has been drawn up and the implementation has commenced.

In the wake of the Fukushima incident, a statement was also made on the floor of the Lok Sabha on 14 March 2011 informing that work is underway in the Department of Atomic Energy towards further strengthening India's national nuclear safety regulatory authority. Accordingly, a Bill titled 'The Nuclear Safety Regulatory Authority Bill, 2011' has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 07th September, 2011 and the same stands referred to the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests.

[English]

**World Class Airports**

3347. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has worked out the modalities to have world class airports;

(b) if so, whether any concrete proposals in this regard have been initiated by the Ministry;

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

(d) the time by which the proposals are likely to be implemented?

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

(c) and (d) 35 non-metro airports have been taken up for upgradation and development to world class standards. Details are enclosed as Statement.

## Statement

## Status of development of 35 non-metro airports

(As on December, 2011)

Sl. No.	Airport	City Side/Terminal Building Works	Air side works	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agra (Uttar Pradesh)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Renovation of Terminal Building</li> <li>- Work completed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expansion of Apron</li> <li>- Work completed</li> </ul>	
2.	Agartala (Tripura)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction of Technical Block</li> <li>- Work completed.</li> <li>- Construction of Control Tower</li> <li>- Work in progress.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expansion of Apron</li> <li>- Strengthening of existing runway</li> <li>- Work completed</li> </ul>	
3.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Domestic (Arr/Dep)</li> <li>- Work completed.</li> <li>- New International Terminal Building to handle 1600 passengers</li> <li>- Work completed.</li> <li>- New Control Tower cum Tech Block</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New International Apron</li> <li>- Work completed.</li> <li>- Expansion of Domestic Apron</li> <li>- Work completed.</li> </ul>	*67 acres of Land requisitioned from S/Government
4.	Amritsar (Punjab)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction of New Terminal Building</li> <li>- Work completed.</li> <li>- Modular Expansion of Terminal Building Phase-II</li> <li>- Work completed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Extension of runway</li> <li>- Work completed.</li> <li>- Expansion of Apron for additional four bays</li> <li>- Work completed.</li> </ul>	Put into operation. Put into operation.
5.	Aurangabad (Maharashtra)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New Integrated Terminal Building</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New Apron</li> <li>- Work completed.</li> </ul>	Put into operation.

1	2	3	4	5
		– Work completed.	– Strengthening and extension of runway	
		– Construction of new Expandable Modular Integrated Terminal Building	– Work completed.	
6.	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	– Work completed.	– Extension of runway	New Terminal Building Operationalised,
		– Construction of Domestic Terminal Building	– Work completed.	
		– Expansion and modification of International and Domestic Terminal Buildings	– New Apron with link taxiway and expansion of isolation bay	
		– Work completed.	– Work completed.	
7.	Bhubaneswar (Odisha)	– Construction of Domestic Terminal Building	– Strengthening and expansion of Apron and taxiway, C/o additional taxiway	New Terminal scheduled to be Operationalised by June, 2012.
		– Work in progress.	– Work completed.	
8.	Calicut (Kerala)	– Expansion and modification of International and Domestic Terminal Buildings	– Strengthening and expansion of existing Runway	
		– Work completed.	– Work completed.	
9.	Chandigarh	– Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	– Expansion of Apron work	Terminal Operationalised w.e.f. April, 2011.
		– Work completed.	– Work in progress.	
10.	Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)	– Expansion and modification of existing Terminal Building	– Construction of part parallel taxiway, extension of Apron	
		– Work completed in November, 2011.	– Work completed.	
		– Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building.	– Strengthening of old Apron and allied works	
			– Completed.	
			– Extension of runway.	Subject to handing over of additional land by State Government.

1	2	3	4	5
11. Dehradun (Uttarakhand)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction of New Terminal Building</li> <li>- Work completed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthening and extension of runway</li> <li>- Work completed.</li> <li>- Construction of Apron</li> <li>- Work completed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New Apron</li> <li>- Work completed.</li> <li>- Runway strengthening</li> <li>- Work completed.</li> <li>- Extension of runway.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New Terminal Operationalised.</li> </ul>
12. Dibrugarh (Assam)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction of New Terminal Building</li> <li>- Work completed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New Apron</li> <li>- Work completed.</li> <li>- Runway strengthening</li> <li>- Work completed.</li> <li>- Extension of runway.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New Terminal Operationalised.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Subject to handing over of land by State Government.</li> </ul>
13. Goa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction of parallel taxi track.</li> <li>- Two link taxi tracks and two rapid exit taxiways.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Subject to agreement with Indian Navy.</li> </ul>	
14. Guwahati (Assam)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Modification to the existing Terminal Building</li> <li>- Work completed.</li> <li>- Construction of International Terminal Building.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Extension of Runway completed and Apron, Isolation Bay</li> <li>- Work completed.</li> <li>- Construction of parallel taxi track.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Subject to NOC from IAF awaited.</li> </ul>	
15. Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction of Integrated Terminal Building</li> <li>- Work completed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Extension of runway and Construction of new Apron and link taxiway</li> <li>- Work completed.</li> </ul>		
16. Imphal (Manipur)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Modification of Terminal Building</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expansion of Apron and link taxiway.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Scheduled for completion by July, 2012.</li> </ul>	
17. Jaipur (Rajasthan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New International Building</li> <li>- Work completed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction of new Apron, link taxi track and part parallel taxi track</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New Terminal Operationalised.</li> </ul>	

1	2	3	4	5
		Expansion of New International Terminal Building.	Work completed. Extension of runway.	
18. Khajuraho (Madhya Pradesh)		Construction of New Terminal Building.	Construction of new Apron, link taxi track Work completed.	Scheduled for completion by July, 2012.
19. Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)		Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building Work completed.	Construction of new Apron/Expansion of existing Apron, rapid taxi track, part parallel taxi track Work completed.	
20. Madurai (Tamil Nadu)		Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building complex Work completed. Control Tower cum Technical Block.	Extension of runway, new Apron Work completed. *Construction of Parallel taxi track.	New Terminal Operationalised. Subject to handing over of additional land by State Government.
21. Mangalore (Karnataka)		Construction of a New Integrated Terminal Building Work completed.	Extension of runway upto 2450m Work completed. C/o New Apron Work completed.	New Terminal Operationalised.
22. Mysore (Karnataka)		Construction of Terminal Building, Tech Block cum control tower, Fire Station etc. Work Completed.	Construction of runway, Apron and Twy Work completed. Runway extension.	Subject to handing over of land by the State Government.
23. Nagpur (Maharashtra)		Construction of New International arrival hall + Expansion of existing Terminal Building Work completed.	Provision of New Tech. Block cum Control Tower.	New Terminal Operationalised.

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Port Blair (Andaman and Nicobar Islands)	– New Integrated Terminal Building and expansion of Apron.	– Expansion and Strengthening of Apron – Work completed. – Construction of Hanger, Annexe Building, Apron/Link Taxiway etc. PDC July, 2012.	Subject to handing over of land by Indian Navy and Government of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
25.	Pune (Maharashtra)	– Expansion of Terminal Building to make it an Integrated Terminal Building to handle 800 passengers, at a time – Work completed.	– Construction of parallel taxi track and expansion of Apron – Work completed.	
26.	Raipur (Chhattisgarh)	– Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building – Work in progress. *Development of the airport for wide bodied aircraft operations.	– Runway Extension and new Apron – Work completed.	Scheduled for commissioning by June, 2012. Subject to handing over of 2440 acres of land by State Government and traffic demand.
27.	Ranchi (Jharkhand)	– Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building – Work in progress.	– Expansion/Strengthening of Apron – Work completed. – Resurfacing of runway – Work completed.	Scheduled to be commissioned by June, 2012.
28.	Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir)	– Expansion and modification of Terminal Building – Work completed.	– Expansion of Apron – Work completed. – Construction of cargo complex. – Expansion of car park.	
29.	Surat (Gujarat)	– New Terminal Building – Work completed.	– Extension of runway and Apron – Work completed.	New Terminal Operationalised.

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Trivandrum (Kerala)	Construction of New Terminal Building International Work Completed.	Part parallel taxi track Work completed.	New Terminal Operationalised.
31.	Trichy (Tamil Nadu)	Construction of New Terminal Building Work completed.	Extension of runway Work completed.	New Terminal Operationalised.
32.	Udaipur (Rajasthan)	Construction of New Terminal Building Work completed. Construction of Technical Block and Control Tower Work completed.	Construction of new Apron, link taxi track, isolation bay Work completed. Extension of runway Work completed.	New Terminal Operationalised.
33.	Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)	Construction of New Terminal Building Work completed.	Apron Work completed.	
34.	Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)	Construction of New Terminal Building Work completed.	Extension of runway Work completed. Expansion of Apron Work completed.	New Terminal Operationalised w.e.f. 15th November, 2010.
35.	Vadodara (Gujarat)	New Terminal Building complex Work awarded.	Apron for night parking Work completed. Construction of parallel taxiway.	



### Women Guards in Schools

3348. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has deployed atleast two women guards in every school, as per the Delhi High Court order;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Hon'ble High Court in WP (C) 1776/2011 in orders dated 04.05.2011 has issued directions to Government of NCT of Delhi to deploy either two home guards or depute adequate number of guards at the time of ingress and egress during school hours of the students in the Government Girls Schools. There are no specific orders to deploy only women guards.

[Translation]

### Black-Marketing of Foodgrains under MDMS

3349. DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether foodgrains meant for Mid-Day-Meal are being sold in open/black market;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received in this regard during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) During the last three years and the current year, two complaints, one in Bihar and one in Punjab regarding sale of foodgrains had come to the notice of the Government. In the case of Bihar, the matter was enquired into by State Government and the complaint was found baseless. In Punjab, two teachers were suspended and the matter was referred to Police authorities for investigation and punishing the culprits.

[English]

### Outsourcing of Jobs by BSNL

3350. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

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

(a) whether the Public Sector Units including BSNL and MTNL under the Ministry are outsourcing their jobs/works for development of telecom facilities in the country, particularly in rural areas;

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

(c) the details of agreements signed by BSNL and MTNL with other private parties alongwith the nature of works outsourced during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (d) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) are outsourcing some of their non-core functions like security services, housekeeping services, operation and maintenances of A/C plants, infrastructure maintenance, cable laying and data feeding etc. to manage these functions economically and efficiently. The field units of BSNL and MTNL while outsourcing the

works sign the agreements with terms and conditions which are framed in accordance with the tender documents.

**Contingency Plan to Tackle Terror and Disasters**

3351. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of contingency plan prepared by the Government to tackle terror and other disasters in the country, airport-wise;

(b) whether the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) inspects airports and reviews the contingency plans of airports in the country; and

(c) if so, the details of inspections carried out by

BCAS during each of the last three years, airport-wise?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The following types of Contingency Plan are prepared for tackling terror and other disasters at the airports in the country:—

- (i) Contingency Plan to deal with hijacking situations.
- (ii) Bomb Threat Contingency Plan,
- (iii) Counter Terrorist Contingency Plan.
- (iv) Emergency Plans for other disasters.

(b) and (c) BCAS carries out annual inspection to review the contingency plans of the airports to deal with hijack situations and bomb threat. Details of the inspections and audits carried out airport-wise by BCAS during 2009, 2010 and 2011 are enclosed as Statement.

**Statement**

*Audit and inspection airport-wise for the year 2009*

Sl. No.	Hypersensitive Airports	Audit	Inspection	Sensitive Airports	Audit	Inspection	Normal Airports	Audit	Inspection
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Delhi (NR)		02	Agra (NR)			Gwalior (NR)		01
2.	Srinagar		02	Allahabad	01		Kanpur	02	
3.	Jammu	01	02	Bhuntar	01		Pathankot	02	
4.	Leh		01	Chandigarh		01	Aurangabad (WR)		01
5.	Varanasi	01	02	Dehradun		01	Bhavnagar		01
6.	Jaipur	01	01	Gorakhpur		01	Indore		01
7.	Amritsar		01	Jaisalmer			Kolhapur		01
8.	Mumbai (WR)	01	02	Jodhpur			Keshod		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Pune	01	02	Lucknow	02	03	Khajuraho	02	01
10.	Kolkata (ER)	02	02	Ludhiana			Porbandar		01
11.	Agartala		02	Shimla	02		Raipur	01	
12.	Bagdogra	01	02	Gagal			Rajkot		
13.							Jabalpur		01
14.	Guwahati		02	Udaipur	01		Bhuvaneshwar (ER)	01	01
15.	Imphal	01	02	Ahmedabad (WR)	01		Portblair	01	
16.				Baroda			Belgaum (SR)		
17.				Bhopal			Hubli	01	01
18.				Bhuj			Madurai		01
19.				Goa	01	01	Puttaparthi		01
20.				Diu	01		Vijayawada		
21.				Jamnagar		01	Vadodara	01	02
22.				Kandla		01	Biliary		
23.				Nagpur	01				
24.				Nasik					
25.				Dibrugarh (ER)	01				
26.				Dimapur	01				
27.				Gaya	01				
28.				Jamshedpur	02				
29.				Jorhat	01				
30.				Lilabari					
31.				Lingpui		01			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
32.				Patna		01			
33.				Ranchi		01			
34.				Silchar					
35.				Tezpur					
36.				Shillong	01				
37.	Chennai (SR)	01	01	Agatti (SR)		01			
38.	Bangalore		01	Calicut					
39.	Hyderabad	01		Cochin		01			
40.	BIAL	01		Coimbatore	02	01			
41.				Mangalore					
42.				Tirupati					
43.				Trichy	01				
44.				Trivendrum					
45.				Visakhapatnam					
46.				Tuticourion					
47.				Rajamundry	01	01			
	Total	12	27		22	17		11	14

*Audit and inspection airport-wise for the year – 2010*

Sl. No.	Hypersensitive Airports	Audit	Inspection	Sensitive Airports	Audit	Inspection	Normal Airports	Audit	Inspection
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Delhi (NR)	01	02	Agra (NR)	01	01	Gwalior (NR)		
2.	Srinagar	01	02	Allahabad	01	01	Kanpur		01
3.	Jammu	01	02	Bhunlar	01	01	Pathankot	01	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Leh	01	01	Chandigarh	01		Aurangabad (WR)	01	
5.	Varanasi	01	02	Dehradun		01	Bhavnagar	01	
6.	Jaipur	01	02	Gorakhpur	01		Indore	01	01
7.	Amritsar	01	01	Jaisalmer			Kolhapur	01	
8.	Mumbai (WR)	01	02	Jodhpur	01	01	Keshod		
9.	Pune	01	01	Lucknow		01	Khajuraho	01	01
10.	Kolkata (ER)	01	01	Ludhiana			Porbandar		01
11.	Agartala	01	02	Shimla		01	Raipur	01	01
12.	Bagdogra	01	01	Gagal			Rajkot	01	01
13.	Guwahati	01	02				Jabalpur	01	01
14.	Imphal	01	02				Surat	01	01
15.							Nanded		01
16.							Juhu		01
17.							Latur		01
18.				Udaipur	01		Bhuvaneshwar		
19.				Ahmedabad	01	01	Portblair	01	
20.				Baroda			Belgaum (SR)		
21.				Bhopal	01	01	Hubli		01
22.				Bhuj	01	01	Madurai	01	01
23.				Goa	01	01	Puttaparthi		
24.				Diu	01		Vijayawada		01
25.				Jamnagar	01	01	Vadodara	01	01
26.				Kandla	01		Biliary		
27.									
28.				Nagpur	01	00			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29.				Nasik		01			
30.				Dibrugarh	01	01			
31.				Dimapur	01				
32.				Gaya	01	01			
33.				Jamshedpur		01			
34.				Jorhat	01	01			
35.				Lilabari	01				
36.				Lingpui	01	01			
37.				Patna	01	01			
38.				Ranchi	01	01			
39.				Silchar	01	01			
40.				Tezpur	01				
41.				Shilong	01	01			
42.	Chennai (SR)	01	02	Agatti (SR)	01	01			
43.	Bangalore	01	02	Calicut	01				
44.	Hyderabad	01		Cochin	01	01			
45.				Coimbatore	01	01			
46.				Mangalore	01	01			
47.				Tirupati	01	01			
48.				Trichy	01	02			
49.				Trivendrum	01				
50.				Visakhapatnam	01	01			
51.				Tuticourion	01	01			
52.				Rajamundry	01	01			
53.	Grand Total	17	23		37	32		13	15

*Audit and inspection airport-wise for the year – 2011*

Sl. No.	Hypersensitive Airports	Audit	Inspection	Sensitive Airports	Audit	Inspection	Normal Airports	Audit	Inspection
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Delhi (NR)	01	02	Agra (NR)	01	01	Gwalior (NR)	01	01
2.	Srinagar	01	02	Allahabad	01	01	Kanpur		01
3.	Jammu	01	02	Bhuntar	01	01	Pathankot		
4.	Leh	01	02	Chandigarh	01	01	Aurangabad (WR)		01
5.	Varanasi	01	02	Dehradun	01	01	Bhavnagar		01
6.	Jaipur	01	02	Gorakhpur	01	01	Indore	01	01
7.	Amritsar	01	03	Jaisalmer			Kolhapur		
8.	Mumbai (WR)	02	02	Jodhpur	01	01	Keshod		
9.	Pune	01	02						
10.	Raipur (HS)	02	02	Lucknow	01	02	Khajuraho		01
11.	Kolkata (ER)	01	02	Ludhiana	01	01	Porbandar	01	01
12.	Agartala	01	02	Shimla	01	01			
13.	Bagdogra	01	02	Gagal	01	01	Rajkot	01	01
14.	Guwahati	02	02				Jabalpur	01	01
15.	Imphal	01	01				Surat		01
16.							Nanded		01
17.							Juhu	02	01
18.							Latur		
19.				Udaipur	01	01	Bhuvaneshwar		01
20.				Ahmedabad	01	02	Portblair	01	01
21.				Baroda			Belgaum (SR)		
22.				Bhopai	01	01	Hubli		01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23.				Bhuj	01	01	Madurai	01	01
24.				Goa	01	01	Puttapparth		
25.				Diu	01	01	Vijayawada		01
26.				Jamnagar	01	01	Vadodara	01	01
27.				Kandla	01	01	Salem		01
28.				Nagpur	01	01			
29.				Nasik					
30.				Dibrugarh	01	01			
31.				Dimapur	01	01			
32.				Gaya	01	01			
33.				Jamshedpur	01	01			
34.				Jorhat	01	01			
35.				Lilabari	01				
36.				Lingpui	01	01			
37.				Patna	01	01			
38.				Ranchi	01	01			
39.				Silchar	01	01			
40.				Tezpur	01	01			
41.				Shilong	01	01			
42.	Chennai (SR)	02	02	Agatti (SR)	01	01			
43.	Bangalore	01	03	Calicut	01	01			
44.	Hyderabad	02	02	Cochin	01	01			
45.				Coimbatore	01	01			
46.				Mangalore	01	01			



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
47.				Tirupati	01	01			
48.				Trichy	01	01			
49.				Trivendrum	01	01			
50.				Visakhapatnam	01	01			
51.				Tuticourion	01	01			
52.				Rajamundi	01	01			
53.	Singapore	01							
54.	Total	24	35		43	44		10	19

[Translation]

#### Literacy Target

3352. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:  
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:  
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:  
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

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

(a) whether the rise in literacy rate from 1991 to 2001 was 12 per cent amongst men and 14.4 per cent amongst women and the 2011 census has recorded a substantial decline in the rate of literacy;

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

(c) whether various programmes being run by the Government are failing to achieve their targets;

(d) if so, whether the Government has conducted any study to identify the reasons for non-achievement of literacy targets; and

(e) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Rise in literacy rate from 1991 to 2001 was 11.13 per cent amongst men and 14.38 per cent amongst women. Census of 2011 has not recorded a decline in the rate of literacy. As per provisional data of Census 2011, the rate of literacy has increased to 74.04% from 64.84% in 2001.

(c) to (e) No, Madam.

[English]

#### Supply of Coal to Ennore Thermal Power Station

3353. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd., a subsidiary of Coal India Limited, which had earlier agreed to supply coal to Ennore Thermal Power Station is not supplying the coal to the power station; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) The coal supplies to Ennore, Mettur, Tuticorin and North Chennai Power Stations of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB) are being regularly made by Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) for TNEB as a whole as per Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) concluded between MCL and TNEB. The individual power station-wise distribution of such supplies is done by TNEB itself..

[Translation]

### Rural Education System

3354. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any plan to revolutionarise rural education system;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to provide quality education in rural areas;

(c) whether the Government proposes to give

better pay scales to the teachers working in rural areas;

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

(e) the measures taken by the Government to provide better infrastructure and improve the quality standard of the schools in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which has come into force with effect from 01.04.2010, provides for free and compulsory education to all children in the 6-14 age group in a neighbourhood school. The norms of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme, which provides for universalisation of elementary education, have been modified to align with the provision of RTE Act. Conditions of service and pay scale of teachers are regulated by the State Governments. RTE Act prescribes following timeframe for accomplishing school and school infrastructure related items:—

Activity	Time Frame
1	2
Establishment of neighborhood schools	3 years (by 31st March, 2013)
Provision of school infrastructure	3 years (by 31st March, 2013)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All weather school buildings</li> <li>• One-classroom-one-teacher</li> <li>• Head Teacher-cum-Office room</li> <li>• Library</li> <li>• Toilets, drinking water</li> <li>• Barrier free access</li> <li>• Playground, fencing, boundary walls</li> </ul>	

1	2
Provision of teachers as per prescribed PTR	3 years (by 31st March, 2013)
Training of untrained teachers	5 years (by 31st March 2015)
Quality interventions and other provisions	With immediate effect

Under SSA programme significant school infrastructure has been provided which includes construction of 2.67 lakh school buildings, 14.10 lakh additional classrooms, provision of 2.12 lakh drinking water facility and 4.77 lakh school toilets so far.

A centrally sponsored scheme, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) was launched in March, 2009 to enhance access and improve quality of education at secondary stage, while ensuring equity. The programme envisages enhancing the enrollment by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance of every habitation, improving quality of education imparted at secondary level through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms, removal of gender, socio-economic and disability barriers, universal access to secondary level education by 2017 (GER 100%), and universal retention by 2020.

[English]

#### Schemes for Assam

3355. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of schemes for over all socio-economic development of Assam have been taken up; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Since inception of

the Planned development process, schemes for development of infrastructure (road, rail, power, ports etc.), health, education and culture, employment generation, women and child development, backward area development etc. are being implemented alongwith other policy initiatives for overall Socio-economic development of the people of the country.

Considering the special needs of the North Eastern States, region specific programmes, policy initiatives and strategies have also been taken to ensure balanced growth. At present, the important infrastructure projects (road, rail, inland water transport, power, etc.) under implementation in the North Eastern Region (NER) are Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for NE (SARDP-NE), Railway Gauge Conversion and Line expansion programme, Bongaigaon power project, etc. Assam is the major beneficiary of these programmes. One of the major region-specific initiatives taken by the Government in the recent past in field of agriculture is "Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India", which include State of Assam.

Improved infrastructure facilities under the above programmes, alongwith other development programmes of the State and the Centre, would expedite growth and improve the overall socio-economic condition of Assam.

[Translation]

#### Promotion of Yoga

3356. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to promote Yoga in Central Educational Institutions and the number of people benefited therefrom alongwith the expenditure incurred by the Government in this regard during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to make the Yoga education compulsory in Educational Institutions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) As per National Curriculum Framework-2005, Yoga is an integral part of Health and Physical Education at all level of School Education which

has been made compulsory from Class I to X and optional at XI and XII. Syllabi from Class I to XII have been developed by NCERT. Yoga is one of the core components of health and physical education. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) have developed syllabi for health and physical education for all stages of school education, while giving adequate space to Yoga. Details of funds allocated by NCERT to various Institutes (State-wise) for Teachers Training Programme are given in the enclosed Statement.

Central Board of Secondary Education has advised the affiliated schools to provide compulsory 30 minutes of Physical Activities or games to the students of Class I to VIII everyday and the students of classes IX to XII should participate in Physical Activity/Games/Mass P.T./Yoga for at least 2 periods per week (90-120 min/Week).

#### **Statement**

*The details of Institutions year-wise and number of beneficiaries for the last 3 years and the current year are as under:*

Year	Name of the State	Amount given for training teachers	Number of teachers trained
1	2	3	4
2008-09	Maharashtra	Rs. 1,87,257.00	30
	Manipur	Rs. 3,35,000.00	30
2009-10	NIL	Nil	Nil
2010-11	Karnataka	Rs. 19,48,043.00	210
	Manipur	Rs. 6,38,530.00	60
	Arunachal Pradesh	Rs. 3,46,390.00	30
	Tripura	Rs. 1,52,930.00	30
	Maharashtra	Rs. 12,20,400.00	120
	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 4,95,283.00	60

1	2	3	4
	Bihar	Rs. 2,54,403.00	30
	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 1,38,080.00	30
2011-12	Manipur	Rs. 3,00,670.00	Training programme is yet to be organized.
	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 1,34,650.00	-do-

### Corruption Prone Sectors

3357. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sought information with regard to corruption prone sectors from various ministries/departments;

(b) if so, the details of the information sent by the ministries/departments;

(c) whether the Government has reached any conclusion after analyzing the information; 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) to (d) Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India, covered under the Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System (PMES) are required to prepare a Results Framework Documents (RFD) providing a summary of most important results that a Department/Ministry expects to achieve during the financial year. Relevant guidelines in this regard for the financial year 2011-12 have been issued by the Cabinet Secretariat. Under these guidelines, the identification of potential areas of corruption related to departmental activities and development of an action plan to mitigate them is one of the mandatory indicators to be

included in the RFD of each Ministry/Department.

As per the guidelines, the identification of potential areas of corruption, the drawing up of appropriate action plan for their mitigation and the listing of achievements in this regard are to be done by the respective Central Ministries/Departments on their own.

### Renting out of Equipments

3358. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether the Government has rented out telecom equipments to private telephone operators;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the rate at which the rent is being charged from them;

(c) whether private telephone operators are not paying rent in time; and

(d) if so, 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) No, Madam.

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

### Oil Exploration in South China Sea

3359. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian public sector oil company ONGC-Videsh Limited is working on a major investment project for exploitation of petrol and gas near Vietnam's coast;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some private Indian companies have also signed an agreement for exploitation of oil in South China Sea; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. It is working for exploration and production of oil and gas in off-shore blocks off Vietnam's coast.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Essar Exploration and Production Ltd. (EEPL), an Indian company has signed a contract for an off-shore block off Vietnam's coast.

[English]

### Employment Oriented Education

3360. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether a large part of the population of the country consists of young people but a low number of them are literate and even those who are literate do not have

the kind of education required for the new employment avenues that have opened up;

(b) if so, whether the efforts made by the Government to promote employment oriented education has not yielded positive results;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government wish to introduce employability enhancement subjects as add on courses with the existing courses; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The proportion of working age population in the country is higher as compared to many developed countries. The literacy percentage in the country has gone up from 64.83% in 2001 to 74.04% in 2011, as established by Census data. In India, education has mainly two streams, general education and vocational education. Vocational education intends to provide employable skills to students. While one of the aims of education is to prepare students for future employment, it is not the exclusive aim of the education system.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. There is no authentic report conclusively establishing that efforts made by the Government to promote employment oriented education have failed.

(d) and (e) Keeping in mind that the education system should cater to the needs of the manpower requirement for the economic development of the country, Government has accorded high importance to vocational education and training. The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 (as modified in 1992) envisages introduction of systematic, well-planned and rigorously implemented programmes of vocational education. The National Curriculum Framework, 2005 has recommended work-centered education as an integral part of the school curriculum. Government has also

introduced a scheme of Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS). JSS are expected to act as district level support agencies especially in regard to organization of vocational training and skill development programmes for the neo-literates and other large groups of the continuing education programme. The Jan Shikshan Sansthans offer a large number of vocational training programmes. Government has already started Technical Quality Improvement Programme to improve quality education and enhance existing capability of the technical institutions to become dynamic, demand-driven, quality conscious, efficient at national and international levels. The proposed reforms include faculty development, examination reform, curriculum revision, semester system, seminar tutorials, autonomy with the accountability. Nationwide scheme of 'Sub-Mission on Polytechnics' has also been launched, wherein assistance is being given to the State Governments for starting new Polytechnics, revamping the Community Polytechnic Scheme and for the upgradation of existing Polytechnics. The University Grants Commission (UGC) also has a scheme of Career Orientation to Education/ Career Oriented Programme/Career Oriented Course, with an objective to ensure that graduates who pass out after completing these courses, have knowledge, skills and aptitude for gainful employment. Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) — Vocationalisation of Secondary Education Scheme envisages selection of vocational courses on the basis of assessment of manpower needs. Since inception of the scheme, 9,619 schools with about 21,000 sections have been created with an intake capacity of about 10.03 lakh students. About 150 vocational courses are being offered. The revised scheme provides financial assistance for imparting vocational education in classes XI-XII in mainstream schools with a strong partnership with industry and employers. The components include strengthening of existing vocational schools and establishment of new vocational schools through State Governments, assistance to vocational schools under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode, capacity building of vocational education teachers and development of competency based modules for each individual vocational courses. Assistance is also provided to Non- Governmental

Organisations (NGOs) to run short duration innovative vocational education programmes. A vocational education cell has been established within the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE).

### Generic Top Level Domains

3361. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a new category of Generic Top Level Domain name application procedure for Brands, Communities and Cities in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the manner in which this new application procedure will help the country; and
- (d) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (d) Internet Corporation for assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), a global body managing internet names and numbers, has initiated the process of introduction of new generic top level domains for brands, communities and cities. This will help increase competition and choice for customers in the Internet's addressing system. The application round for this process will begin on 12th of January, 2012 for a period of 3 months.

### Development of Regional Centre of AMU

3362. SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes a time bound programme of action for the academic and

infrastructural development of Aligarh Muslim University regional centre at Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government always endeavours and expects all the Central Universities, including Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) to implement their development plan in a time bound manner. However, Central Universities are autonomous organizations established under their respective Acts and are governed by their Acts and Statutes and Ordinances made there under. All academic and administrative decisions are taken and implemented by the statutory bodies of the University.

University Grants Commission (UGC) has released Rs. 10 crore to AMU for the Malappuram Centre during 2009-10 but pending receipt of utilization of the disbursed amount from the university, no further amount has been released by the Commission.

[Translation]

#### **Assessment of Performance of Teaching Faculty**

3363. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/University Grants Commission has constituted any Committee to frame new regulations pertaining to assessment of performance of the teaching faculty in universities/colleges and various other concern issues;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report;

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

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), it has constituted a Committee to revisit the UGC Regulations (Minimum Qualifications For Appointment of Teachers and Other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education), 2010. From amongst the terms of reference, one of the reference is that "To revisit the process of selection of teachers through Performance Based Appraisal System (PBAS) along with the Academic Performance Indicator (API) as set out in the aforesaid UGC Regulation, 2010 and suggest changes or alternate methods of evaluation of performance, if any."

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

#### **Awareness Campaign for Girls**

3364. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched an awareness campaign at block level to promote education among girls in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated to each State/UT for the purpose; and

(d) the estimated number of girls likely to be benefited from this campaign?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Government has launched a year long, nation-wide campaign, titled



*Shiksha ka Haq Abhiyan* on 11th November, 2011 at Nuh, Mewat district, Haryana to disseminate information on the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act to all schools across the country. The campaign includes school level interactions with children, teachers and community members, as well as media and communication effort, comprising short TV spots, radio jingles and newspaper based campaigns.

(c) and (d) The existing Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan norms provide for 0.5% of the total district outlay to be utilized for community mobilization, as approved in the AWP&B. The campaign will reach out to all children, including girls. The specific number of girls cannot be quantified.

[English]

#### Involvement of NGOs in MDMS

3365. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to involve NGOs in the preparation and distribution of Mid-Day Meal in schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far in this direction, State-wise;

(c) the details of funds allocated to each State including Karnataka under the said scheme over the last three years;

(d) whether some NGOs/Organizations have been identified under the said scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) The Mid-Day-Meal Guidelines provide that, as far as possible, the responsibility of

cooking/supply of cooked mid-day-meal should be assigned to local women's/mothers' Self-Help Group or local Youth Club affiliated to the Nehru Yuvak Kendras or voluntary organization or by personnel engaged directly by the VEC/SMDC/PTA/Gram Panchayat/Municipality. In urban areas, where there is shortage of space for construction of the kitchen shed, use of centralized kitchen for a cluster of schools may be explored. Cooking may be undertaken in a centralized kitchen and cooked hot meal may then be transported under hygienic conditions through a reliable transport system to various schools.

As per information available, details of major NGOs serving MDM in various States/UTs are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

No separate funds are allocated to NGOs for this purpose. The States/UTs can however, make such arrangements within their overall allocation for MDMS. Details of funds allocated to States/UTs during last three years for MDMS are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

#### Statement-I

##### State-wise details of NGO

Sl. No.	State	Name of the NGO
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Sri Kalahasti Eswara Swami Temple
		2. ISKCON
		3. NAANDI
		4. Akshaya Patra
		5. Bhaktavachala Narayana Reddy
		6. Buddavarapu Trust
2.	Assam	Akshay Patra

1	2	3
3.	Bihar	1. Ekta Shakti 2. Stri Shakti 3. Akriti 4. Rewards 5. The people welfare society
4.	Chandigarh	Swami Shivananda Memorial Institutes
5.	Daman and Diu	Mahila Mandal
6.	Gujarat	1. Akshaya Patra Foundation 2. Stri Shakti
7.	Haryana	ISKCON Food relief foundation
8.	Karnataka	1. Adamyia Chetana Annapoorna 2. Akshaya Patra Foundation
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Nandi Foundation 2. ISKCON relief foundation 3. Sadhna Mahila Mandal
10.	Maharashtra	1. Mahila Mandal 2. ISKCON
11.	Odisha	1. The Akshya Patra Foundation 2. Nandi Foundation
12.	Punjab	Stri Shakti
13.	Rajasthan	1. Nandi Foundation 2. Akshay Patra 3. Adamyia Chetana Annapoorna

1	2	3
14.	Delhi	1. Stri Shakti 2. ISKCON

**Statement-II**

*Details of funds allocated to States/UTs during  
2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008-09 Allocation	2009-10 Allocation	2010-11 Allocation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27962.7	26105.62	48302.37
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	820.79	1616.82	2043.18
3.	Assam	27156.47	28555.8	34408.20
4.	Bihar	62168.38	52100.05	80506.41
5.	Chhattisgarh	30402.54	17578.58	36187.73
6.	Goa	554.38	794.34	1168.27
7.	Gujarat	21711.35	24603.06	28851.62
8.	Haryana	7299.26	19094.93	15325.12
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11073.48	4835.78	6487.67
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4868.06	5607.67	7990.60
11.	Jharkhand	18033.59	22777.87	32595.49
12.	Karnataka	23339.47	26902.33	45368.29
13.	Kerala	12492.2	13845.1	18511.33
14.	Madhya Pradesh	57669.41	53311.19	65781.83
15.	Maharashtra	72925.21	57771.47	107492.08
16.	Manipur	1463.58	1478.66	5658.11

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Meghalaya	2593.86	5635.93	13831.77
18.	Mizoram	1401.91	821.34	1902.29
19.	Nagaland	940.08	1062.01	4026.97
20.	Odisha	28851.34	32108.24	38959.13
21.	Punjab	16874.65	11139.42	16605.10
22.	Rajasthan	55153.39	40639.53	46225.76
23.	Sikkim	425.86	444.55	899.59
24.	Tamil Nadu	24235.39	40189.22	44250.56
25.	Tripura	2968.42	3801.36	4856.76
26.	Uttarakhand	5136	5169.29	10963.29
27.	Uttar Pradesh	82307.17	89054.39	102715.36
28.	West Bengal	65732.32	74165.5	79480.03
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	322.35	216.48	247.06
30.	Chandigarh	364.88	343.12	525.54
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	151.42	152.62	290.45
32.	Daman and Diu	71.57	89.96	147.78
33.	Delhi	5772.06	7074.43	9072.32
34.	Lakshadweep	41.85	46.48	80.54
35.	Puducherry	423.6	429.7	693.24
Total		673709	669562.8	912452.00

**Gramin Dak Sevak**

3366. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:  
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

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

(a) whether a number of posts of Dak Sevaks are lying vacant in the country, particularly in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the sanctioned strength and actual strength, State-wise;

(c) the number of Dak Sevaks recruited by the Government in the country including Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for filling up the vacant posts; and

(e) the details of the facilities including promotion avenues being provided/proposed to be provided to Dak Sevaks in view of the increasing inflation and increased pay scales of the employees of Central/State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The details are as mentioned in Statement-I.

(d) The Department has prescribed the guidelines for filling up the vacant posts of Gramin Dak Sevaks subject to statistical justification and financial parameters. If prescribed workload and financial parameters for opening Branch Post Offices are not fulfilled and the posts are required to be filled up for operational reasons, the vacant posts of Gramin Dak Sevaks are filled up with the approval of Head of the Circle. However, in such cases for filling up the vacant posts of Gramin Dak Sevak Branch Postmaster, power has been extended to the Head of the Division. The filling up of the post of Gramin Dak Sevaks is an ongoing exercise which is carried out regularly by the Heads of Units concerned by following the laid down procedure. No time frame can be prescribed for filling up the vacant posts.

(e) The Apex Court has held that the Gramin Dak

Sevaks (earlier known as Extra Departmental Agents) are holders of the civil post but outside the regular civil service. Thereby, Gramin Dak Sevaks have no comparison with the regular Government employees being a distinct category. Their recruitment to the post of Multi-Tasking Staff in Group C, to the post of Postman/Mail Guard and for Postal Assistant/Sorting Assistant is by direct recruitment and not by promotion, Gramin Dak Sevaks have been provided with quota of 50% of the vacancies on the basis of selection cum Seniority and 25% on the basis of competitive examination to be filled

up by way of direct recruitment for Multi Tasking Staff in Group C. Similarly, Gramin Dak Sevaks are provided with a quota of 25% on the basis of competitive examination for the post of Postman/Mail Guard under direct recruitment. Gramin Dak Sevaks are considered against unfilled vacancies against 50% quota for departmental competitive examination on the basis of examination for Postal Assistant/Sorting Assistant under direct recruitment. So far as the facilities extended to the Gramin Dak Sevaks are concerned, the details of the same are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total Sanctioned Strength of GDS as on 01.12.2011	Total Actual Strength of GDS as on 01.12.2011	Total Number of GDS Posts vacant as on 01.12.2011	Total Number of GDS engaged During			
					2008	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	213	205	8	6	52	15	37
2.	Andhra Pradesh	29053	26128	2925	920	495	661	837
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	518	449	69	4	4	8	2
4.	Assam	8917	8472	445	88	81	146	96
5.	Bihar	16293	15946	347	170	493	448	451
6.	Chhattisgarh	6693	5240	1453	17	152	37	137
7.	Delhi	507	268	239	30	10	3	6
8.	Goa	384	359	25	23	3	2	19
9.	Gujarat + Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	16772	14520	2252	426	443	279	241
10.	Haryana	4447	4048	399	103	65	61	82
11.	Himachal Pradesh	6750	6295	455	120	89	89	150

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2876	2599	277	9	27	19	28
13.	Jharkhand	6394	5782	612	190	233	217	116
14.	Karnataka	16756	15513	1243	812	893	471	607
15.	Kerala	12290	11494	796	402	336	558	543
16.	Lakshadweep (UT)	8	6	2	0	1	0	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	16635	12637	3998	59	71	115	124
18.	Maharashtra	22512	20230	2282	113	115	591	1177
19.	Manipur	1831	1765	66	8	14	22	6
20.	Meghalaya	1214	1025	189	13	9	1	5
21.	Mizoram	1115	949	166	0	2	6	0
22.	Nagaland	820	793	27	30	25	24	29
23.	Odisha	18550	14908	3642	19	69	121	118
24.	Puducherry (UT)	259	222	37	2	11	2	2
25.	Punjab + Chandigarh (UT)	6843	6033	810	178	150	100	282
26.	Rajasthan	16349	13776	2573	113	131	356	381
27.	Sikkim	512	480	32	6	52	15	37
28.	Tamil Nadu	24634	21332	3302	619	485	446	760
29.	Tripura	1692	1497	195	9	11	9	4
30.	Uttar Pradesh	37145	32149	4996	431	275	323	659
31.	Uttarakhand	6656	6211	445	187	169	171	103
32.	West Bengal	17768	15318	2450	8	934	1506	451
Total		303406	266649	36757	5115	5900	6822	7490

*Note:* Total Number of Posts shown as vacant as on 01.12.2011 include the posts managed by combination of duties and for which no recruitment/engagement action is to taken and also the posts which are not permitted to be filled up such as Mailman and categories which are not provided for in GDS (Conduct and Engagement) Rules, 2011.

**Statement-II***Facilities extended to Gramin Dak Sevaks***1. Service discharge benefits (effective from 9.10.2009)**

Nature of Benefit	Present Benefits	Revised Benefits
Ex-gratia Gratuity	Granted at the rate of half months basic TRCA drawn immediately before discharge of service for each completed year of service subject to a maximum of Rs. 18000 or 16.5 months basic TRCA last drawn whichever is less. Minimum service prescribed is 10 years.	Continuance of the existing formula for grant of Ex-gratia Gratuity subject to a Maximum of Rs. 60000.
Severance Amount	Severance Amount on retirement/death A lump sum severance amount of Rs. 30000/- is paid on discharge provided a GDS has completed 20 years of continuous service. In case of a GDS completing 15 years of service but less than 20 years of continuous service the severance amount paid is Rs. 20000 Severance Amount on absorption on regular post Severance amount of Rs. 20000 (Rs. Twenty thousand only) is paid on absorption on regular basis against a departmental post after 15 years of continuous service.	Severance amount shall be paid at the rate of Rs. 1500 for every completed year of service subject to a maximum of Rs. 60000 with reduction in minimum eligibility period to 10 years.

**2. Maternity Grant (effective from 09.10.2009)**

Women GDS are provided Maternity Grant for each child up to the birth of maximum of two children limited to maximum of two confinements resulting into birth of first two children only during the entire engagement period of a Woman GDS equivalent to three months TRCA with DA. Women GDS's like Mail Deliverer and Mail Carrier have also been prescribed to be considered for lighter duties wherever possible during the pre and post confinement period.

**3. Maternity Leave**

Woman GDS have also been provided to be granted

maternity leave not exceeding six months covering the pre and post confinement period.

**4. Extra Departmental Group Insurance Scheme**

Present monthly subscription is enhanced to Rs. 50 per month effective from May 2010 and consequently the Insurance coverage available to Gramin Dak Sevaks on death while in service is increased from Rs. 10000 to Rs. 50000 effective from 01.05.2010.

**5. Service Discharge Benefit Scheme**

Gramin Dak Sevaks are part time workers and governed by separate set of Conduct and Employment

Rules. They do not form part of regular civil service. Their age of discharge is 65 years, and they are expected to have alternate means of livelihood. The Gramin Dak Sevaks are not covered by CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972. However, they are paid discharge benefits in the shape of *ex-gratia* gratuity and severance amount. A Service Discharge Benefit Scheme has been introduced by the Government, effective from 01.04.2011, for the benefit of Gramin Dak Sevaks working in the Department of Posts on monthly contribution basis (from Department's side only) devised on the basis of New Pension Scheme (NPS)-Lite scheme launched by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA). This Scheme has been offered in lieu of the existing Severance Amount Scheme on an optional basis for the existing Gramin Dak Sevaks while it is mandatory for the new Gramin Dak Sevaks entering into service with effect from 01.01.2011. The Scheme provides the undermentioned benefits at the time of discharge:—

- (I) The contributions, deposited on monthly basis, to grow constantly through investments in different schemes/securities through Pension Fund Managers (PFM) appointed by Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA).
- (II) 40% of the accumulations at the time of normal exit at 65 years of age shall have to be invested to purchase annuity from approved Annuity Provider, selected by Government. There is no restriction on purchase of life annuity exceeding 40% of their accumulations in the fund. Against this investment, the Ex-Gramin Dak Sevak and his/her spouse shall get monthly pension throughout their life time. The balance 60% shall be paid in lump sum to the beneficiary in order to meet his financial requirements as per his/her own discretion.
- (III) If the Gramin Dak Sevak (GDS) exits at 58 years of age, he/she is at liberty to withdraw 20% of the accumulations and for the 80% he/she will

have to purchase a Life Annuity from any Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) approved Life Insurance Company for getting the benefits under Annuity Scheme.

- (IV) In case of death of Gramin Dak Sevak, the accumulation is payable to the nominee and the account will be closed. The nominee can join New Pension Scheme (NPS)-Lite Scheme after fulfilling the Registration and Know Your Customer (KYC) procedure at his/her own cost.
- (V) In case of dismissal/removal from engagement, the Department reserves the right to claim the refund of the contributions made in respect of such Gramin Dak Sevaks till the date of his/her removal/dismissal.

#### 6. Trade Union facilities

For Gramin Dak Sevaks, separate rules have been framed by the Department titled as 'Recognition of Extra Departmental Agents (Recognition of Service Associations) Rules, 1995'. The GDS are permitted to have their Branch Unions, Divisional level, Circle and All India level. A monthly meeting is held at Divisional level for discussing the grievances of the Union, Bi-monthly at Regional level and four monthly at Circle level. They are also permitted to publish their own journal. The Union subscription is collected and paid to Union under Check-Off System. However, the facility of Foreign Service is not extended to GDS as they are not Government servants and not governed by CCS (RSA) Rules, 1993.

#### 7. Leave

Gramin Dak Sevaks are granted paid leave at the rate of 20 days in a year without accumulation.

#### 8. Limited Transfer Facility

Gramin Dak Sevaks are provided with the facility of limited transfer in cases of posting at a distant place on redeployment in the event of abolition of the post, on being appointed on compassionate grounds and

posted at distant place, on marriage/remarriage of woman GDS, on suffering extreme hardship due to a disease and for medical attention/treatment of self on production of valid medical certificate from the medical officer of a Government Hospital and on requirement of looking after the welfare of a physically handicapped/mentally handicapped person/dependant requiring to move to different places to give support to such dependant. Such facility is provided for only one transfer during the entire career and on rendering a minimum service of 3 years subject to fulfillment of other conditions. Based on recommendation made by one man Committee, an exception has been made for women Gramin Dak Sevaks, who availed the transfer facility on the ground of extreme hardship due to a disease and for medical attention/treatment before their marriage and now they can avail the facility for a second time in the event of their marriage/re-marriage.

#### 9. Assistance from Welfare Fund

Financial Assistance of Rs. 7000/- (Rs. Seven thousand only) is payable as immediate death relief. In cases of death of GDS due to enemy action in war or border skirmishes or action against militants, terrorists, extremists, etc. while on duty, the bereaved family is allowed the financial assistance of Rs. 150000/-. In case last rites are performed by brothers or sisters or near relative in the absence of any other next of kin, a funeral expense of Rs. 500 is also payable. They are eligible for assistance of Rs. 400 and Rs. 200 per month for nutritional diet in case of suffering from tuberculosis for indoor and outdoor treatment respectively. In cases of prolonged and serious illness/major surgeries, an assistance of Rs. 5000 is allowed. Gramin Dak Sevaks are already covered by Scholarship and Book Award Scheme.

[Translation]

#### Misuse of RTI Act

3367. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that some unscrupulous elements are harassing the respectable citizens of the country by obtaining information under the Right to Information Act and misusing the media;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check the misuse of Right to Information Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Some concerns have been reported in the media that RTI is being misused. Hon'ble Supreme Court has also suggested in Civil Appeal No. 6454 of 2011 (Central Board of Secondary Education Vs. Aditya Bandhopadhyay and other) that the Act should not be allowed to be converted into a tool of oppression or intimidation of honest officials striving to do their duty.

(c) RTI Act has enough provisions to deny access to information which may harm personal interests.

#### Cancelled AI Routes

3368. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:  
SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of routes of Air India cancelled during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the extent of load factor on the routes cancelled;

(c) the reasons of cancelling these routes;

(d) whether Air Indian Delhi-Jaipur flight has been discontinued; and



(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Air India has withdrawn its services from 14 routes. None of these were profitable. These routes are:—

(i) Mumbai-Sharjah, (ii) Calicut-Doha-Bahrain, (iii) Mumbai-Vadodra, (iv) Kolkata-Ahmedabad/Jaipur-Koikata, (v) Hyderabad-Mumbai, (vi) Chennai-Calicut, (vii) Chennai-Mumbai-Kuwait, (viii) Hyderabad-Cochin-Coimbatore-Hyderabad, (ix) Kolkata-Hyderabad-Kolkata, (x) Bangalore-Singapore, (xi) Chennai-Coimbatore, (xii) Kochi-Agati (This was subsequently reinstated), (xiii) Mumbai-Nairobi, (xiv) Chennai-Dammam.

(b) and (c) An examination of all such routes has been conducted. Routes withdrawn were on pure route economics considerations after a process of rationalization of routes between erstwhile Air India, Indian Airlines and Air India Express. It cannot happen that three former constituents of a unified airline compete with each other. The load factor is thus not only consideration the overhaul route economics is determined by yield and revenue and not load factor.

(d) and (e) Air India had discontinued the daily link between Delhi and Jaipur from November, 2010 due to resource constrains. However, this link has been restored with daily services w.e.f. 30th October, 2011.

#### FDI in IT Sector

3369. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:  
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

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

(a) details of inflow of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Information Technology Sector during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to attract more FDI in IT sector;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for identifying new markets other than USA and Europe for IT exports; and

(d) the results achieved thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) As per the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), the inflow of FDI in IT Sector during the last three years and the current year is as under:—

#### FDI inflows in Computer Software and Hardware

	FDI (Rs. crore)	FDI (USD Mn.)
2008-09	6,740.41	1,543.34
2009-10	4,126.76	871.86
2010-11	3,551.24	779.81
2011-12 (April-Sept.)	1,957.94	432.92
Total	16,376.34	3,627.93

The extant policy of the Government of India on Foreign Direct Investment in the IT sector (except for the retail trading) permits FDI upto 100% under the automatic route.

(c) and (d) Under the Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) scheme of Department of Commerce, Financial Assistance is available to exporters for exploring the markets of Latin America, CIS, Africa and ASEAN Regions.

Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council (ESC) as the implementing agency of MDA scheme for the IT Companies has been organizing a number of activities in the various focus regions since last

several years. According to NASSCOM, emerging new geographies have registered a higher export growth rate as compared to the core markets i.e. US and European Market.

[English]

**Abolition of Rules Restricting Indian Carriers**

3370. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to abolish the aircraft rules which restricted Indian carriers to fly abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) how many Domestic Airlines are already operating in foreign routes; and

(e) the details of Domestic Policies for foreign routes for Indian carriers?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (e) There is no provision in the Aircraft Rules restricting Indian carriers to fly abroad. Guidelines for operation of scheduled international air transport services by Indian carriers is given in Aeronautical Information Circular (AIC) number 8/2009. As per this AIC, Indian carriers having a minimum of five years' experience of continuous operation of domestic scheduled air transport services and at least twenty aircraft in its fleet are eligible to fly on international routes. At present, Air India, Air India Express, Jet Airways, Jetlite, Kingfisher Airlines, Spicejet and Indigo are operating on foreign routes.

**Implementation of CSR**

3371. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of expenditure incurred by the Government during the last three years and the current year on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR);

(b) whether the CSR policy is not being followed properly in some of the areas where nuclear power plants have been set up;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether several welfare works carried out by the self help groups in nuclear power plants have not reached the interested beneficiaries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The details of expenditure incurred by the Public Sector Undertakings under the Department of Atomic Energy during the last three years and current year on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) are as under:—

(₹ in lakh)

Year	NPCIL	BHAVINI	IREL	ECIL	UCIL
2008-09	44.08	33.72	216.30	-Nil-	42.90
2009-10	175.00	21.09	266.20	-Nil-	135.57
2010-11	309.55	26.63	278.25	-Nil-	182.66
Current year	111.90	6.58	166.66	35.91	150.00

(b) and (c) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities are carried out as per the guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises from time to time.

(d) The benefits of CSR activities of Nuclear Power

Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) have reached the intended beneficiaries.

- (e) Does not arise.

### **Job Opportunities**

3372. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether job opportunities in overseas markets have declined in the recent years;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NRIs are returning to the country because of this;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to overcome its likely impact on India?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There is a decline in the job opportunities in overseas markets in recent years because of the global recession as well as increasing localization of employment in the Gulf countries.

(c) Centralized data is not maintained in this regard.

(d) Not applicable in view of reply to part (b) of the Question.

(e) To widen the destination base for skilled and semi skilled workers from India, the Ministry is concluding Human Resource Mobility Partnerships with some Member States of the European Union.

### **Absorption in Delays**

3373. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued any new guidelines with regard to arrival and departure schedule;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether instances of manipulating 'block time' or the flight duration for any given route to absorb delays have come to light;

- (d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any steps have been taken by the Government for standardizing the flight timings for each route; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the outcome thereof?

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

(c) to (f) Yes, Madam. Some instances were brought to the notice of this office that scheduled domestic airlines are using different block hours on the same route. Accordingly, airlines have been asked to strictly adhere to the correct block timings on the same route with a variation of  $\pm 15$  minutes to cater for seasonal wind pattern. Airport operators have also been advised to keep this aspect in view, while approving the slots.

### **Chandrayaan-II**

3374. SHRI LALUBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chandrayaan-II mission is as per schedule and is expected to be realised during 2013; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the mission?

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) Chandrayaan-II is planned to be launched using ISRO's Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) during 2013-14 time period.

(b) Chandrayaan-II mission is a joint Indo-Russian unmanned lunar exploration mission with orbiter, lander and rover modules. For the Chandrayaan-II programme, orbiter-lander-rover interfaces have been completed. The Indian instruments on Chandrayaan-II Orbiter and Rover have been finalised. Preliminary Design Review of the orbiter, rover and the instruments has also been completed.

#### Minimum Standard of Life

3375. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the proposed schemes to uplift minimum standard of life as per the Twelfth Plan approach paper;

(b) the rate of rural and urban poverty at the beginning of the Eleventh Plan and at present;

(c) the details of proposals in the Twelfth Plan approach papers for achieving universal healthcare, universal education and universal employment generation;

(d) whether the Government proposes to extend the employment guarantee scheme in the Twelfth Plan;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the status of the proposal of transferring centrally sponsored schemes to the States to launch projects as per their specific needs and priorities 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) The Approach Paper outlines the broad frame work of the Twelfth Five year Plan. It emphasises on faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth. The Approach accords highest priority to health care, education and skill development to uplift the standard of life of the citizens. The detailed schemes to achieve these goals and targets will be contained in the Plan document which is under formulation. Various Steering Committees and Working Groups have been set up to outline sector specific targets and action points in line with the Approach.

(b) The poverty line is defined by the Planning Commission on the basis of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) as the criterion. The number and proportion of persons living below the poverty line (BPL) are computed using the data from Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) with an interval of approximately five years. The methodology for estimation of poverty has been reviewed from time to time. The Planning Commission constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar in December, 2005. The Tendulkar Committee submitted its report in December, 2009, in which MPCE of Rs. 447 for rural areas and Rs. 579 for urban areas was recommended as the poverty line at 2004-05 prices, which was accepted by the Planning commission. These poverty lines vary from State to State because of price differentials. As per Tendulkar methodology, the poverty ratio for 2004-05 is estimated at 41.8 per cent in rural areas, 25.7 per cent in urban areas and 37.2 per cent at all-India level.

The Planning Commission estimates poverty lines and poverty ratios for the years for which Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure have been conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). These surveys are conducted quinquennially. After 2004-05, this survey has been conducted in 2009-10 the results of which are now available. The next Large Sample Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure is being conducted during 2011-12 in 68th round of NSSO which coincides

with the terminal year of Eleventh Five Year Plan. The number of below poverty line persons or families brought above poverty line during the Eleventh Five Year Plan can be estimated only after the results of the on-going 68th Round of NSSO become available. A final view on the methodology for measuring poverty in future can be taken inter-alia on the basis of 2009-10 NSSO survey and by taking into consideration all relevant indicia of poverty as identified by experts. A holistic view as to the approach to poverty measurement will be taken and if considered necessary, the issue will be revisited to arrive at the most credible methodology for poverty estimation.

(c) In view of the reply to (a) above, does not arise.

(d) and (e) An Employment Guarantee Scheme remains an integral component of the Twelfth Five Year Plan as indicated in the Approach Paper endorsed by NDC.

(f) There is no proposal at present with Planning Commission for transferring Centrally Sponsored Schemes to the States during the Twelfth Five Year Plan. However, a sub-committee set up by Planning Commission under Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, has recommended rationalisation of the CSS to enhance flexibility to the States to take up projects as per their specific needs and priorities.

#### **AI Pilots**

3376. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

SHRI UDAY SINGH:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

SHRI TARA CHAND BHAGORA:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of pilots of Air India/ Indian Airlines have shown their intention to quit the airlines and applied for No Objection Certificates (NOCs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has ascertained the reasons for the same;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to hold discussion with such pilots to redress their grievances;

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the fate of launching of training programme for pilots to fly Boeing 787 Dream Liners; and

(g) the time by which the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken alongwith the ways in which the Government proposes to run the airlines if a large number of pilots quit?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) In 2011, 34 pilots of erstwhile Indian Airlines and 15 pilots of erstwhile Air India have submitted their resignations.

(c) and (d) Most of the Pilots who have tendered the resignation, have cited non-payment of allowances and delay in payment of salaries as reasons.

(e) The Management of Air India is in constant dialogue with the Unions/Associations including pilots. Government has also constituted a three Member Committee headed by a Retd. Judge of Supreme Court of India to resolve the wage related disparities and other human resource issues of all employees, including pilots.

(f) and (g) The matter of training of Pilots on B787 is sub-judice. The detailed plan will be made in accordance with the Court Orders.

*[Translation]*

#### **Indians working in US Camps in Afghanistan**

3377. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that four thousand Indians are working in painful conditions in the American military camps situated in Afghanistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any plan to get them back to India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The Indian Mission in Kabul has informed that there is no formal information available with them about Indian workers recruited to serve the United States Army and living in painful conditions in United States military bases in Afganistan. However, the Indian Mission in Kabul has come to know through informal channels that some of the Indian workers employed in US bases are not happy about the lack of telephone facilities to call home, lack of Indian food in the base kitchen and the stringent limitations on their freedom of movement outside the bases enforced by the base authorities because of the precarious security situations in Afganistan.

(c) and (d) No request for repatriation has been received.

#### Non-Lapsable Fund

3378. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether at present, 85.2% of India's villages do not have a secondary school and 71.16% of India's youth has not completed secondary education;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether three-fourth of Indias youngsters have not been able to access their fundamental right of education accorded to them by the Constitution;

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

(e) whether there was a proposal to establish non-lapsable fund through education cess to supplement the resources for creation of basic required infrastructure for secondary education;

(f) if so, the present status of the said proposal; and

(g) the concrete measures taken by the Union Government to bring India in world map in regard to education for all?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Central Government recognizes the need to provide secondary education within a reasonable distance of any habitation. With this objective, a new centrally sponsored programme Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has been operational from 2009-10. The objective of the programme is to ensure universal access of secondary education by 2017 (GER of 100%) and universal retention by 2020. As per 'Statistics of School Education 2009-10 (provisional)' prepared by the Ministry, Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) at secondary level (classes IX – X) as on 30.09.2009 was 62.71%.

(c) and (d) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years. The Act has come into force from 01.04.2010. Norms of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) have been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act. The SSA framework of implementation and the fund sharing pattern between the Central and States have also been revised to ensure effective implementation of the provisions of the RTE Act.

(e) and (f) A proposal for creation of a single non-lapsable fund for secondary and higher secondary education from the proceeds of 1% cess for secondary

and higher education was not agreed to by the Ministry of Finance.

(g) Besides ongoing schemes including SSA, several new centrally sponsored schemes including RMSA, Model School, Girls' Hostel, National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship and Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education have been launched during the 11th Plan to provide school education to all.

#### Inspections by AICTE

3379. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) the number of inspections of colleges/institutions conducted by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number and names of such colleges/institutes which were found to be violating the rules, State-wise;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against such colleges/institutes?

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

[English]

#### Teacher-Student Ratio in IIMs and IITs

3380. SHRI RAMESH VISHWANATH KATTI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present teacher-student ratio in Indian

Institutes of Management (IIMs) and Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) in the country, institute-wise;

(b) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the said ratio;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up more IIMs and IITs in the country including Karnataka in addition to already announced;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the time by which these IITs and IIMs are likely to be set up; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to provide the required facilities to these institutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) In general, teacher-student ratio in IIMs and IITs in the country is 1:10. However, the ratio keeps on varying, inter-alia, due to change in the number of students intake and vacancies of teachers.

(b) These autonomous Institutes continue to recruit teachers against vacancies.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Government provides grant-in-aid to the existing Institutes.

#### Coal Reserve

3381. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total deposits of coal in the country as a natural resource;

(b) whether the Government has any data regarding coal appropriation by the coal companies both of public sector and private sector during the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has any data regarding the volume of total export of coal out of that during the above period;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether it also has any data regarding the import of coal during the same period; and

(g) if so, the details thereof with the details of the causes for import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) As per the report of Geological Survey of India, as on 01.04.2011, a total of 2,85,862 million tonnes of geological resources of coal have so far been estimated in India.

(b) and (c) The details of production of raw coal by the coal companies both of public sector and private sector during the last three years is given below:—

*Public Sector*

(In million tonnes)

Sl. No.	Company	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Prov.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	ECL	28.135	30.058	30.804
2.	BCCL	25.514	27.512	29.004
3.	CCL	43.236	47.083	47.521
4.	NCL	63.650	67.67	66.253
5.	WCL	44.700	45.735	43.654
6.	SECL	101.150	108.009	112.705
7.	MCL	96.336	104.079	100.28
8.	NEC	1.009	1.113	1.101
Total CIL		403.730	431.259	431.322

1	2	3	4	5
9.	SCCL	44.546	50.429	51.333
10.	JKML	0.011	0.023	0.024
11.	JSMDCL	0.401	0.461	0.399
12.	DVC	0.267	0.141	0.311
13.	IISCO	1.018	1.298	1.082
14.	WBPDCCL	—	0.251	0.258
15.	SAIL	—	0.063	0.014
16.	DVC Emta	—	—	0.021
17.	APMDTCL	0.142	0.115	0.299
Grand Total (including Total CIL)		450.115	484.04	485.063

*Private Sector*

(In million tonnes)

Sl. No.	Company	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Prov.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	BECML	4.139	3.303	2.876
2.	ICML	2.984	3.213	2.929
3.	JSPL	5.998	5.999	5.999
4.	HIL	2.066	2.33	2.285
5.	Meghalaya	5.489	5.767	6.974
6.	TSL	7.282	7.21	7.026
7.	MIL	0.989	1.00	0.952
8.	BLA	0.236	0.299	0.297



1	2	3	4	5
9.	PANEM	6.175	8.476	8.410
10.	PIL	0.919	1.00	1.000
11.	JNL	0.396	0.56	0.406
12.	JPL	4.893	6.045	5.688
13.	SIL	0.051	0.14	0.114
14.	ESCL	0.013	0.055	0.034
15.	UML	0.013	0.062	0.300
16.	KEMTA	0.991	2.252	2.275
17.	B. S. Ispat	—	—	0.015
18.	SEML	0.008	0.291	0.433
Total		42.642	48.002	48.013

(d) to (g) **Import and export of coal during the last three years :**

(in million tonnes)

Year	Import		Export	
	Coking	Non-coking	Coking	Non-coking
2008-09	21.080	37.923	0.109	1.546
2009-10	24.690	48.565	0.269	2.185
2010-11	19.484	49.434	0.111	4.298

**Causes of imports :**

Indian Coal, by virtue of its drift origin, has high "ash content" and reserves of "low ash coking coal and low ash non-coking coal" are very limited. There is relatively a shortage/less availability of coking coal and low ash thermal coal and therefore consumers who prefer such coal have to import to the extent desired quality is not available indigenously.

[Translation]

**Short Supply of Coal to Thermal Plants**

3382. SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a short supply of coal to the power plants of the States where sufficient quantity of coal reserves are available;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide coal on priority basis to the States where sufficient quantity of coal reserves are available;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Based on the Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ)/coal allocation determined by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) or Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is concluded by the subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) with the concerned power utilities and coal supplies are made accordingly. Supplies are made irrespective of availability or otherwise of coal reserves in the States where the power plants are located. The coal dispatches by CIL during 1st April, 2011 till 30th November, 2011 (Provisional) were 192.55 MT as against the pro rata ACQ of 215.01 MT, indicating materialization of about 89 %, as coal supplies from CIL were severely affected due to heavy rains, leading to transportation and wagon loading constraints during the second quarter of the year.

(c) to (e) Since coal production is limited to only eight states but its consumers are located all over the country, supply of coal from the producing states to non-producing States becomes inevitable. Therefore, there is no proposal

to provide coal on priority basis to the States where sufficient quantity of coal reserves are available.

**Corruption in Procurement of  
Roof Bolts**

3383. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is large scale corruption in the procurement of roof bolts costing Rs. 10.84 crores to prevent roof falls in underground coal mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to investigate the matter by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI);

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

(e) whether the roof bolts can be manufactured in workshops itself; and

(f) if so, the justification for procuring them from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, a complaint was received on alleged financial/procedural irregularities in purchase of Roof Bolts in Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) which is under examination of this Ministry

(c) and (d) Anti-Corruption Bureau, Nagpur of Central Bureau of Investigation has conducted a preliminary inquiry PE-1 of 2011 on procurement of Roof Bolts by WCL.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. It is possible to manufacture Roof Bolts in subsidiary workshops. As per information received from Coal India Limited (CIL), prior to 2009-2010, the requirement of Roof Bolts in Western Coalfields Limited were met partly by production in workshops and partly by domestic procurement. Since 2010 the total

requirement of Roof Bolts of WCL have been met from production in workshops.

[English]

**Royalty Rates**

3384. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rates of royalty of coal are being revised at a regular interval of three years;

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

(c) whether the Union Government is not compensating the loss sustained by the State Government of Odisha of Rs. 126.30 crores due to late revision;

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

(e) the recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission and Hoda Committee on the revision of royalty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (d) Section 9(3) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 empowers the Central Government to enhance or reduce the royalty rates in respect of any mineral by notification in the Official Gazette with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification. The proviso to Section 9(3) of the Act prevents the Central Government from enhancing the rate of royalty in respect of any mineral more than once during any period of three years. The Act does not mandate any specific time frame for revision of rates of royalty. As such it cannot be said that there is any due date for revision and the question of compensation for the loss to any State Government on this account does not arise. The royalty rates on coal were revised earlier in July, 1975, February, 1981, August, 1991, October, 1994, August, 2002 and 01.08.2007. To further revise the royalty rates on coal and lignite a Study Group was set

up by the Government. The said Study Group, after having collected the views/comments of the concerned stakeholders through questionnaires as well as direct meetings, has submitted its report to the Government. The new royalty rates would be announced by the Government after examining the recommendations of the said Study Group.

(e) The Twelfth Finance Commission, 2005 recommended that 'since royalty is an important source of revenue for some of the States, the rates of royalty should be fixed on an *ad-valorem* basis'. As far as Hoda Committee recommendation is concerned, it has been suggested that there is a need to introduce a statutory provision in the MMDR Act, 1957, for earmarking a portion of the royalty collected annually for local development in the mining areas.

[Translation]

#### Setting up of Higher Technical Institutes

3385. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to establish new Indian Institutes of Management, Indian Institutes Technology, Indian Institutes of Information Technology, Indian Institutes of Science, Education and Research and National Institutes of Technology in various parts of the country during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) In the twelfth Five Year Plan only the scheme for setting up of 20 IIITs in PPP mode is provided for. The location of these institutes will be decided with the State and the Industry Partner. Twelfth Five Year Plan for other schemes have yet to be finalized.

[English]

#### Complaints against DUMET

3386. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University of Delhi has received numerous complaints at various stages of Delhi University Medical Entrance Test (DUMET) admission process;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the complaints are being probed;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the action taken against the persons responsible for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, complaints from candidates, parents of the candidates and the public were received by the University between 3rd June, 2011 and 3rd August, 2011, alleging leakage and sale of DUMET-2011 paper. It also received complaint from Delhi Medical Association on 25th July, 2011 alleging that many of the selected candidates in DUMET-2011 scored abysmally low in 12th Board Examination conducted by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and Medical Entrance Examinations conducted by CBSE and Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University.

(c) to (e) On the request of the University of Delhi dated 26.8.2011, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered a preliminary inquiry into the matter. CBI has sought certain information from the University pertaining to the case and the same has been made available to it.

#### Quota for Foreign Students

3387. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quota for foreign students for admission in various courses in the country is decided by the Government;

(b) if so, the procedure and criteria adopted for nominating students;

(c) the details of such quota for Nepalese students in various courses in the country;

(d) whether there is need for expansion of South Asian University by introducing all courses of major disciplines to provide single platform for study for students from SAARC countries; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) 15 per cent supernumerary seats have been permitted for foreign students in all Universities in under-graduate and post-graduate courses. Preference is given to person of Indian origin holding foreign passport. To attract foreign nationals including NRIs and PIOs to take up technical education at under-graduate and post-graduate level in centrally funded technical institutions (other than IITs/IISERs), the central Government has a scheme of Direct Admission of Students Abroad (DASA).

(c) No quota is allocated for Nepalese students in the 15 per cent supernumerary seats in various Indian Universities. However, Government has been providing scholarships for Nepalese students under Nepal Aid Funds administered by the Ministry of External Affairs. Under this scheme, admission of Nepali students in Indian universities/colleges is done on merit basis.

(d) and (e) South Asian University (SAU) is not expected to provide one single platform for study for the students of the SAARC countries in all courses of major disciplines. Instead, it is intended to be an international institution of excellence based in South Asia with a limited

number of disciplines. As per the plan of expansion under Phase-I, the South Asian University will have eleven faculties by the end of 2014 as against five at present. Government is closely working with the University and relevant stakeholders in other member countries to secure recognition of the University degrees by all countries in the SAARC region and continued financial and political support of the project.

### Re-evaluation of Policy

3388. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a demand from certain quarters for re-evaluation of policies in telecom sector with regard to capitalisation requirements and application fees for telecom licences; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such demand and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Telecom service providers had expressed their views on the recommendations of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) on 'Spectrum Management and Licensing Framework', which, inter-alia, include recommendations on merger and acquisition in the telecom sector and licensing issue including the licence fee.

To appreciate the views of the telecom service providers, a round table conference was held with them on March 08, 2011.

### Effective Teaching Content and Pedagogy

3389. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under RTE Act to incentivise the process of concurrent evaluation meant to

ensure that students outcomes are met through effective teaching content and pedagogy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the various measures adopted to judge the students learning outcomes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for Comprehensive and Continuous Evaluation (CCE) of child's understanding of knowledge and his or her ability to apply the same. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Framework for Implementation, which has been revised in context of the RTE Act, inter-alia provides that assessment should be treated as integral part of learning, through observations of children and maintaining records of their work done in a portfolio. The Model Rules under the RTE Act provides for preparation of Cumulative Pupil Record to document the child's holistic development as a methodology for continuous and comprehensive evaluation.

#### **Survey on Educationally Backward Districts**

3390. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:  
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:

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

(a) the details of the educationally backward districts in the country;

(b) whether any survey on educationally backward districts in the country has been conducted by the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any action plan has been drawn up for the educational development of these districts;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to increase the level of education in these districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) A list of the 374 identified educationally backward districts is at enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) and (c) An Expert Committee constituted by University Grants Commission (UGC) under the Chairmanship of Prof. S.P. Thyagarajan, former Vice Chancellor, University of Madras had identified 374 such Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs) with GER less than national average. Details are available at UGC's website <http://www.ugc.ac.in/notices/newmodelcollegesEBD16nov09.pdf>.

(d) and (e) Details of the orders issued by the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of HRD can be seen on the Ministry's website <http://www.education.nic.in/uhe/modeldegreecolleges.pdf>.

(f) The Central Government has been incentivising the State Governments to set up model degree colleges in the identified educationally backward districts. The capital cost is shared between centre and States on a 1:2 ratio, while for Special Category States, in the North East, including Sikkim and Jammu and Kashmir, the Centre-State capital cost to be shared on a 1:1 ratio. Existing colleges, set up after 1st January 2008 are eligible to receive central grants. According to the University Grants Commission, a total of 142 proposals have been received from the States, out of which 78 proposals have been approved. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *List of 374 identified Higher Educationally Backward Districts*

#### **1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

Andamans

Nicobars

**2. Andhra Pradesh**

Adilabad

Anantapur

East Godavari

Kurnool

Mahbubnagar

Medak

Nizamabad

Prakasam

Srikakulam

Vizianagaram

West Godavari

**3. Arunachal Pradesh**

Changlang

Dibang Valley

East Kameng

Lohit

Lower Subansiri

Tawang

Tirap

Upper Siang

Upper Subansiri

West Kameng

West Siang

**4. Assam**

Bongaigaon

Cachar

Darrang

Dhubri

Goalpara

Hailakandi

Karbi Anglong

Karimganj

Marigaon

Nagaon

Sonitpur

Tinsukia

**5. Bihar**

Araria

Aurangabad

Banka

Begusarai

Darbhanga

Gopalganj

Jamui

Kaimur

Katihar

Khagaria

Kishanganj

Lakhisarai

Madhepura

Madhubani

Nawada  
 West Champaran  
 East Champaran  
 Purnia  
 Saharsa  
 Samastipur  
 Sheohar  
 Sitamarhi  
 Siwan  
 Supaul  
 Vaishali

**6. Chhattisgarh**

Bastar  
 Dantewada  
 Dhamtari  
 Durg  
 Janjgir-champa  
 Jashpur  
 Kanker  
 Kawardha  
 Koriya  
 Mahasamund  
 Raigarh  
 Raipur  
 Rajnandgaon  
 Surguja

**7. Dadra and Nagar Haveli**

Dadra and Nagar Haveli

**8. Daman and Diu**

Daman

Diu

**9. Gujarat**

Amreli

Banas Kantha

Bharuch

Bhavnagar

Dohad

Jamnagar

Junagad

Kachchh

Kheda

Mahesana

Narmada

Panch Mahals

Patan

Porbandar

Rajkot

Sabar Kantha

Surat

Surendranagar

The Dangs

- |                              |                        |                      |                  |
|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
|                              | Valsad                 |                      | Udhampur         |
| <b>10. Haryana</b>           |                        | <b>13. Jharkhand</b> |                  |
|                              | Fatehabad              |                      | Chatra           |
|                              | Gurgaon                |                      | Deoghar          |
|                              | Jind                   |                      | Dumka            |
|                              | Kaithal                |                      | Giridih          |
|                              | Karnal                 |                      | Godda            |
|                              | Panipat                |                      | Gumla            |
|                              | Sirsa                  |                      | Kodarma          |
| <b>11. Himachal Pradesh</b>  |                        |                      | Pakaur           |
|                              | Chamba                 |                      | Palamu           |
|                              | <b>Kinnaur</b>         |                      | P. Singhbhum     |
|                              | <b>Lahul and Spiti</b> |                      | Sahibganj        |
|                              | Sirmaur                | <b>14. Karnataka</b> |                  |
| <b>12. Jammu and Kashmir</b> |                        |                      | Bagalkot         |
|                              | Anantnag               |                      | Bangalore Rural  |
|                              | Badgam                 |                      | Belgaum          |
|                              | Baramula               |                      | Bellary          |
|                              | Doda                   |                      | Bijapur          |
|                              | Kargil                 |                      | Chamarajanagar   |
|                              | Kathua                 |                      | Chikmagalur      |
|                              | Kupwara                |                      | Chitradurga      |
|                              | Leh                    |                      | Dakshina Kannada |
|                              | Punch                  |                      | Gadag            |
|                              | Rajauri                |                      | Hassan           |
|                              |                        |                      | Haveri           |



Kodagu	Dindori
Kolar	East Nimar
Koppal	Guna
Mandya	Harda
Raichur	Jhabua
Tumkur	Katni
Udupi	Mandla
Uttara Kannada	Mandsaur
<b>15. Kerala</b>	Morena
Kasaragod	Narsimhapur
Malappuram	Neemuch
Palakkad	Panna
Wayanad	Raisen
<b>16. Lakshdweep</b>	Rajgarh
Lakshadweep	Ratlam
<b>17. Madhya Pradesh</b>	Sagar
Balaghat	Satna
Barwani	Sehore
Betul	Seoni
Bhind	Shahdol
Chhatarpur	Shajapur
Chhindwara	Shivpuri
Damoh	Sidhi
Datia	Tikamgarh
Dewas	Ujjain
Dhar	Umaria

Vidisha	<b>22. Odisha</b>
West Nimar	Anugul
<b>18. Maharashtra</b>	Balangir
Buldana	Bargarh
Gadchiroli	Baudh
Hingoli	Debagarh
Jalna	Dhenkanal
Raigarh	Gajapati
Ratnagiri	Ganjam
Sindhudurg	Kalahandi
<b>19. Meghalaya</b>	Kandhamal
East Garo Hills	Kendujhar
Jaintia Hills	Koraput
Ri Bhoi	Malkangiri
South Garo Hills	Nabarangapur
West Khasi Hills	Nayagarh
<b>20. Mizoram</b>	Nuapada
Champhai	Rayagada
Kolasib	Sonapur
Lawngtlai	<b>23. Puducherry</b>
Lunglei	Yanam
Mamit	<b>24. Punjab</b>
Saiha	Amritsar
Serchhip	Bathinda
<b>21. Nagaland</b>	Faridkot
Mon	Fatehgarh Sahib

Firozpur

Jalor

Gurdaspur

Jhalawar

Kapurthala

Jhunjhunun

Mansa

Jodhpur

Moga

Karauli

Muktsar

Nagaur

Nawanshahr

Pali

Patiala

Rajsamand

Sangrur

Sawai Madhopur

**25. Rajasthan**

Sikar

Ajmer

Sirohi

Banswara

Tonk

Baran

Udaipur

Barmer

**26. Sikkim**

Bharatpur

East

Bhilwara

North

Bikaner

South

Bundi

West

Chittaurgarh

**27. Tamil Nadu**

Churu

Ariyalur

Dausa

Coimbatore

Dhaultpur

Cuddalore

Dungarpur

Dharmapuri

Ganganagar

Dindigul

Hanumangarh

Erode

Jaisalmer

Kancheepuram

Kanniyakumari	Banda
Karur	Barabanki
Madurai	<b>Bareilly</b>
Nagapattinam	Basti
Perambalur	Bijnor
Pudukkottai	Budaun
Ramanathapuram	Bulandshahr
Salem	Chitrakoot
Sivaganga	Etah
Thanjavur	Farrukhabad
The Nilgiris	Fatehpur
Theni	Gonda
Thiruvallur	Hamirpur
Thiruvarur	Hardoi
Thoothukkudi	Hathras
Tirunelveli	<b>Jyotiba P. Nagar</b>
Tiruvannamalai	Kannauj
Vellore	Kanpur Dehat
Viluppuram	Kaushambi
Virudhunagar	Kheri
<b>28. Tripura</b>	Kushinagar
North Tripura	Lalitpur
South Tripura	Maharajganj
West Tripura	Mahoba
Dhalai	Mathura
<b>29. Uttar Pradesh</b>	
Bahraich	

Moradabad	Jalpaiguri
Muzaffarnagar	Koch Bihar
Pilibhit	Maldah
Rae Bareli	Medinipur
Rampur	Murshidabad
Saharanpur	Nadia
Sant Kabir Nagar	North 24 Parganas
Shahjahanpur	Puruliya
Shrawasti	South 24 Parganas
Siddharthnagar	Uttar Dinajpur
Sitapur	Total Districts = 374

**Statement-II**

	Sl. No.	States/UTs	EBDs	Proposals received	Proposals approved
	1	2	3	4	5
<b>30. Uttarakhand</b>					
Bageshwar	1	Andhra Pradesh	11	7	5
Champawat	2	Arunachal Pradesh	11	6	6
<b>31. West Bengal</b>	3	Assam	12	12	12
Bankura	4	Bihar	25	1	—
Bardhaman	5	Chhattisgarh	15	5	—
Birbhum	6	Goa	—	—	—
Dakshin Dinajpur	7	Gujarat	20	20	19
Darjiling	8	Haryana	7	10	—
Haora	9	Himachal Pradesh	4	4	—
Hugli	10	Jammu and Kashmir	11	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
11. Jharkhand		12	—	—
12. Karnataka		20	20	6
13. Kerala		4	4	3
14. Madhya Pradesh		39	—	—
15. Maharashtra		7	7	7
16. Manipur		—	—	—
17. Meghalaya		5	—	—
18. Mizoram		1	—	—
19. Nagaland		1	—	—
20. Odisha		18	8	—
21. Punjab		13	13	11
22. Rajasthan		30	1	—
23. Sikkim		4	2	—
24. Tamil Nadu		27	7	3
25. Tripura		4	4	—
26. Uttar Pradesh		41	6	5
27. Uttarakhand		2	—	—
28. West Bengal		17	3	—
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		2	—	—
30. Chandigarh		—	—	—
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		1	1	1
32. Daman and Diu		2	—	—
33. Delhi		—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
34. Lakshadweep		1	1	—
35. Puducherry		1	—	—
Total		374	142	78

#### Fund Allocation to States

3391. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to the Desert States especially Rajasthan under various schemes during 2009-10 and 2010-11;

(b) whether for the schemes for which funds have been allocated are benefited by the Tribal people of the States;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the assessment 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) to (d) The Planning Commission approves the State Plan Outlay in consultation with States. The approved outlay (fund allocated) for all States including Rajasthan for State Plan Schemes during 2009-10 and 2010-11 is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Out of this approved outlay, a proportion is earmarked as Tribal Sub-Plan for the benefit of the tribal people. The details of funds allocated for Tribal Sub-Plan are also given at enclosed Statement-I. In addition, Central Ministries also allocate funds to States for various Centrally Sponsored Schemes implemented in States. The funds released to States including Rajasthan for Centrally Sponsored Schemes are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I***State Plan Approved Outlay and Outlay earmarked for Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2009-10		2010-11	
		State Plan Approved Outlay	of which earmarked for TSP	State Plan Approved Outlay	of which earmarked for TSP
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33496.75	2370.86	36800.00	2529.20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2100.00	—	2500.00	—
3.	Assam	6000.00	55.28	7645.00	53.53
4.	Bihar	16000.00	163.38	20000.00	222.49
5.	Chhattisgarh	10947.76	—	13230.00	—
6.	Goa	2240.00	136.99	2710.00	153.09
7.	Gujarat	23500.00	3616.03	30000.00	4146.45
8.	Haryana	10000.00	—	18260.00	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2700.00	243.00	3000.00	2.70
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5500.00	—	6000.00	673.75
11.	Jharkhand	8200.00	5760.46	9240.00	4657.53
12.	Karnataka	29500.00	1947.00	31050.00	1517.94
13.	Kerala	8920.00	180.86	10025.00	200.50
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16174.17	3714.43	19000.00	4244.10
15.	Maharashtra	35958.94	2053.25	37916.00	3147.89
16.	Manipur	2000.00	741.15	2600.00	1017.50
17.	Meghalaya	2100.00	—	2230.00	—
18.	Mizoram	1250.00	—	1500.00	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Nagaland	1500.00	—	1500.00	—
20.	Odisha	9500.00	2171.48	11000.00	2463.08
21.	Punjab	8600.00	—	9150.00	—
22.	Rajasthan	17322.00	2115.35	24000.00	2857.41
23.	Sikkim	1045.00	—	1175.00	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	17500.00	36.36	20068.00	38.51
25.	Tripura	1680.00	575.91	1860.00	630.27
26.	Uttar Pradesh	39000.00	**	42000.00	**
27.	Uttarakhand	5800.81	174.02	6800.00	204.00
28.	West Bengal	14150.00	963.55	17985.00	1127.28

\*\* : Separate Figure for TSP is not available.

**Statement-II**

*Funds Released under Centrally Sponsored Schemes to States*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9599.21	15424.26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	814.66	1343.23
3.	Assam	5158.87	7125.04
4.	Bihar	7627.46	13725.22
5.	Chhattisgarh	3389.01	5161.34
6.	Goa	74.25	106.15

1	2	3	4
7.	Gujarat	4014.09	5311.22
8.	Haryana	1973.20	2094.05
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1196.06	1927.15
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1690.86	2432.82
11.	Jharkhand	3251.55	5123.87
12.	Karnataka	7199.85	7556.67
13.	Kerala	2095.67	2779.23
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9435.12	11213.40
15.	Maharashtra	6327.89	9167.19
16.	Manipur	1007.63	1191.29
17.	Meghalaya	739.16	1070.45



1	2	3	4
18.	Mizoram	759.71	925.14
19.	Nagaland	1107.66	1174.51
20.	Odisha	4562.76	7962.32
21.	Punjab	1589.42	2082.07
22.	Rajasthan	11539.07	10189.08
23.	Sikkim	306.17	417.54
24.	Tamil Nadu	5277.90	6898.41
25.	Tripura	1537.51	1509.88
26.	Uttar Pradesh	18300.92	20908.66
27.	Uttarakhand	1138.39	1789.05
28.	West Bengal	7023.20	9335.28

#### Human Development Report

3392. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recently released Indian Human Development Report by the Planning Commission shows the country's human development increased by 21% over the last decade;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether according to the report India has recorded an impressive 28.5% rise in the education index;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other salient finding contained in the report on literacy, maternal mortality and poverty levels?

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) The 'India Human Development Report 2011' published by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research has reported an increase of 21% in the country's Human Development Index (HDI) between 1999-2000 and 2007-08. It has also been mentioned in the report that the country's education index has improved by 28.5% between 1999-2000 and 2007-08.

(e) According to the India Human Development Report 2011, the female literacy has shown considerable improvement by nearly 50% from 224 million in 2001 to 334 million in 2011 and the overall literacy rate in India has improved from 64.8% in 2001 to 74% in 2011. According to the report, the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) has declined from 301 per 100,000 live births in 2001-03 to 212 per 100,000 live births in 2007-09. Regarding the poverty levels, the report States that the incidence of poverty in India has declined from 55 per cent in 1973-74 to 27.5 per cent on Uniform Recall Period basis in 2004-05. During this period, the absolute number of people living below the poverty line declined from 320 million to 300 million.

#### Minority Status to Educational Institutions

3393. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educational institutions granted minority status during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether any specific guidelines to determine minority status exist; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Information regarding recognition of the minority status of educational institutions by States, is not maintained centrally. The National Commission for

Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) is also empowered under section 11(f) of NCMEI Act, 2004, (2 of 2005), to decide all questions relating to minority status of an educational institution and declare its status as such. The State-wise and year-wise details of the number of educational institutions granted minority status during the last three years and the current year upto 31.10.2011, by the NCMEI, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) NCMEI has prescribed indicia for grant of minority status to an educational institution which envisage inter-alia, that the institution has been established by member/members of the religious minorities for the benefit of the minorities and is administered by the minorities.

**Statement**

*State-wise and year-wise details of minorities status certificates issued*

Sl. No.	State	Years			
		2008	2009	2010	2011*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6	30	2	13
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	6	—	—
4.	Assam	17	2	13	102
5.	Bihar	17	3	3	13
6.	Chandigarh	1	1	1	3
7.	Chhattisgarh	5	7	55	91
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—
9.	Daman	—	—	—	—
10.	Delhi	15	10	14	27

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Goa	28	81	4	2
12.	Gujarat	5	8	5	4
13.	Haryana	3	4	—	19
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4	—	1	2
15.	Jharkhand	15	3	1	3
16.	Karnataka	15	11	9	5
17.	Kerala	97	524	822	755
18.	Madhya Pradesh	12	23	23	39
19.	Maharashtra	21	7	3	2
20.	Manipur	1	—	—	32
21.	Meghalaya	—	—	1	—
22.	Odisha	23	6	12	6
23.	Puducherry	—	3	—	—
24.	Punjab	4	—	9	5
25.	Rajasthan	37	20	4	2
26.	Sikkim	—	1	—	—
27.	Tamil Nadu	13	14	16	10
28.	Tripura	1	6	—	—
29.	Uttar Pradesh	48	59	114	158
30.	Uttarakhand	6	4	3	7
31.	West Bengal	113	15	7	83
Total		507	848	1122	1384

\*upto 31.10.2011.

[Translation]

**Review of Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

3394. DR. RAJAN SUSHANT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the achievements under various Centrally sponsored schemes;

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

(c) the reforms proposed to be made therein and the time by which these are likely to be brought?

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) Government of India undertakes developmental works through various Centrally sponsored schemes (CSS) that are implemented by the States. The monitoring and review of these CSS are undertaken by the respective Central Government Ministries/Departments implementing these schemes. The Central Ministries/Departments outline modalities clearly for implementation of these programmes in the policy guidelines. The Planning Commission during Annual Plan discussions with the States reviews the progress of the various flagship programmes. The Mid Term Appraisal (MTA) of the plans also reviews the schemes and suggests mid-course corrections. The MTA of the Eleventh Five Year Plan is available on the website of the Planning Commission (<http://planningcommission.nic.>). Additionally a Delivery Monitoring Unit (DMU) has been set up in the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) to review performance of select Flagship programmes/initiatives/iconic projects. The DMU reports are available on the websites of the concerned Central Ministry as well as in PMO website (<http://pmindia.nic.in/dmu.htm>). Reforms in the schemes, if

any, are proposed and necessary approvals are obtained by respective implementing Ministries/departments as and when considered necessary. The Planning Commission had also set up a sub-committee under the chairmanship of Shri. B. K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission, with the task of 'restructuring of CSS to enhance its flexibility, scale and efficiency'. The committee has recommended rationalisation of existing 147 CSS into 59 schemes.

[English]

**UNSC Membership**

3395. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:  
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:  
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign countries support India on permanent UNSC membership; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the countries which have supported Indian's claim so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Several countries have expressed support for India's claim for permanent membership in an expanded Security Council in various fora, including, in bilateral discussions with the Government of India.

The question of India's membership of the Security Council would only be considered after an agreement on the nature and extent of expansion of the Council is arrived at in accordance with the provisions of the UN Charter. Thus, India has been actively making efforts to build support for an urgent reform of the UN Security Council, including an expansion in both permanent and non-permanent categories of its membership.

### Heliports in Mumbai

3396. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has sent any proposal to the Union Government for setting up of Heliports in Mumbai;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Union Government thereon;

(d) the reasons for delay in according approval to the proposal; and

(e) the time by which the proposal is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Ministry of Civil Aviation has not received any proposal from the State Government of Maharashtra in the prescribed proforma under the guidelines for Greenfield airports/airstrips/heliports for seeking approval of setting up of Heliports in Mumbai.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

### Higher Educational Channel through DTH

3397. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has any plan to start 50 higher educational channels through DTH in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has requested to the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) to sanction transponders for this purpose;

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

(e) the budget required for this purpose; and

(f) the time by which these channels are likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) Starting nearly 50 DTH channels for Higher Education in the Country within the XI Plan period has occupied a high place under the National Mission on Education through ICT (NMEICT) at present. MHRD's request to ISRO for providing 2 transponders has been noted by ISRO and sent to the INSAT Coordination Committee. NMEICT has an allocation of Rs. 120 crore for the DTH channels to begin with.

### Delay/Cancellation of Flights Due to Fog

3398. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:  
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some flights got delayed/diverted/cancelled/rescheduled in the country due to fog causing inconvenience to passengers during the current year;

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

(c) the financial losses suffered by various airlines as a result thereof, airline-wise;

(d) whether airports in tier-II cities are the most affected as these are incapable of handling even the moderate fog conditions due to lack of advanced Instrument Landing System (ILS);

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken in this regard including installation of advanced ILS in the airports?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Details of flights delayed/diverted/cancelled/rescheduled due to fog are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Ministry does not maintain record of losses occurred to airlines due to fog.

(d) to (f) No, Madam. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has installed 62 ILS at 50 airports as per list enclosed as Statement-II.

— ILS will soon be commissioned at Agra, Tirupati, Kolkata (Rwy-19R) and Vijayawada.

— ILS is also planned for Secondary Runway at Chennai Airport.

**Statement-I**

*Details of flights diverted/cancelled etc. between  
January-December, 2011*

Airport	Airlines	No. of Diversions
1	2	3
Delhi	Kingfisher	9
	Alliance Air	1
	Blue Dart	3
	Spice Jet	8

1	2	3
	Air India	9
	Jet Airways	4
	Indigo	4
	Jet lite	7
	Go Air	1
	Etihad	1
Amritsar	Air India	4
	Kingfisher	2
Ranchi	Air India	1
	Kingfisher	3
	Jet Airways	1
	Jet lite	4
Lucknow	Go Air	2
	Kingfisher	1
	Jet Airways	4
	Fly Dubai	2
	Indigo	
	Air India	
Kolkata	Air India	5
	Kingfisher	5
	Indigo	4
	Jet Airways	4
	Spice Jet	3
	Go Air	1

1	2	3
	Emirates	2
	Saudia	1
	Blue Dart	1
Bengaluru	Blue Dart	7
	Jet Airways	7
	Kingfisher	6
	Indigo	4
	Air Arabia	2
	Etihad	2
	British Airways	2
	Air India	2
	Lufthansa	2
	Oman Air	4
	Go Air	3
	Singapore Cargo	1
	Qatar Airlines	1

**Statement-II**

**Eastern Region**

1. Kolkata Rwy-01R
2. Kolkata Rwy-192
3. Patna
4. Ranchi
5. Bhuwaneshwar
6. Gaya

7. Portblair (Localizer and LP-DME)

**North Eastern Region**

1. Guwahati
2. Imphal
3. Dibrugarh
4. Agartala
5. Dimapur
6. Silchar
7. Lengpui

**Northern Region**

1. Delhi Rwy-09
2. Delhi Rwy-10
3. Delhi Rwy-11
4. Delhi Rwy-27
5. Delhi Rwy-28
6. Delhi Rwy-29
7. Amritsar
8. Jaipur
9. Lucknow
10. Varanasi
11. Khajuraho
12. Jammu
13. Udaipur
14. Kanpur
15. Srinagar

16. Chandigarh

17. Dehradun

**Western Region**

1. Ahmedabad

2. Bhopal

3. Vadodara

4. Raipur

5. Bhavnagar

6. Indore

7. Nagpur

8. Rajkot

9. Aurangabad

10. Mumbai Rwy-14

11. Mumbai Rwy-09

12. Mumbai Rwy-27

13. Surat

14. Gondia

**Southern Region**

1. Trichy

2. Chennai Rwy-07

3. Chennai Rwy-25

4. Vizag

5. Madurai

6. Mangalore

7. Calicut Rwy-28

8. Calicut Rwy-10

9. Coimbatore

10. Hyderabad

11. HIAL Rwy-09

12. HIAL Rwy-27

13. Bangalore (HAL)

14. BIAL Rwy-09

15. BIAL Rwy-27

16. Cochin

17. Trivandrum

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 ILS (Total)

62

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 [Translation]
**Price of Coal**

3399. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN  
SINGH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of coal has gone up by 89%  
in the country during the period between 2004 and 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the increase in wholesale price index  
is only 54% during the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the coal industry of the country is  
unable to cater to the needs of the consumers despite  
the said increase in prices; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

During the period the prices of coal have been revised three times and the compound increase from 2004 level is only 39.19%.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. As per the data published by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, the WPI (for all commodities) for 2010-11 is 143.32 against 100 for the Base Year 2004-05, showing an increase of 43.32% only.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. Though, demand of coal has not been affected by increase in prices of coal, it is a fact that domestic coal supply is not able to meet the total coal demand. The major constraints in increasing production are:—

- (i) Mining Land acquisition difficulties
- (ii) Rehabilitation and Resettlement issues
- (iii) Forest and Environment clearance
- (iv) Law and order problems in many coal mining areas

#### Exploitation of Minerals

3400. SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry proposes to approach the Ministry of Environment and Forests to relax the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and the rules made thereunder so as to facilitate proper exploitation of existing minerals in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Based on the request of Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited/Coal India Limited, Ministry of Coal has approached Ministry of Environment and Forests for

relaxing the guidelines of Ministry of Environment and Forests under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for drilling upto 15-20 boreholes per Sq. Km. from present level of 15-20 boreholes per 10 Sq. Km. for both Opencast (OC) and Underground (UG) coal mining projects without the need for obtaining forest clearance.

#### Transfer of Airports

3401. SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA:

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:

SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:

SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION ukxj foekuu ea=h be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Airports Authority of India (AAI) and the State Government of Madhya Pradesh relating to transfer of airports at Satna and Khandwa on lease basis to the State Government has been signed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the steps being taken to expedite the matter; and

(d) the time by which the above airports are likely to be transferred to the Government of Madhya Pradesh?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The lease agreement between the Airports Authority of India (AAI) and State Government of Madhya Pradesh is under finalisation. The airports will be leased by AAI to the Government of Madhya Pradesh within 3 months of the finalisation of the lease agreement.



**Shared Mobile Infrastructure Scheme  
under USOF**

3402. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

SHRI ARJUN ROY:

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether some telecom operators have failed/delayed to start their services in rural areas under the shared mobile infrastructure scheme under Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF);

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

(c) the subsidy provided by the Government to telecom operators under the scheme during the last three years and the current year, operator-wise;

(d) the details of circles where these operators were supposed to provide the services;

(e) the action taken by the Government against the defaulting operators, operator-wise;

(f) whether the Government has set up a panel to ascertain the reasons for delay in providing mobile services in rural areas under USOF Scheme; and

(g) 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 MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of commissioning of Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) by the operators under the Shared Mobile Infrastructure Scheme of Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

There are no cogent reasons put forth by Universal Service Providers for the delay in rollout.

(c) The details of the subsidy provided by the Government to telecom operators under the scheme during last three years and the current years, operator-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The details of Circles where telecom operators (Service Providers) were supposed to provide mobile services under the scheme are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) to (g) Yes, Madam. The Government has set up a Committee on 15th July, 2011 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Telecom) to consider all aspects of delay in rollout of mobile services under Shared Mobile Infrastructure Scheme of USOF and suggest appropriate action that may be required to be taken in the facts and circumstances of the cases. The Committee has submitted its report recently and the same is under examination.

**Statement-I**

*Operator-wise details of commissioning of BTSs*

Sl. No.	Name of Operator	Number of BTSs to be commissioned under the scheme	Number of BTSs commissioned by operators	Number of pending BTSs
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited	5311	4994	317

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Reliance Communications Limited	4774	1633	3141
3.	Reliance Telecom Limited	3641	1885	1756
4.	Bharti Airtel/Hexacom Limited	1174	950	224
5.	Dishnet Wireless Limited/Aircei	1586	914	672
6.	Idea Cellular Limited	2630	2404	226
7.	Vodafone Essar Cellular/South/Gujarat Limited	2943	2529	414
Total		22059	15309	6750

**Statement-II***Operator-wise Subsidy Provided under Mobile Scheme***Operator-wise Subsidy Provided under Mobile Scheme**

(Figures in Crore)

Operator	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (as on 31.10.2011)	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
BSNL	0.15	26.87	61.10	30.92	119.04
DWL		0.99	1.23	1.28	3.51
GTL	3.74	6.01	8.93	4.20	22.87
KEC		6.61	9.20	5.72	21.52
QTIL	0.54	0.66			1.20
RCIL		3.29	4.38	6.17	13.84
RCL			0.08	0.02	0.10
RTL				0.35	0.35
VECL		1.56	2.29	0.46	4.31

1	2	3	4	5	6
VESL	0.06	5.05	4.47	1.89	11.47
Grand Total	4.49	51.04	91.68	51.00	198.21

## Operators (Expanded Forms)

BSNL	—	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
DWL	—	Dishnet Wireless Limited
GTL	—	GTL Infrastructure Limited
KEC	—	KEC International Limited
QTIL	—	Quippo Telecom Infrastructure Limited (now VIOM Networks Limited)
RCIL	—	Reliance Communications Infrastructure Limited
RCL	—	Reliance Communications Limited
RTL	—	Reliance Telecom Limited
VECL	—	Vodafone Essar Cellular Limited
VESL	—	Vodafone Essar South Limited

**Statement-III***Circle-wise details of telecom operators to provide mobile services*

Sl. No.	Name of the Operators	Name of Circles where operator is to provide services under the scheme
1	2	3
1.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, North East, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.
2.	Reliance Communications Limited	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.
3.	Reliance Telecom Limited	Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, North East, Odisha, West Bengal.

1	2	3
4.	Bharti Airtel/Hexacom Limited	Jharkhand, Karnataka, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh
5.	Dishnet Wireless Limited/Aircel	Assam, Bihar, North East, Jammu and Kashmir, Odisha, Tamil Nadu
6.	Idea Cellular Limited	Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh
7.	Vodafone Essar Cellular/South/Gujarat Limited	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal

**Unhygienic Food under Mid-Day-Meal Scheme**

3403. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:  
 SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:  
 SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:  
 SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:  
 SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
 SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:  
 SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
 SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:  
 SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:  
 SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
 SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
 DR. K.S. RAO:  
 SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:  
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether a number of cases have been/are being reported about the school children falling sick due to intake of mid-day-meal;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year and the action taken against the guilty persons, State-wise;

(c) the guidelines fixed for serving mid-day-meal to school children;

(d) the reasons for not monitoring the following of these guidelines by suppliers or school administrations;

(e) whether the Government has recently issued fresh guidelines in regard to mid day meal;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or being taken by the Government to ensure that school children are served with clean and safe meal;

(g) whether there is any proposal to increase the remuneration for cooking and other services, if so, the details thereof;

(h) whether instances of non-use of iodized salt in some schools in mid-day-meals have been brought to the notice of the Government; and

(i) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The details of cases of school children falling sick due to intake of mid-day-meal are given in the enclosed Statement. In 15 out of

25 complaints, where the negligence was proved, the States/UTs have taken necessary action which include issuing necessary instructions, warning to the concerned NGO and officers, initiation of departmental proceedings against erring officials, transfer of the Principal, and registration of a of criminal case against the contractor.

(c) The Mid-Day-Meal Guidelines stipulate that children at primary stage be provided with a meal to ensure 450 calories of energy and 12 grams of protein and 700 calories of energy and 20 grams of protein at upper primary stage; hygienic conditions be maintained, Kitchen-cum-store should have a raised platform for cooking, adequate light, proper ventilation, system for drainage and waste disposal and must always be kept clean; ingredients used for cooking, food grains, pulses, vegetables, cooking oil and condiments should be free from adulteration and pest infestation and should be stored in proper containers; utensils for cooking and serving should be properly cleaned and dried every day after use; 2-3 adults members, one of them being a teacher, must taste the food before it is served to the children; and active community participation in supervision and monitoring of the programme.

(d) There is a detailed monitoring and review mechanism at all levels to ensure effective implementation of the scheme. Grievance Redressal Mechanisms have been established in the States for registration and redressal of complaints. In addition, 40 independent monitoring institutes evaluate the scheme at regular intervals besides regular Review Missions on MDM scheme.

(e) and (f) The Central Government has decided to serve the children studying in National Child Labour Project schools in accordance with as upper primary norms from 1st November of the year 2011-12, keeping in view their higher age group. In addition the need for maintaining hygiene and safety in the food served under mid-day-meal, has been reaffirmed from time to time.

(g) and (h) No, Madam.

(i) Does not arise.

### Statement

#### Details of Complaints relating to Poor Quality of Food under Mid-Day-Meal Scheme

State/UT	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Jharkhand	1	1	0	0	2
Uttar Pradesh	3	0	1	0	4
Delhi	1	3	1	1	6
Bihar	1	0	2	0	3
Madhya Pradesh	0	4	0	1	5
Rajasthan	0	1	0	0	1
Karnataka	0	0	1	0	1
Haryana	0	0	1	2	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>25</b>
No. of complaints substantiated	5	6	2	2	15
No. of complaints not substantiated	1	3	4	2	10

[English]

### Mid-Day-Meal Scheme

3404. SHRI C.M. CHANG:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:  
SHRI RAJU SHETTI:  
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

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

(a) the number and percentage of school children covered under the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS) at present in each State/UT;

(b) the funds allocated/utilised under the said scheme during 2010-11 and 2011-12, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revamp this scheme to cover 100% school children under it and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has fixed minimum calorie intake for children under the MDMS in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is regularly monitoring the quantity/calorie intake of children under the scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that all the children get the required calorie intake under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Detail of number and percentage of school children covered under the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS) at present in each State/UT is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Detail of funds released and utilised during 2010-11 and 2011-12 under MDM Scheme, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The Working Group on Elementary Education and Literacy for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17), has recommended extension of Mid-Day-Meal Scheme to private unaided schools in the Tribal areas of the country.

(d) Yes, Madam. Under the scheme children at primary stage and upper primary stage are entitled to get a nutritious hot cooked meal of 450 and 700 calories respectively.

(e) and (f) The Government has prescribed a comprehensive and elaborate mechanism for monitoring

and supervision of the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme. Under this mechanism, monitoring of the implementation of the Scheme is done at local, block, district, State and National levels. Besides this, the Scheme provides for display of information on foodgrains received and utilized, number of children given meals, daily menu, roster of community members for supervision and monitoring, inspection of schools by State Government Officers, monitoring by Central Government through quarterly progress reports, joint review missions etc. The purpose of this extensive mechanism is to ensure that all the children get prescribed quantity and calories through Mid-Day-Meal.

**Statement-I**

*Number of Children targeted and covered under the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme during 2011-12 (upto 30th September, 2011)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of children targeted	Number of children benefited	% age of children benefited
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6357000	6089844	96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	269000	268974	100
3.	Assam	5036247	4604360	91
4.	Bihar	10058197	9265090	92
5.	Chhattisgarh	4000000	3292671	82
6.	Goa	161000	136944	85
7.	Gujarat	4217464	4270957	101
8.	Haryana	2006376	2106164	105
9.	Himachal Pradesh	726000	652754	90
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1000000	742689	74
11.	Jharkhand	3500000	3225145	92

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
12.	Karnataka	5300000	5353498	101	25.	Tripura	450000	427832	95
13.	Kerala	2795000	2804738	100	26.	Uttarakhand	868000	631617	73
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8800000	6686818	76	27.	Uttar Pradesh	12200000	11879285	97
15.	Maharashtra	11600000	11050228	95	28.	West Bengal	10095000	11757866	116
16.	Manipur	243288	208622	86	29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	33000	36614	111
17.	Meghalaya	513500	468042	91	30.	Chandigarh	59751	55517	93
18.	Mizoram	160000	159627	100	31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35807	34688	97
19.	Nagaland	239986	260679	109	32.	Daman and Diu	15400	16097	105
20.	Odisha	5400000	4783209	89	33.	Delhi	1400000	1066087	76
21.	Punjab	1863000	1832506	98	34.	Lakshadweep	9300	9527	102
22.	Rajasthan	6300000	5875678	93	35.	Puducherry	88500	86335	98
23.	Sikkim	96000	94180	98					
24.	Tamil Nadu	4419884	3759692	85		Total	110316700	103994574	94

**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise details of funds released and utilised during 2010-11 and 2011-12 under the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11		2011-12	
		Released	Expenditure incurred by States/UTs	Released as on 9.12.2011	Expenditure incurred by States/UTs as on 30.9.2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	48302.37	45775.07	35901.52	7498.92
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2043.18	1663.96	851.88	356.89

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	34408.20	39322.31	31307.52	13514.2
4.	Bihar	80506.41	78795.91	46509.30	31374.6
5.	Chhattisgarh	36187.73	36938.86	40448.84	18584.8
6.	Goa	1168.27	1049.35	525.41	389.59
7.	Gujarat	28851.62	30167.61	20052.26	1212.84
8.	Haryana	15325.12	15325.12	16713.43	11003.0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6487.67	7002.68	6106.66	4280.06
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7990.60	8234.22	4424.55	4455.02
11.	Jharkhand	32595.49	28691.03	26917.22	15136.6
12.	Karnataka	45368.29	42599.65	39212.66	24277.1
13.	Kerala	18511.33	18112.88	10277.09	8504.02
14.	Madhya Pradesh	65781.83	69417.09	62608.25	36938.0
15.	Maharashtra	107492.08	85622.18	58622.76	39189.6
16.	Manipur	5658.11	5575.57	914.41	1005.19
17.	Meghalaya	13831.77	12275.48	1312.82	2491.33
18.	Mizoram	1902.29	1668.96	2560.89	681.226
19.	Nagaland	4026.97	4079.66	2464.37	558.71
20.	Odisha	38959.13	28403.44	25995.55	19814.6
21.	Punjab	16605.10	16310.76	15045.62	8236.74
22.	Rajasthan	46225.76	46428.64	30474.64	23985.2
23.	Sikkim	899.59	920.36	621.18	544.15
24.	Tamil Nadu	44250.56	42407.53	23373.44	32441.7
25.	Tripura	4856.76	4661.20	5427.75	2549.04
26.	Uttarakhand	10963.29	12478.40	9152.63	5412.27
27.	Uttar Pradesh	102715.36	114633.53	100471.36	49363.6



1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	West Bengal	79480.03	79578.36	63456.27	27099.9
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	247.06	207.31	509.14	112.606
30.	Chandigarh	525.54	492.83	520.59	428.02
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	290.45	288.83	223.03	27.79
32.	Daman and Diu	147.78	142.10	136.58	31.75
33.	Delhi	9072.32	7944.17	5979.24	2782.29
34.	Lakshadweep	80.54	48.87	45.79	37.71
35.	Puducherry	693.24	651.84	339.69	503.726
Total		912452.00	887915.93	689504.34	394823.0

#### Non-operation of Flights

3405. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:  
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allot the slots of non-operational flights by airlines like Kingfisher to other airlines;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of airports from which these services have been stopped, airline-wise;

(c) the reasons cited by the said airlines for discontinuing their flights; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI) : (a) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA)

has asked other scheduled airlines to operate additional flights due to cancellation of flights by Kingfisher airlines.

(b) Details of airports from which services have been stopped are being collected.

(c) Kingfisher Airlines has informed that they have initiated reconfiguration of their aircrafts which required few of their aircraft out of service for few week.

(d) Total 418 daily departure were approved for Kingfisher Airlines during winter schedule 2011. Out of which Kingfisher is not operating 175 daily departures. Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has cancelled the slots for these 175 departures.

[Translation]

#### Pending Cases for Approval of Prosecution

3406. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:  
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:  
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cases are pending with various Government Departments/Organizations, PSUs and Public Sector Banks, for grant of approval for prosecution of officials against alleged corruption cases under the relevant laws;

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

(c) the details of such officers against whom the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has sought permission from the Government to file charge sheets, alongwith the reasons for pendency of clearances;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any policy to regulate grant of permission to CVC in such cases, within a fixed time frame; 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) As per information provided by CBI, 189 requests for sanction for prosecution are pending with various Central Ministries/Departments and the States in respect of Prevention of Corruption Act cases, as on 31.10.2011.

(b) The Central Ministry-wise/Department-wise

details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Though a time limit of three months has been prescribed for deciding cases of sanction for prosecution, it is sometime not possible for the Central Ministries/Departments concerned to adhere to this time limit. The delay is often caused due to detailed analysis of the available evidence, consultation with CVC, State Governments and other agencies, and sometimes non-availability of relevant documentary evidence.

(c) The permission for sanction for prosecution is sought by the investigating agency, i.e. CBI and not the CVC.

(d) and (e) As mentioned above, it is the CBI which seeks permission for sanction for prosecution. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in case of Vineet Narain vs Union of India had directed that "time limit of three months for grant of sanction for prosecution must be strictly adhered to. However, additional time of one month may be allowed where consultation is required with the Attorney General (AG) or any Law Officer in the AG's Office". In order to check delays in grant of sanction for prosecution, the Department of Personnel and Training has issued guidelines vide its O.M. No. 399/33/2006-AVD-III dated 6th November, 2006 followed by another O.M. dated 20th December, 2006, providing for a definite time frame at each stage and fixing responsibility for deliberate delays.

### Statement

*Ministry-wise number of requests in PC-Act cases pending for Prosecution  
Sanction as on October 31, 2011*

Ministry	Total number of requests pending under PC Act
1	2
Bar Council of India	2
Central Administrative Tribunal	2
Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs)	1

1	2
Ministry of Civil Aviation	1
Ministry of Coal and Mines	6
Ministry of Communication	2
Ministry of Defence	6
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	1
Ministry of External Affairs	3
Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure)	2
Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services)	30
Ministry of Law Justice and Company Affairs	1
Ministry of Finance (Custom and Central Excise)	24
Ministry of Finance (Income Tax)	9
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	12
Ministry of Home Affairs	5
Ministry of Human Resources and Development	9
Ministry of Environment and Forest	1
Ministry of Labour	6
Ministry of Law and Justice	1
Ministry of Personnel Public Grievance and Pensions	2
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	4
Ministry of Railways	10
Ministry of Shipping	2
Ministry of Steel	1
Ministry of Urban Develop and Poverty Alleviation	1
Union Territories	8
Government of Andhra Pradesh	2

1	2
Government of Assam	16
Government of Delhi	1
Government of Punjab	9
Government of Rajasthan	8
Government of Tamil Nadu	1
Total	189

### Deportation of Indian Workers

3407. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

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

(a) the number of Indian workers deported by different countries during the last one year, country-wise;

(b) the main reasons advanced by these countries for deportation, case-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of the workers are being deported from Gulf countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Indian workers resource centre established in UAE is giving a helpinghand to Indian workers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and steps taken or being taken by the Government to ensure that Indian workers are not harassed in these countries?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) The details of Indian workers deported

by different countries along with reasons for their deportation as received from Indian Missions are given in the enclosed Statement. The information received indicates that Kuwait, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), Oman and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) among the Gulf Countries, have deported most of the workers.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. The Indian Workers Resource Centre is providing information and counselling in legal, financial and psychological matters to distressed Indians. The Centre has a computerized application to register and track all the information filed and to provide possible solutions. Whenever necessary, counselling by experts is also provided. A 24×7 multilingual toll free helpline is in operation since November, 2010 at the Centre to help Indian workers.

The Government has taken several steps to address the issue of Indian emigrants who become illegal emigrants and to mitigate the difficulties of those rendered illegal or subjected to deportation. These, *inter-alia*, include:—

(i) Nation-wide awareness campaigns through the media to educate intending emigrants about legal emigration procedures, the risk of illegal migration and precautions to be taken during emigration.

(ii) An Overseas Workers Resource Centre

(OWRC) which is a 24-hour telephone helpline operating in eight languages, provides authentic information to emigrants as well as intending emigrants on all aspects of emigration.

- (iii) The Government has established an Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) in all countries to provide onsite support to affected emigrants.

The Indian missions provide all necessary assistance for the return/deportation of illegal emigrants.

- (iv) The Government has signed MOUs with seven major labour-receiving countries to establish an institutional framework for bilateral cooperation for the protection and welfare of workers.

#### Statement

Sl. No.	Indian Mission/Country	No. of deportees	Reason
1	2	3	4
1.	Frankfurt, Germany	43	In 2010, 43 Indian nationals staying without proper travel document were deported during 2010.
2.	Birmingham, United Kingdom	97	On the request of UK Border Agency.
3.	Ashgabat, Turkmenistan	02	Immoral Activity
4.	Muscat, Oman	14100 (Year-2010) 550 (Year 2011)	In 2010, 600 Indians were deported from the local jails and 13500 were deported under the Amnesty Scheme. In 2011, 550 persons have been deported by the jail authorities.
5.	Beirut, Lebanon	17	Illegal stay/entry
6.	Seoul, South Korea	17	Overstaying/illegal immigrants
7.	Kuwait	195	Registration of absconding cases by the sponsor/expiry of residency/theft charges
8.	Darussalam, Brunei	04	Overstay
9.	Singapore	608	Various crime
10.	Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	47,843	Amnesty scheme
11.	United Arab Emirates (UAE)	1008	The exact number of workers deported is not provided by the UAE authorities. However, during 2011

1	2	3	4
			(upto 8th December) 1008 Emergency Certificate were issued to Indians, in jails pending deportation and also to workers who approached the mission voluntarily. The reason for deportation are illegal entry, over stay on visa, arrest on punishable offence under the local law and completion of jail terms.
12.	Bahrain	—	Government of Bahrain does not share information about deportees.
13.	Qatar	—	Government of Qatar does not share information about deportees.
14.	Jordan	240	Dispute between management and the workers.
15.	Seychells	31	Not holding a valid permit/failure to comply with the lawful requirements to enter the country.

#### Education in Naxal Affected Areas

3408. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to open Kendriya Vidyalayas/Navodaya Vidyalayas, colleges and other educational institutions in naxal affected districts of the country in the next two years;

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

(c) the number of institutions set up during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) the funds allocated during the above period for opening of educational institutions, State-wise; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that enrolment in these educational institutions are optimum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Setting up of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) in the uncovered areas of the country is an ongoing progress. There is no proposal to open any new schools during the current financial year. The future expansion programme will be decided after finalization of the 12th Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d) The details of the KVs and JNVs set up during the last 3 years and the current financial year are given in the enclosed Statement. The funds are enclosed en-bloc to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti. These are apportioned by them to different schools as per their requirement for operational, maintenance and construction expenditure.

(e) The admissions to KVs and JNVs are most sought after and the student enrolment is optimum as planned.

**Statement**

*Schools opened during the last three years and the current financial year in  
Left Wing Extremist affected districts*

**1. Kendriya Vidyalayas**

Sl. No.	State	Name of KV	Year of opening
1.	Jharkhand	Gumla	2008-09
2.	Chhattisgarh	Khairagarh, District Rajnandgaon	2008-09
3.	Bihar	Aurangabad	2010-11
4.	Jharkhand	Bhurkunda	2010-11
5.	Madhya Pradesh	MaJajkhand	2010-11
6.	Odisha	Deogarh	2010-11
7.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon, District Rajnandgaon	2011-12

**2. Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas**

Sl. No.	State	District	Year of opening
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	2008-09
		Prakasam	
2.	Bihar	Gaya	2009-10
3.	Chhattisgarh	Dantewara	
4.	Jharkhand	Palamu	
5.	Odisha	Malkangiri	

[English]

**Financial Crunch in Aviation Sector**

3409. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:  
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:  
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has analyzed the reasons for the huge financial crunch being faced by the civil aviation industry in the country;

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

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to conduct a study in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to protect the interests of the sector as well as the tax payers?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The spiraling cost of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) coupled with global economic slow down and low yield have contributed greatly to losses. The details of the losses suffered by Air India are as under:—

Year	Rs. in crores
2007-08	2226.16
2008-09	5548.26
2009-10	5552.44
2010-11	6865.17
Total	20192.03

Ministry does not maintain record of profit/losses of private airlines.

(c) and (d) Directorate General of Civil Aviation has ordered financial surveillance of scheduled airlines from safety perspective in accordance with provisions contained in CAR Section 3, Series S Part I.

(e) The Government has constantly been responding to changing scenario and formulating sector specific policies to facilitate and enable growth of the sector and to meet global standard and competition. Some of the steps undertaken by Government are as under:—

(i) Easier FDI Policy for airports has been put in place

vide which 100% FDI, through automatic route, has been permitted in Greenfield airports, (ii) FDI requirements for air transport side of civil aviation have been revised and separate limits have been prescribed in respect of different sectors such as schedule cargo airlines, non-scheduled operators, MRO etc. (iii) Relaxed procedure for establishment of private airports for private use has been announced, (iv) Private domestic airlines have been permitted to fly on overseas routes subject to specified guidelines. Further, bilateral arrangements with other countries have been gradually liberalized to enable better international connectivity. (v) A new Flying Training Institute has been established at Gondia, Maharashtra. Further, Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi has been restructured. These measures would help in putting in place better training infrastructure for skilled manpower in the aviation sector, (vi) The infrastructure at the airports, Air Traffic Control and Navigation is being constantly upgraded to meet the future demand of the airlines. (vii) to create a world class airport infrastructure upgradation/modernization of a number of metro and non-metro airports have been undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) as well as through Joint Venture Companies, (viii) AAI has undertaken upgradation and modernization of 35 non-metro airports in the country in a time bound manner. In addition, 13 more airports have also been taken up for upgradation. (ix) AAI has also undertaken the modernization and expansion of the international airports at Chennai and Kolkata. (x) DGCA from time to time reviews and amends its regulations as per international standards and aviation requirements of the country, (xi) DGCA itself has been strengthened to meet international safety obligations. (xii) City side development of specific airports has been undertaken under Public Private Participation model. (xiii) A new policy for green field airports which envisages, (xiv) An Independent regulatory Authority, namely, AERA has been established 12.5.2009 with the prime objective to create a level playing field and healthy



competition amongst all major airports (Government-owned, PPP – based, private), regulation of tariffs of aeronautical services, protection of reasonable interest of users.

#### **Violation of Licencing Norms**

3410. SHRI N. KRISTAPPA:

SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

SHRI RAJU SHETTI:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) whether some private mobile operators have allegedly violated the terms of their licences;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the nature of such violations, circle-wise and operator-wise;

(c) whether some of the private mobile operators are providing Evolution Data Optimize (EVDO) services/3G services in some of the circles/areas unauthorisedly, especially while roaming;

(d) if so, the details alongwith the revenue loss caused to the Government as a result thereof;

(e) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has taken the cognizance of the issue; and

(f) 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 MILIND DEORA): (a) to (d) Madam, recently it has been brought to the notice of the Government that some telecom service providers are providing Evolution Data Optimize (EVDO) services/3G services in some of the circles/service areas unauthorizedly. The matter is under examination.

(e) and (f) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has intimated that in their opinion, private mobile operators who are providing 3G services in those service

areas where they have not been allocated the 3G spectrum using intra circle roaming arrangements is, prima facie, a violation of the terms and conditions of License. TRAI has further intimated that if the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) finds that these service providers are in violation of CMTS/UAS license terms and conditions, it may take appropriate actions as per terms and conditions against the service providers in the concerned service areas. The matter is under examination.

[Translation]

#### **Free Coaching Centres**

3411. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

SHRI ADHI SANKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched any scheme to provide free coaching classes for Engineering Entrance Examination to students belonging to the families of low income group in the country particularly in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the names of the States where this scheme has been implemented?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Social Networking Site**

3412. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) whether uploading of morphed photographs of our national leaders and other celebrities on various social networking sites have been reported;

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated/proposes to formulate code of conduct/regulatory mechanism for social networking platforms to check their misuse; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Social networking sites have emerged as an online medium/platform to enable users to share ideas, activities and express views/opinions on specific topics. Such sites can be accessed by all sections of societies. Most of such sites are hosted outside the country. Morphed photographs of our national leaders and other celebrities have been uploaded on some social networking sites.

(b) to (d) During the period April, 2010 to November, 2011, a total no. of 57 incidents of misuse of social networking sites, related to publishing of objectionable content pertaining to political leaders, religion, national security and individuals were reported to the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In).

Government does not regulate content and there is no proposal to formulate any mechanism to regulate the content. However, Government has notified Information Technology (Intermediaries guidelines) Rules, 2011 under Section 79 of the Information Technology Act, 2000. These rules provide for the intermediaries to observe due diligence and safeguards. Rule 3(2) and Rule 3(4) of these rules provide for taking down objectionable content hosted on the intermediary's website. Any affected person may report the misuse of social networking sites to the intermediary hosting these social networking sites and

request for removal/disabling of wrongful facts or objectionable content. The intermediary is required to act within thirty six hours of receiving such request, and where applicable, work with user or owner of such information to disable such information that is in contravention of sub-rule 3(2). The intermediary is also required to designate a grievance officer to redress such requests by the affected person.

#### **Cost and Benefit of Kudankulam Plant**

3413. SHRI TARA CHAND BHAGORA:  
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether costs and benefits of the proposed Kudankulam nuclear power project in Tamil Nadu have been ascertained;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the available staff at the Kudankulam nuclear power plant is finding it difficult to keep the system running safely; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken/proposed to be 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. The cost-benefit analysis of the project was carried out as a part of the project proposal put up for administrative approval and financial sanction. The Central Government accorded sanction for the project after ascertaining its costs and benefits in detail. The tariff of electricity generated by Kudankulam nuclear power plant is expected to be Rs. 2.50 per unit (kWh).

(c) and (d) Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plants (KKNPP), Units 1 and 2 are at advanced stage of commissioning. Several reactor and auxiliary systems

have been made functional. In spite of the recent protests, Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) has maintained the plant without degradation of components and systems.

#### Unique Identification Applications

3414. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a national facility for assessing quality of biometric devices for Unique Identification applications in the country;

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

(c) the funds allocated and spent in this regard so far; and

(d) the benefit likely to be accrued as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Standardization Testing and Quality Certification (STQC) Directorate under the Department of Information Technology has set up a facility for assessing quality of biometric devices for Unique Identification applications in the country.

(b) At present, this facility is co-located with already existing STQC Centre at Electronics Test and Development Centres (ETDC), Mohali.

(c) For developing infrastructure Rs. 30 lakhs have been earmarked for Biometric Device Test Lab. (BDTL) and further, Rs. 50 lakhs are to be incurred for creating infrastructure for testing biometric software from the budget of STQC (DIT) itself.

(d) This facility will — facilitate availability of quality assessed Biometric Devices and support Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) and help Indian

Manufacturer to improve the quality of Biometric Devices to meet the requirement of UIDAI and National Population Register (NPR).

#### Civil Nuclear Agreement

3415. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed or proposes to sign civil nuclear agreement with South Korea;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are proposals from other countries also for such agreement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) An agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the Republic of Korea for cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy was signed on 25th July, 2011. The Agreement came into force on 12th October, 2011.

(c) and (d) An Agreement with European Union for Research and Development (R&D) Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy and an Agreement with Government of Japan for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy are under negotiation.

#### Small Coal Blocks

3416. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved a new policy for identifying and distributing small coal blocks to private companies and the Government corporations;

(b) if so, the details of the policy in this regard;

(c) the manner in which these coal blocks are geologically and geographically different from the main coal blocks; and

(d) the reasons for shift in the policy as Government earlier decided to allocate them to cooperatives run by local villages?

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

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

(c) These coal blocks are different as the reserves of coal in the area are in isolated small pockets or are not sufficient for scientific and economic development in a coordinated and integrated manner and the coal produced from therein will not be required to be transported by rail.

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

#### **Criteria for Fixing Targets for Coal Production**

3417. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria/parameters adopted in fixing the target for coal production; and

(b) the details of the agencies involved in fixing the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) The criteria/parameters adopted in fixing the target of coal production are as follows: (i) Demand for coal (ii) Capacity addition from new projects planned for production (iii) Shrinkage of production due to exhaustion of reserve/closure of mines (iv) New equipment to be added during the year, Equipment to be

surveyed off etc. (v) Coal off-take possibilities, wagon availability and other infrastructures availability related to coal evacuation.

(b) Coal production targets are fixed by Planning Commission in consultation with Ministry of Coal and coal companies at the time of formulation of Five Year Plan/ Annual Plan of Ministry of Coal on the basis of the recommendations of Working Group on Coal and Lignite chaired by Secretary (C) including concerned Ministries and representatives of coal companies and end users.

#### **Quota for Weaker Sections in Private Universities**

3418. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for quota for weaker sections in private universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the views of each State in this regard; and

(d) 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) Article 15(5) of the Constitution (which was inserted through 93rd Amendment of the Constitution) empowers the Parliament as well as State Legislatures to make appropriate laws for advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes, SCs or STs in matters relating to admission in educational institutions, including private educational institutions. The private universities are established by the State Governments under the Acts of State Legislatures. They are governed by provisions of their respective Acts. Central Government cannot make provision of reservation for Private Universities, which are established by State Legislatures.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

### Post Banks

3419. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:  
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

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

(a) whether the Post Offices are also functioning as banks to provide financial services in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the rationale behind the same;

(c) whether instances of illegal withdrawal of money from the accounts of depositors from the Post Offices in the country have come to the notice of the Government during the last three years and the current year;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to recover the illegally withdrawn money and to ensure that the recurrence of such instances do not happen in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Post Offices are not functioning as full-fledged banks. However, Post Offices are operating Small Savings Schemes of the Government as an operating agency of Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs to promote habit of thrift among the small savers in the country including rural masses.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. During last three years and in the current year till 30th September, 1997 cases of alleged illegal withdrawals from all types of accounts in post offices have come to light.

(e) Department of Posts takes various steps to recover the illegally withdrawn money and to ensure that the recurrence of such instances do not happen in future. Some of these steps are given below:—

(i) Departmental inquiry is conducted in all such cases and where departmental officials as found responsible, the amount is recovered from their dues with the department.

(ii) Where the persons other than departmental officials are found responsible, efforts are made to recover the loss with the help of local police and provisions of Public Accountants Default (PAD) Act, 1850 and Revenue Recovery Act (RRA) are also invoked with the help of State Revenue authorities for recovery of loss, if and when required.

(iii) Operations in the Post Offices are carried out as per laid down statutory as well as procedural rules. Different levels of checks, supervisions and mechanisms of annual inspections, internal check inspections and audit inspections have been prescribed.

(iv) As and when such cases are noticed, thorough investigations are carried out which includes study of modus operandi and remedial measures are taken from time to time which includes review of statutory as well as operational rules and strengthening of supervision and audit mechanism so that such instances do not happen again.

[English]

### Threats to Airports

3420. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Airports Authority of (AAI) and the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) had

received inputs regarding threat to many airports in the country;

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

(c) whether the AAI had taken adequate security steps to thwart any attempt; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of threats received by Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) airport-wise during the last three years and the current year are as under:—

Year	No. of threat messages	Airport
2008	18	Imphal, Bangalore, Chandigarh, Agartala, Delhi.
2009	16	Delhi, Chandigarh, Jammu, Kolkata and Imphal.
2010	19	Bangalore, Khajuraho, Kolkata.
2011	26	Kolkata, Bangalore, Kanpur, Aurangabad and Mumbai.

(c) and (d) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has taken adequate security steps to handle any threat. Some of the major steps taken by AAI on the directives of the Government are:—

- (i) City side counter terrorist measures and placement of QRTs;
- (ii) Strict access control to regulate entry into terminal building, airside, operational area and other aviation facilities;
- (iii) Stringent enforcement of all anti-sabotage measures;

(iv) Intensive checking of vehicles entering car parks to preclude possibility of car bomb attacks;

(v) Enhanced screening of passengers, staff and visitors;

(vi) Stringent secondary screening of passengers before boarding;

(vii) Enhanced screening and protection of hold baggage, cargo, catering, mails etc.;

(viii) Surveillance through CCTV as well as manual surveillance in and around the terminal buildings and operational areas;

(ix) Nakas at the approach road to airport for random checking of vehicles, person, articles;

(x) All unattended articles to be reported and checked;

(xi) Enhanced surveillance during the operational hours;

(xii) Extra security measures for perimeter patrolling and guarding of funnel area during operational hours; and

(xiii) Any other security measures based on the local intelligence input.

[Translation]

#### Allotment of Coal Blocks

3421. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified captive blocks for allotment through tenders after passing of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill;

(b) if so, the details of the identified blocks and the details of the companies to whom these coal blocks have been/are to be allotted, State-wise;

(c) the details of the rules framed for allotment of captive coal blocks through tenders and auctions;

(d) whether the Government has made available the list of public and private applicants and participants who had took part in the tendering process of captive coal blocks;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Identification of coal blocks for allotment through auction by competitive bidding is under process. The details of the blocks would be made available only after the list of blocks is finalized. No coal blocks have been allocated through auction route till now.

(c) The rules for allotment of coal blocks through auction by competitive bidding are under finalization.

(d) to (f) Since the tendering process has not yet commenced no such list is available.

[English]

#### Teacher Absenteeism

3422. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether absenteeism amongst the teachers especially in Government schools in rural areas have increased alarmingly;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has recently conducted any survey in urban, semi-urban and rural areas of the country in this regard;

(d) if so, the findings thereof, and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The Government conducted an independent Sample Survey on Students' and Teachers' Attendance in 2006-07 in twenty States. As per the findings of this survey, the average attendance rate of teachers was 81.7% at primary stage and 80.5%, at upper primary stage. An earlier study conducted by World Bank in 2003 reported the absence rate of teachers in primary schools at 25%.

(e) Consistent efforts are made to improve attendance rate of teachers. The findings of the Sample Survey conducted in 2006-07 were shared with the States at various forums requesting them to take steps to monitor teachers' and students' attendance. Measures taken by the State Governments, inter-alia, include close supervision of schools by Block and Cluster Resource Centres and Village Education Committees as also discouraging deployment of teachers for non-teaching work.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which has become operative with effect from 1st April, 2010, provides that (a) no teacher shall be deployed for any non-educational purposes other than the decennial population census, disaster relief duties, or duties relating to elections to the local authority or the State Legislative Assemblies or Parliament and (b) teachers shall maintain regularity and punctuality in attending schools.

[Translation]

#### Report to Cabinet Secretary about Minister

3423. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Secretary level officer to the Government of India has the power to furnish any report to Cabinet Secretary against a Minister;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any Minister has taken any decision sidelining the report of the Secretary of any department during the last three years;

(d) if so, the number of Ministries where such incidents took place;

(e) whether any Secretary has reported to the Cabinet Secretary in such situation;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) 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) In so far as the Government of India (Transaction of Business) Rules, 1961 are concerned, the business allotted to a Department is disposed of by, or under the general or special directions of, the Minister-in-charge except where cases are to be submitted to the Prime Minister, the Cabinet and its Committee and the President (Rule 3). In terms of Rule 11 of these Rules, the Secretary is the administrative head of the Department and is responsible for the proper transaction of business and the careful observance of these Rules in that Department. No separate instructions have been issued by the Cabinet Secretariat on the issue.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such information is maintained centrally.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) While no formal report of this nature has been received during last three years in the Cabinet Secretariat, in a few cases, such differences have been brought to the notice of Cabinet Secretary orally by the Secretaries concerned. Though disposal of the business allotted to a Ministry is the responsibility of the Minister-in-charge, differences in the perception at various levels, cannot be ruled out. However, details of such differences are neither required, nor have these been compiled/maintained.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) Does not arise.

[English]

### One Year LLM Course

3424. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for one year Master of Law (LLM) course in the country on the lines of United States as well as United Kingdom;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any steps have been initiated to develop the legal higher education in North Eastern States; and

(e) if so, the number of universities for providing legal education like LLM, Phd. etc. in North-Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has reported that it has constituted a Committee of Experts to consider different aspects of legal education in the country including that of duration of LLM courses offered in the country.

(d) and (e) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), four universities in North Eastern States are having the Departments of Law conducting various courses in legal education.

### Chairs in Memory of Freedom Fighters

3425. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:



(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Chairs in the memory/name of freedom fighters in the various universities in the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has reported that it has approved establishment of Chairs in the name of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in two Central Universities i.e. Jamia Millia Islamia (New Delhi) and Maulana Azad National Urdu University (Andhra Pradesh). An allocation and release of Rs. 20.00 lakhs (per year) to each University has been made. UGC has also approved establishment of Chairs in name of Babu Jagjivan Ram in Banaras Hindu University and Jharkhand University.

#### **Construction Work of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Ladakh**

3426. SHRI HASSAN KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of construction of building Central Schools in Ladakh;

(b) the funds allocated/released for construction work of each school, school-wise; and

(c) the expected time of completion of construction work of each school?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) There are 3 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in Ladakh at Leh, Kargil and Nubra. The schools building at Leh has already been constructed during the year 2000. The present status for KV, Kargil and KV, Nubra is as follows:—

(i) **KV, Kargil:** CPWD has been approached for submission of drawings and estimates. These have not been submitted as yet.

(ii) **KV, Nubra:** Land has been accepted from State Government on 15.4.2011. Formalities for transfer are yet to be completed. But meanwhile, planning has been initiated for construction of school building. CPWD has been approached for drawings and estimates.

(b) No funds have been allocated/released for KV, Kargil and KV Nubra as the construction activities have not commenced.

(c) Construction of school buildings is a continuous process and depends upon transfer of suitable plot of land by sponsoring agency, submission of plan and estimate by the construction agency and availability of budget allocation under Plan Head. Generally 2 to 3 years time is required for completion of building in normal conditions after sanctions.

*[Translation]*

#### **Night Shelter and Dormitory Schools**

3427. SHRI DILIPSINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'night shelters and dormitory schools' scheme was introduced in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such schools which were set up/ sanctioned upto 2009-10;

(d) the details of the facilities being extended to the children studying in these schools; and

(e) the State-wise details of the funds allocated for these schools 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) No, Madam.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[English]

#### Shortage of Teachers in KVs

3428. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that there is acute shortage of teachers in several Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country including West Bengal;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to fill up the vacancies of teachers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As on 1.10.2011 out of 40,800 total sanctioned posts of teachers in various grades in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) 5121 posts are lying vacant.

(b) Details of the vacancies are maintained grade-wise and not State-wise. The vacancies in different grades are as under:—

Sl. No.	Post	No. of vacancies
1.	Post Graduate Teacher (PGT)	1401
2.	Trained Graduate Teacher (TGT) (including Misc. category teachers)	2291
3.	Head Master (HM)	146
4.	Primary Teacher (PRT)	1283
Total		5121

(c) Recruitment to fill up the vacant post of teachers is a continuous process. There is a also provision to appoint teachers on contractual basis so that studies of the students are not adversely affected.

#### Indians Detained in Saudi Arabian

3429. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Indians detained in the jails of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) especially from Kerala;

(b) the details of the Indians especially from Kerala whose dead bodies are still lying in the hospitals of KSA due to legal issues;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) As per the information received from the Embassy of India, Riyadh, the number of Indians arrested/convicted during the last three years is as under:—

Year	Number
2009	1519
2010	1303
2011 (till 30th November)	1207

State-wise details are not available. The local authorities do not inform about the number of Indians leaving the Kingdom after completing their jail terms. However, it is estimated that the number of Indians in various Saudi jails at a given time may be around 1400.

(b) to (d) There are 207 death cases from the State of Kerala registered in the Indian Missions at Riyadh and Jeddah. Out of this, after fulfilling all formalities, 197 bodies

have been despatched. For 09 other bodies, the process is underway and the bodies are likely to be despatched soon on completion of the necessary formalities.

### Expenditure on Education

3430. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India needs to progress fast towards a brighter future in terms of its educational needs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the amount allocated/spent on primary, secondary and higher education 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) to (c) Government has accorded high priority to education sector. During Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12), Ministry of Human Resource Development has been allocated Rs. 1,97,570 crore (Rs. 1,49,784 crore for the Department of School Education and Literacy and Rs. 47,786 crore for the Department of Higher Education), which is almost 3.4 times of the expenditure during X Five Year Plan. This increased outlay is meant for creating new institutions, strengthening existing institutions and improving the quality of education. State-wise allocation is not made by Ministry of Human Resource Development. However, total amount allocated/spent during the last three years and current year on elementary, secondary, adult and higher education by Ministry of Human Resource Development is as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Sector	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12
	Allocation	Actual Expenditure	Allocation	Actual Expenditure	Allocation	Actual Expenditure	Allocation
Elementary Education	21802	19483	21709	20191	29071	29275	32155
Secondary Education	5595	4342	6935	5694	6840	6699	8692
Adult Education	453	147	455	430	1303	469	604
Higher Education (including Technical and Others)	10859	11214	15433	13964	16694	15438	21912
Total	35709	38186	44532	40279	53908	51881	63363

[Translation]

### Acquisition of Land

3431. SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the name of the companies under the Coal India Limited (CIL) which have acquired agricultural and

forest land for coal production during the last three years, and the current year, alongwith the area of land acquired by each of them;

- (b) the area of land lying unutilized out of the acquired land at present, company-wise;
- (c) the reasons for not utilizing the land and the

officers found responsible for the unnecessary acquisition of land; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) The details of tenancy land (including agricultural land) and forest land acquired by the companies under the Coal India Limited (CIL) for coal production during the last three years, and the current year as follows:—

(In hectares)

Company	Land acquired during last three years and current year till September, 2011	
	Forest land	Tenancy land
Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (ECL)	32.00	1915.21
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL)	0.00	10.78
Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL)	3483.39	280.28
Northern Coalfields Ltd. (NCL)	0.00	669.00
Western Coalfields Ltd. (WCL)	141.98	2176.11
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL)	1849.62	7040.76
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL)	1034.80	1028.84
Total	6541.79	13120.98

(b) and (c) Land is acquired for coal projects as per the project requirements and is being utilized in accordance with the mining plan in phases. The actual physical possession of the land acquired through notification, sometimes requires considerable time and persuasion of the land losers. Besides, statutory clearances such as environment and forest clearance in respect of forest land etc. are to be obtained before actual utilization of the land. As such, the acquired land that remains unutilized for a period of time cannot be treated as unnecessary acquisition of land, and thus the question of fixing responsibility does not arise.

(d) The land acquired during the last three years

as mentioned in reply to (a) above is yet to be exploited completely. The exploitation will be as per progress of the project as well as planned projectization of the coal seams present in the locality. No adjacent land is utilized which does not belong to coal companies.

[English]

#### Free Travel for Spouse/Child

3432. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether passengers travelling in executive class of Indian Airlines were getting the benefit of free

travel for their spouse/child alongwith them upto March, 2011;

(b) if so, whether there has been an increase in number of travellers and income due to this measure;

(c) if so, whether the Government is considering to introduce this scheme again; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Madam. Air India has a 'companion scheme'.

(b) 3337 passengers have travelled under this scheme during April to October, 2011. Since no separate accounts are maintained for this scheme, it is not possible to provide exact income generated due to this scheme.

(c) and (d) The scheme is valid for sale and travel upto March 31, 2012 after which it would be reviewed and a suitable decision taken with regard to extension of the validity of the scheme.

[Translation]

#### Per-Capita Allocation

3433. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the

PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita amount allocated for the development of agriculture and rural development particularly in the rural areas during the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the amount sought by States and the amount sanctioned by the Planning Commission during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Statement showing State-wise per capita State Plan outlay for agriculture and rural development sectors for all States including Uttar Pradesh during the last three years viz. 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and current financial year i.e. 2011-12 is enclosed.

(b) The Annual State Plan of different States is approved based on availability of resources and sectoral priorities in consultation with respective States. The details are already given in response to Part (a). There is no separate figures for "amount sought" and "amount sanctioned" as only approved figures are arrived at in consultation with States.

#### Statement

(Figures in Rs.)

Sl. No.	States	Per Capita State Outlay 2008-09		Per Capita State Outlay 2009-10		Per Capita State Outlay 2010-11		Per Capita State Outlay 2011-12	
		Agriculture	Rural	Agriculture	Rural	Agriculture	Rural	Agriculture	Rural
		Development		Development		Development		Development	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	252	350	141	350	174	430	240	498

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	365	153	745	192	902	633	693	275
3.	Assam	134	208	146	282	219	334	232	280
4.	Bihar	39	98	69	103	123	103	*	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	266	258	332	242	574	157	663	203
6.	Goa	328	245	360	327	564	333	804	703
7.	Gujarat	281	138	301	146	351	222	433	262
8.	Haryana	93	162	115	265	320	279	277	342
9.	Himachal Pradesh	212	176	272	213	330	249	*	*
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	117	77	195	70	244	124	185	113
11.	Jharkhand	124	297	116	320	159	459	*	*
12.	Karnataka	396	225	328	204	371	196	611	243
13.	Kerala	109	78	121	105	197	92	277	133
14.	Madhya Pradesh	128	242	133	298	183	276	244	268
15.	Maharashtra	88	130	200	102	65	33	*	*
16.	Manipur	112	178	130	350	269	431	376	439
17.	Meghalaya	480	573	623	422	811	374	962	710
18.	Mizoram	687	473	1531	494	2296	492	3181	387
19.	Nagaland	385	389	486	293	732	303	774	144
20.	Odisha	78	59	89	65	179	64	252	81
21.	Punjab	92	201	93	248	115	259	156	367
22.	Rajasthan	48	196	91	184	188	155	162	407
23.	Sikkim	927	2378	685	2629	782	1309	636	2805
24.	Tamil Nadu	195	293	200	228	214	390	301	474
25.	Tripura	383	298	426	432	514	218	503	239
26.	Uttar Pradesh	162	119	123	132	158	133	232	136

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27.	Uttarakhand	336	334	288	381	420	476	520	567
28.	West Bengal	43	97	61	90	101	148	96	160

Population figures used for determining per capita outlay are as per projected total as on 1st October for 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 is as per Report of Technical Group on Population Projections, National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

\*Sectoral Outlay yet to be finalised.

[English]

### Royalty of Coal

3434. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes new formula for royalty on coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which it is likely to be useful to the companies and the common man; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (c) The Government had set up a Study Group to revise the royalty rates on coal and lignite. The said Study Group, after having collected the views/comments of the concerned stakeholders through questionnaires as well as direct meetings, has submitted its report to the Government. The new royalty rates would be announced by the Government after examining the recommendations of the said Study Group.

### Single Entrance Examination

3435. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert panel has recommended to

hold a single entrance examination for admission into various engineering colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has accepted the recommendations of expert panel and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the common entrance examination would also cover the prestigious Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs);

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to maintain the quality of entry to the IITs while holding a common test; and

(f) the time by which the new system is likely to be operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) With the objective to reduce the burden on students on account of multiplicity of entrance examination and that any new system has to recognize the diversity of learning within the country, the Council of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) in its 41st meeting, held on 10.09.2010, constituted a Committee headed by Dr. T. Ramasami, Secretary, Department of Science and Technology, to assess the examination and admission system in engineering programmes. The Council of IITs in its 43rd meeting held on 14.09.2011, deliberated the report of the Committee, in detail, and decided that for admission to undergraduate programmes

in Science and Engineering weightage be given to the marks obtained by the students in class XIIth board examinations after scientific statistical normalization of the performance vis-a-vis the average performance of other students appearing in the respective board examination. It was also decided to place the report before the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) and State Education Ministers so that the new system could be put in place by the academic session 2013-14.

#### Development of RDT Device

3436. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the researchers at Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur have developed a Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT) device that can test blood for diseases such as malaria, dengue and tuberculosis at a very low cost; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Research is currently going on at the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kharagpur, towards development of Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT) devices with the eventual objective of low-cost testing of blood for diseases such as malaria, dengue and tuberculosis. The research has several phases and the initial disease-independent technology platform has shown promising preliminary results. Being an ongoing research project, no time-frame can be given.

#### Female Literacy

3437. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether female literacy rate is far below the rate of national literacy in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the rate of female literacy and national literacy during the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the female literacy rate in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. As per the provisional data of Census, 2011, the female literacy rate is 65.46% against National Literacy rate of 74.04%. The main reasons for low literacy of female in the country are economic, social, cultural and religious. Data on literacy is collected through decadal census held every 10 years. As per Census, 2001, the National Literacy rate was 64.84% and female literacy rate was 53.67%.

(d) Government have enacted the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 and launched Saakshar Bharat, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in September, 2009, to raise literacy level, specially female literacy, in the age group of 6-14 years and 15 years and above respectively. The principal focus of Saakshar Bharat is on women and it is being implemented only in low adult female literacy districts having adult female literacy rate of 50% or below as per Census, 2001.

[Translation]

#### Career Advancement Scheme

3438. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for implementing "career advancement scheme" in Central Universities of the country;

(b) the number of teachers in Dr. Harisingh Gaur Central University, Sagar being denied of their promotions due to non-implementation of career advancement scheme; and

(c) the reasons for not implementing career advancement scheme in the said university?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Candidates becoming eligible for promotion under Career Advancement Scheme (CAS) on or after 31.12.2008 are governed by the LIGC 'Regulations on minimum qualifications for appointment of teachers and other academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and measures for maintenance of Standards in Higher Education, 2010'. The candidate becoming eligible for promotion under CAS prior to 31.12.2008, are governed by the provisions of UGC Regulations, 2000 as amended from time to time. The details regarding CAS, including criteria for promotion are available on UGC Website [www.ugc.ac.in](http://www.ugc.ac.in).

(b) and (c) Dr. Harisingh Gaur Central University, Sagar has informed that they have received 60 applications from faculty members for their promotion under CAS. Promotion under CAS involves several steps, *inter-alia*, scrutiny/evaluation of application, assessment of research publications, interview by Selection Committee. These applications are at various stages of implementation, therefore, the question of not implementing the CAS does not arise.

[English]

### **New Engineering Colleges**

3439. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has received a number of proposals from the State Governments not to accept proposals for starting new engineering colleges in those particular States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether about 2 lakh seats remained vacant in the year 2011-12 despite AICTE relaxing admission norms;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the reasons for granting en masse approval for opening engineering colleges in the States by AICTE;

(f) whether these seats remained vacant especially in rural areas; and

(g) if so, the future strategy chalked out by AICTE in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per the information given by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), the council has received request from State Governments of Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra for starting new engineering college.

(c) to (g) The admission to the professional colleges under various categories are being done through Competent Authority of the State Government, notified for admission. The different State Governments have respective reservation policy and AICTE has no role to play in State counseling conducted for the admission. AICTE only grants approval for setting up of new technical institutions under the provision of Clause 10(k) of AICTE Act, 1987 on the basis of application submitted by Society/Trust/Companies registered under section 25 of Companies Act, 1956/Central, Government/State Government etc.

### **Corporal Punishment**

3440. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is need to end corporal punishment for kids in schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken in this direction after consulting the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Corporal punishment is prohibited under Section 17 of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. Under the Act, no child from 6 to 14 years of age shall be subjected to physical punishment or mental harassment.

(c) Notification to prohibit physical punishment and mental harassment has been issued by 27 State Governments so far. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has also issued instructions to its affiliated schools not to resort to physical punishment of students.

[Translation]

#### Time Schedule for Declaration of Results

3441. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University of Delhi has laid down any time limit for the declaration of the results of various regular and correspondence degree courses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been long delays in declaration of results of such courses during the last three years and the current year;

(d) if so, the reasons for the delay in declaring the results; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure timely declaration of the results?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, there has been no inordinate delay in declaration of results of regular courses in the

last three years. However, there was some delay in declaration of results of School of Open Learning (SOL) owing to the fact that SOL has a large number of examinees and their results are prepared manually. In order to ensure timely declaration of results, the University has taken certain steps, including computerization of the result process.

[English]

#### Coal Reserves

3442. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated reserves of coal in the country, the reserves allocated to the Central and State public sector, private parties and the unallocated reserves, State-wise;

(b) whether some of the States have demanded to reserve unallocated coal blocks for the public sector; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) As per Geological Survey of India, as on 01.04.2011, a total of 2,85,862 Million Tonnes of geological resources of coal have so far been estimated in India, as per State-wise detail given below:—

(In Million Tonnes)

Sl. No.	State	Estimated resources as on 01.04.2011
1	2	3
1.	West Bengal	29954.92
2.	Bihar	160.00
3.	Jharkhand	78935.98

1	2	3
4.	Madhya Pradesh	23125.73
5.	Chhattisgarh	49280.25
6.	Uttar Pradesh	1061.80
7.	Maharashtra	10533.41
8.	Odisha	69158.88
9.	Andhra Pradesh	22054.58
10.	Assam	513.31
11.	Sikkim	101.23
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	90.23
13.	Meghalaya	576.48
14.	Nagaland	315.41
Total		285862.21

The information in respect of the reserves allocated to the Central and State public sector, private parties and the unallocated reserves, State-wise, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c) Requests are received from time to time from various States for allocation of coal blocks. Allocation of coal blocks is an on-going process and as and when the coal blocks are identified and earmarked for allocation, the same are considered for allocation. No proposals have been invited from the State Governments for allocation of coal blocks at present.

[Translation]

#### Export of Nuclear Material

3443. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has not exported nuclear material and technology during the last thirty years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any initiatives have been taken so far in this direction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) India has formulated lists of prescribed substances and prescribed equipment, and guidelines for their exports. These lists include nuclear materials, non-nuclear materials such as heavy water and nuclear grade graphite, and nuclear equipment. India has exported non-nuclear material and nuclear equipment in accordance with the Export Control guidelines. However, India has not exported any nuclear material.

(c) and (d) India has signed bilateral agreement for co-operation for peaceful uses of nuclear energy with several countries including USA, France, Russia, Namibia, Argentina, Kazakhstan, South Korea and Canada. These agreements provide for export of nuclear equipment in accordance with the Export Control Procedures.

[English]

#### Overcharging by Telecom Operators

3444. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether TRAI has received complaints from people on over-billing, billing for over actual talk time and unfair charges for value added services from the telecom operators particularly private operators;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard, operator-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has been receiving complaints from consumers, from time to time on various matters including billing and metering issues, charging for value added services activated without their consent. Etc. Statement indicating the number of complaints against various service providers received in TRAI regarding billing and metering issues and value added service during the last three years is enclosed.

(c) TRAI has issued Quality of Service (Code of Practice for Metering and Billing Accuracy) Regulation, 2006 dated 21st March, 2006, which provides for audit of metering and Billing system of service providers through

any one of the auditors from the panel of auditors notified by TRAI. The service providers are required to submit the audit report by 30th June of every year and the action taken report on deficiencies if any pointed out by the auditor in the audit report by the 30th September of every year.

For addressing the concerns of consumers in respect of value added services, TRAI had issued directions on 3rd May, 2005, 29th August, 2006, 30th October, 2007, 27th April, 2009, 4th September, 2010 and 4th July, 2011. The recent direction issued on 4.7.2011 mandates the service providers to seek confirmation from consumers through SMS or email or FAX within 24 hours of activation of value added service, failing which the value added service shall be de-activated without any cost to the consumer.

### Statement

#### *Details of Billing/Metering and Value Added Services (VAS) related complaints received in TRAI during the last three years*

Year	Nature of complaints	BSNL	MTNL	Airtel	Tata	Reliance	Vodafone	Idea	Others	Total
2008-09	Billing/Metering	93	41	202	54	141	143	30	24	728
	VAS	7	3	24	7	26	14	2	1	84
2009-10	Billing and Metering	146	48	248	76	96	166	58	38	876
	VAS	22	5	134	21	144	42	32	5	405
2010-11	Billing and Metering	80	24	189	63	113	62	50	21	602
	VAS	75	11	188	65	182	42	82	27	672

[Translation]

#### Complaints about CBI

3445. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any

complaints from various quarters in regard to the role of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any action on the said complaints/suggestions;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) The functions/role of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) under the statute are to investigate cases primarily under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 and other general crimes on request of State Government and on the orders of Constitutional courts. As per extant provisions of the law, the superintendence of investigation of cases by CBI has been entrusted to the Central Vigilance Commission. Under the existing guidelines, respective Ministries/ Departments are authorized to refer cases falling with their entities to the CBI for investigation and are, therefore, obliged to refer complaints against any such investigation to the Central Vigilance Commission directly, being the supervisory authority. No data is maintained centrally in this regard.

#### Shortage of Schools

3446. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a report of Comptroller and Auditor General regarding 'Education to all campaign' has stated that most of the villages in several parts of the country have no primary school/education guarantee scheme/ optional school;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India in their Performance Audit Report on

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for the year ended March, 2005 [Union Government (Civil) Report No. 15 of 2006 — Performance Audit] had reported that 31648 habitations in 14 States/Union Territories were without schools. Under SSA there is a ceiling of 33% of the total district outlay on civil works, and therefore, construction of school buildings and other infrastructure is taken up incrementally. Since inception of SSA, 2.09 lakh primary schools have been sanctioned across the country. Further, as per Evaluation Report on SSA brought out by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission in June, 2010, more than 98% of the sampled rural habitations have access to elementary school within 3 kilometers.

#### SC/ST/OBC Bureaucrats

3447. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of IAS, IPS and IFS officers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, as on date;

(b) whether their representation is not in proportion to their population; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Reservation for Scheduled Castes (15%), Scheduled Tribes (7.5%) and Other Backward Classes (27%) in Direct Recruitment (DR) to Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Police Service (IPS) and Indian Forest Service (IFoS) is ensured through rosters maintained for the purpose. The number of officers belonging to SC/ ST/OBC in-position vis-a-vis total number of officers in the three services is as under:—

Service	No. of DR SC officers (%)	No. of DR ST officers (%)	No. of DR OBC* officers (%)	Total DR officers
IAS	451 (13.87)	236 (7.26)	419 (12.89)	3251
IPS	3304 (13.28)	157 (6.24)	273 (10.85)	2515
IFoS (as on 01.01.2011)	323 (12.01)	208 (7.74)	208 (7.74)	2689

(\*Reservation for OBC commenced from the year 1994.)

### Foreign Students in India

3448. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students from other countries studying in various Indian universities and other educational Institutions at present; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to attract foreign students in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Information regarding the number of foreign students studying in Indian Universities and other educational institutions is not centrally maintained. The bilateral and multilateral exchange programmes entered into by the Ministry as well as higher educational institutions in India with their foreign counterparts facilitate flow of students from foreign countries to India. University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued guidelines for permitting 15 per cent supernumerary seats for foreign students including NRIs/PIOs in Universities and colleges. Many programmes have been launched to attract foreign students to Indian institutions which include Direct Admission of Students Abroad (DASA) by Ministry of Human Resource Development; Scholarship Programme for Diaspora Children and Know India Programme by Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs; Fellowships and Visitors Programmes by Indian Council for Cultural Relations;

Fellowships by Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Indian Council of Social Science Research and Ministry of Science and Technology. University Grants Commission (UGC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) have undertaken several initiatives to improve quality of education, research and infrastructure including framing fresh regulations for maintenance of standards in higher educational institutions. The draft "Universities for Research and Innovation Bill, 2011" stipulates that 50 per cent of the total student enrolment can be from foreign countries.

[English]

### Unsatisfactory Telecom Services in Rural Areas

3449. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:  
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:  
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI KADIR RANA:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:  
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:  
SHRI HASSAN KHAN:  
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:  
SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the telecom services and the mobile network of the telecom operators including BSNL in rural, remote and border areas in the country are not satisfactory;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government to improve the services in these areas;

(d) whether the Government has fixed or proposes to fix responsibility for poor services of the PSU telecom companies;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(f) whether the telecom services particularly of BSNL have been affected badly due to flash floods in 2010 and 2011 in various States including Ladakh regions of Jammu and Kashmir; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the action plan prepared by the Government to improve the telecom services in these regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (e) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has laid down the Quality of Service (QoS) standards to be performed by Cellular Mobile Service Providers and Basic Telephone Service Providers through the Standards of Quality of Service of Basic Telephone Service (Wireline) and Cellular Mobile Telephone Services Regulation, 2009. TRAI has been monitoring the Quality of Service provided by Cellular Mobile Service Providers and Basic Telephone Service Providers, licensed service area-wise, through quarterly Performance Monitoring Reports (PMRs) submitted by service providers. Since the license is issued service area-wise, the quality of service performance is monitored by TRAI on licensed service area-wise basis. As such, no separate information relating to Quality of Service (QoS) in rural, remote and border areas, State-wise, is

maintained by TRAI. However, the telecom services provided by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in rural, remote and border areas of the country are functioning satisfactorily and are, in general, meeting the QoS benchmarks specified by TRAI.

Some of the steps taken/being taken by BSNL for further improvement in its services are as follows:—

- BSNL is augmenting its mobile network progressively so as to enhance coverage and capacity and to further improve the Quality of Service.
- BSNL is also optimizing its network continuously for its performance.
- To increase the coverage area of mobile network, the number of Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) are being increased progressively.
- In order to ensure quality Broadband service in rural areas, BSNL has connected most of its exchanges on reliable media.

(f) and (g) All the telecom services of BSNL which were disrupted due to flash flood in Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir in 2010 have been restored.

[Translation]

#### **Reservation to Weaker Sections of Upper Castes**

3450. DR. BALIRAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for reservation to the weaker sections of upper castes and the minorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of 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) to (c) Yes Madam, demands for giving reservation in services to weaker sections amongst the upper castes and the minorities have been received. The matter is under consideration of the Central Government.

\_\_\_\_\_  
 ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down, what are you saying.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...\*

12.01 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

[English]

**Situation arising out of money deposited illegally  
 in foreign banks and action being taken  
 against the guilty persons**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform

the House that I have received two notices of adjournment motion from Sarvashri L.K. Advani and Basu Deb Acharia regarding situation arising out of money deposited illegally in foreign banks.

I have given my consent to Shri L.K. Advani who has secured first place in the ballot to move the motion in the following form:—

“Situation arising out of money deposited illegally in foreign banks and action being taken against the guilty persons”.

Shri L.K. Advani may now ask for leave of the House.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Madam Speaker, I seek the leave of the House for moving the adjournment motion regarding:

“Situation arising out of money deposited illegally in foreign banks and action being taken against the guilty persons”.

MADAM SPEAKER: Is the leave opposed by any Member?

Okay, leave is granted. Under Rule 61, the adjournment motion is to be taken up at 1600 hours or at an earlier hour. Under Rule 62, not less than two hours and 30 minutes are allotted for its discussion. In view of the large number of Members desirous of participating in the discussion, I think, the discussion on the motion may be taken up immediately after Papers/ Reports have been laid and Bills which are listed for withdrawal and introduction. After discussion, the intervention of the hon. Minister may be fixed at 4 p.m. I think, the House agrees.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you.



12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now Papers to be Laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): I beg to laid on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Airports Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (2) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Airports Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5555/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): On behalf of Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Chennai, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Chennai, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5556/15/11]

- (2) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Khamman, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Khamman, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5557/15/11]

- (3) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Coal India Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Coal India Limited (Vol. I and II), Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5558/15/11]

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:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Information Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011 under sub-section (4) of Section 25 of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5559/15/11]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Grih Kalyan Kendra, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Grih Kalyan Kendra, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5560/15/11]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Civil Services Officers Institute, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Civil Services Officers Institute, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5561/15/11]

- (4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Uranium Corporation of India Limited and the Department of Atomic Energy for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5562/15/11]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Limited and the Department of Atomic Energy for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5563/15/11]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited and the Department of Atomic Energy for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5564/15/11]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Indian Rare Earths Limited and the Department of Atomic Energy for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5565/15/11]

- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Electronics Corporation of India Lim-

ited and the Department of Atomic Energy for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5566/15/11]

- (5) A copy of the All India Services (Leave) Amendment Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 707(E) in Gazette of India dated 21st September, 2011, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5567/15/11]

- (6) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under article 323 (1) of the Constitution:—

- (i) The 60th Annual Report of the Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5568/15/11]

- (ii) Memorandum explaining reasons for non-acceptance of advice of the Union Public Service Commission in respect of cases referred to in Chapter 10 of the above Report.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5569/15/11]

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 Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5570/15/11]

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of

[Shrimati D. Purandeswari]

the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad, for the year 2010-2011.

- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology Design and Manufacturing, Kancheepuram, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5571/15/11]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Delhi (Part I and II), Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Delhi, Delhi, 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 University of Delhi, Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

- (4) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5572/15/11]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tezpur University, Tezpur, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tezpur University, Tezpur, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5573/15/11]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Assam University, Silchar, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Assam University, Silchar, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Assam University, Silchar, for the year 2010-2011.

- (7) Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5574/15/11]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5575/15/11]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bihar Education Project Council (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Patna, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Bihar Education Project Council (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Patna, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5576/15/11]

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bihar Education Project Council (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Patna, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Bihar Education Project Council (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Patna, for the year 2008-2009.

- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5577/15/11]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Uttarakhand Mahila Samakhya Society, Dehradun, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Uttarakhand Mahila Samakhya Society, Dehradun, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5578/15/11]

- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and

English versions) of the Karnataka Mahila Samakhya Society, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Karnataka Mahila Samakhya Society, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5579/15/11]

- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, for the year 2009-2010.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, for the year 2009-2010.

- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5580/15/11]

- (17) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5581/15/11]

- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chhattisgarh Mahila Samakhya Society, Raipur, 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 Chhattisgarh Mahila Samakhya Society, Raipur, for the year 2009-2010.

- (19) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (18) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5582/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Informatics Centre Services Inc., New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Informatics Centre Services Inc., New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5583/15/11]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the DOEACC Society, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts,
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the DOEACC Society, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5584/15/11]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology (C-MET), Pune, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Materials for

Electronics Technology (C-MET), Pune, for the year 2010-2011,

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5585/15/11]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research (SAMEER), Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research (SAMEER), Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5586/15/11]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Pune, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Pune, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5587/15/11]

- (6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 87 of the Information Technology Act, 2000:—
- (i) The Information Technology (Certifying Authorities) Amendment Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 782(E) in Gazette of India dated 25th October, 2011.
- (ii) The Information Technology (Certifying

Authorities Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 783(E) in Gazette of India dated 25th October, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5588/15/11]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Software Technology Parks of India, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Software Technology Parks of India, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5589/15/11]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the ERNET India, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the ERNET India, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5590/15/11]

[English]

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): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Construction Industry Development Council, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English

versions) by the Government of the working of the Construction Industry Development Council, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5591/15/11]

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) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Review by the Government of the working of the ITI Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011.
- (2) Annual Report of the ITI Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5592/15/11]

12.05 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

“In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2011, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th December, 2011 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.”

12.05½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

**21st and 22nd Reports**

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Honourable Madam Speaker, I present the following reports of Standing Committee on Energy (2011-2012).

1. 21st report on Action Taken by the Government on recommendations contained in 15th report on Financing of New and Renewable Energy Projects (fifteenth Lok Sabha) related to Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.
2. 22nd report on Action Taken by the Government on recommendation contained in 16th report on Small and Minor Power from Water Projects related to Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

12.06 hrs.

COMPANIES BILL, 2009\*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill\* to consolidate and amend the law relating to companies.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to companies."

*The motion was adopted.*

\*The Bill was introduced on 3 August, 2009 and referred to the Standing Committee on Finance for examination and report. The Report of the Standing Committee was presented to Lok Sabha on 31 August, 2010. A statement containing reasons for which the Bill is being withdrawn has already been circulated to Members on 9 December, 2011.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: I withdraw the Bill.

12.06½ hrs.

COMPANIES BILL, 2011\*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, item No. 13.

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to companies.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to companies."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

12.07 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

**Situation arising out of money deposited illegally in foreign banks and action being taken against the guilty persons—Contd.**

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Madam, I beg to move:

"that the House do now Adjourn".

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 14.12.2011.

\*\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

During the last two years discussions have been held several times or discussions held on many a times on corruption and different scams in last two years. But, I don't remember that Black money has ever been discussed in the Parliament. The country got independence in 1947 then constitution was framed after that, since 1952 many elections were held and Parliament had done its business. Initially being a journalist I was familiar with the proceedings of parliament. Later on after 1970 I became a Member and was familiar with it. Whenever there was a discussion on economic matters, it was mentioned that how much money is under ground? The unaccounted money and on which tax is not paid, called black money as to how much black money is there, what is its ratio, how much this money is of the GDP. All we did know and accept that the creation of black money was very high rate of taxation. The rate of income tax, wealth tax, gift tax was 97.5 per cent. A few countries of the world had this kind of high rate of taxation. Black money is generated because of the high taxation rate. It was hardly discussed that people keep black money in foreign countries. It was discussed but mainly it was considered that tax evasion is taken place and it is convenient for tax evaders to deposit their money in foreign that's why unauthorized bank accounts were opened. This situation changed when tax reduced and specially since early 1990's, we abandoned the whole approach focused on economic sector. The credit for this goes to the present Prime Minister that license permit quota-raj was ended when the he was Finance Minister and a kind of liberal economy had been adopted and world began to follow the path of globalization. I consider the crises arised that time was responsible for it and if credit goes to someone than it is the Prime Minister Narsimharao Ji. The present Prime Minister was Finance Minister at that time. But it is astonishing to see that the black money generated after that and stashed to foreign banks was much more than earlier. I would not quote more figures and will tell if needed further. Right now I would like to say that few days ago when our friend Shri Ram Jeth Malani Ji filed a petition in Supreme Court through PIL in regard of this matter of

black money, there was just one name in his petition. The name of this gentleman was Hasan Ali from Pune, his name was in it. His reference was in that petition in detail. But once when information about him was given to Supreme Court then Justice Reddy asked the Solicitor General Gopal Suprahmanyam Ji that *[English]* "Why the Government is not disclosing names of others who have stashed away money in foreign banks? Is it that the black money issue is surrounding only one person? We put it very simply and bluntly, "Do you have any information regarding other persons also"? It seems there is only one person, Indian who has bank accounts in Switzerland and no other person's account has come under suspicion in Swiss banks. *[Translation]* Not only this, he further added that "This is theft of national money." And not just theft, when he didn't feel satisfied he said "I regard it as plunder." Loot, consider it as loot. Later on when once Supreme Court gave a long judgement about LGT Bank of Liechtenstein, he said so many things in it that I realised how important this black money is in eyes of Supreme Court? I will quote from the judgement when they got these sixteen names from LGT Bank. The comment of Supreme Court is" *[English]* "The issue of unaccounted monies held by nationals, and other legal entities, in foreign banks, is of primordial importance to the welfare of the citizens. The quantum of such monies may be rough indicators of the weakness of the State, in terms of both crime prevention, and also of tax collection. Depending on the volume of such monies, and the number of incidents through which such monies are generated and secreted away, it may very well reveal the degree of softness of the State."

The Supreme Court has recalled the concept of the soft State which was famously articulated by the Nobel Laureate, Gunnar Myrdal:

"It is a broad based assessment of the degree to which the State and its machinery is equipped to deal with its responsibilities of governance. The more soft the State is, greater the likelihood that there is an unholy nexus between the law maker 'we', the law keeper 'you' and the law breaker. If the State is soft, to a large



[SHRI L.K. Advani]

extent, specially in terms of the unholy nexus between the law makers, the law keepers and the laws breakers, the moral authority and also the moral incentives to exercise suitable control over the economy and the society would vanish. Large unaccounted monies are generally an indication of that.”

Then it goes on to comment that “the issue is not merely whether the Union of India is making the necessary effort to bring back all or some significant part of the alleged monies. The fact that there is some information and knowledge that such vast amounts may have been stashed away in foreign banks implies that the State has the primordial responsibility under the Constitution to make every effort to trace the sources of such monies, punish the guilty, where such monies have been generated and taken abroad through unlawful activities and bring back the monies owed to the country.”

[Translation]

Finance Minister might have gone through this, but I thought that the House may acknowledge that as per the verdict of the Supreme Court we could not brought back all the foreign bank accounts and thus we could not panelized the people who have opened foreign accounts accordingly, we have become a soft State in the view of the Supreme Court, which is not performing its duties properly. It is not to be mentioned but I expect that the Finance Minister would tell us about both these aspects, that have also been mentioned in my adjournment motion. First — [English] money deposited illegally in foreign banks, which should legitimately come back to India and second part is — action being taken against the guilty persons. [Translation] The second part is — whether action has been taken against them or not. If yes, then what action has been taken? It is indeed a crime in some or the other law to open an account in foreign bank without permission and legitimacy. Two former Finance Ministers are sitting here and they regularly inform us in this regard. I am glad that some times people ask me that you were also in the

Government at some point of time. Our both these Finance Ministers were also there at that time. People ask that why you did not take any step too bring back the black money at that time and why did not you bring back the bank accounts opened in foreign in an illegal manner. Earlier situation was not like that in which. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go in record.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Madam, you may give reply if you want to. ...*(Interruptions)* but I would like to reply right now. I would like to reply that the change that has come in the situation is a basic change. This change has come after bringing in force the convention of corruption of UN Security Council. It had not happened before. I have two volumes of United Nations Convention against corruption. First one is the text and you can think of that of which office they have entrusted it to. It has not been entrusted to the office of the Security Council in New York. [English] It has been entrusted to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. [Translation] Let us assume that the black money generates due to tax evasion at some point of time, we know that. But, now-a-days it is mostly due to drugs and crimes. Therefore, the word black money is used quite less there and they mostly call it dirty money. We call it black money, as it is related to tax evasion only. I agree that, particularly after 9/11 America is quite concerned in this regard. Such a dire incident took place there. In that very year on 13 December the same incident had taken place in our land as well, when this tragic incident took place in New York in 2001 and it had happened here in the last month of that very year itself. Gradually all the countries come to know after these terrorist incident that the source of terrorist money is dirty money. People would deposit it in abroad. I have a quotation of National Security Advisor. Once when he went to Munich. Finance and security was an issue in the conference at Munich. He has mentioned in it that all the foreign bank accounts that are opened outside, most of their money goes for terrorism. It is a

matter of concern. [English] This is what our former National Security Advisor, Shri Narayanan, mentioned in Munich at a conference on finance and terror. [Translation] In changed scenario afterwards, America, Germany, France and all the powerful countries of Europe have created a pressure on UN Security Council. For the first time in the year 2003 UN Security Council has passed United Nations against corruption, Shri Kafi Annan, Secretary General has written forward therein. He has said that:—

[English]

“Corruption is an insidious plague that has a wide range of corrosive effects on societies. It undermines democracy and the rule of law, leads to violations of human rights, distorts markets, erodes the quality of life and allows organized crime, terrorism and threats to human security to flourish.”

[Translation]

But the second fact he mentioned is very important.

[English]

“This evil phenomenon is found in all countries, big and small, rich and poor. But, it is in the developing world that its effects are most destructive. Corruption hurts the poor disproportionately by diverting funds intended for development, undermining a Government’s ability to provide basic services, feeding inequality and discouraging foreign aid and investment. Corruption is a key element in economic under-performance and a major obstacle to poverty alleviation and development.”

This is very relevant to us, to India [Translation] that we will not be able to develop and progress even. Therefore, a drive should be initiated against corruption.

[English]

The black money kept in foreign accounts illegally, that

is part of it. Again and again, they have spoken about it. [Translation] I am glad that I have returned recently after travelling throughout the country during my Jan Chentra Yatra. People would make fun of it. But, I am proud of it. A few days back Leadership Summit of Hindustan Times was held, in which people of all the parties have participated. On first day, Pranab Ji had visited there for the inauguration. They had invited me as well. I have participated earlier too, but this time I saw that many people, even my friends make fun of me that why you conduct yatras and take pain unnecessarily? [English] I found it a compliment that the *Hindustan Times* invited me to make a Keynote Address to the Leadership Summit .Do you know on what topic? It was on "India's Yatra into the future". This is what they gave me as the topic. They need not have put the word 'yatra'. I said it there also that I really take it as a compliment to the 'perennial yatri'. [Translation] I was happy. As I have told you that I have seen that people read, listen and watch about corruption on television. People are having experience of the price rise every day. Sushama ji had spoken on this issue very impressively the other day. She had said that it is not a matter of statistical importance, important is what a housewife feels in her kitchen. The way she has described it, I was hoping that at least that day Pranab Ji would reply to it, and would not repeat the data's again. But, it did not make me happy that day. Anyway, it does not matter.

What I want to say is that this time I saw that people are aware about soaring prices and corruption. Scams are taking place since long. When for the first time I had heard about scam it was about jeep scam. It had happened many years back. After that we have reached to bofors.... (Interruptions) but, as I have mentioned no one have heard about the black money. So, many people ask me repeatedly as to whether there would be discussion on black money today? I said that yes it would be.

Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you that you have accepted it as Adjournment Motion. The words that have been changed in it, they are not the words of an ordinary adjournment motion. I said it is alright, this issue should

[SHRI L.K. Advani]

be discussed at least. I would be agree with whatever form Madam Speaker accepts it. *[English]* Adjournment Motion is a failure of Government. *[Translation]* If you would go through our book Kaul and Shakhdar you would see that. *[English]* It speaks of failure of Government. Therefore, the fact that you have accepted it only testifies my view that Adjournment Motion would be the most appropriate. It is a failure of Government. *[Translation]* Money has not come from there. Many remaining countries have taken it which were not eligible to take it before. Earlier people of Switzerland used to say that we have our rules of banking secrecy, who are you to violate them? We will not tell. We have our rules, we do not even accept that tax evasion is a crime. Matter of crime is a different thing. They would not accept it as a crime at that time, now they accept it. After the convention and global pressure, *[English]* they have passed a law which is titled as 'Restitution of Illegal Assets Act, 2011'. *[Translation]* Restitution means that we are ready to return back all the money which has been earned illegally and deposited in our banks. It was the condition earlier, you may tell that whether it has been done in wrong manner or not, give proof of it. Now they say that if you do not provide proof even then we would conduct inquiry. If we find that actually it has been earned in a wrong manner, then we would return it back to your country, may be we would not return it to that individual, so that it can be used in development works there.

I remember that when I mentioned this fact in all my meetings, I had said that the assessment of the amount kept in foreign countries by Indians, is quite big it is not a small amount.

*[English]*

Soft the State is, greater the likelihood that there is an unholy nexus between the law maker 'we', the law keeper 'you' and the law breaker. If the State is soft, to a large extent, specially in terms of the unholy nexus between the law makers, the law keepers and the laws breakers, the moral authority and also the moral incentives to exercise suitable control over the economy and the

society would vanish. Large unaccounted monies are generally an indication of that."

Then it goes on to comment that "the issue is not merely whether the Union of India is making the necessary effort to bring back all or some significant part of the alleged monies. The fact that there is some information and knowledge that such vast amounts may have been stashed away in foreign banks implies that the State has the primordial responsibility under the Constitution to make every effort to trace the sources of such monies, punish the guilty, where such monies have been generated and taken abroad through unlawful activities and bring back the monies owed to the country."

*[Translation]*

Here in these days, during last winter session it was discussed for long that how many scams took place. Sushmaji mentioned some scams one after the other. Amongst them, when CAG submitted report regarding spectrum scam. ...*(Interruptions)* Joshiji is not sitting here, he would have told what happened in Public Accounts Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Sanjay, I have no complaint against you, everyone has his own nature, I speak according to my nature, As I was saying when CAG said

loss was of Rs. 1,76000 crores...*(Interruptions)*, country suffered loss. So scam was discussed in the country to such an extent that no scam bigger than this scam has taken place. But bigger scam than this happened and I will not discuss that but will definitely say that my speeches regarding scams, price rise were least heard and attention was not paid to them. But I saw whenever black money was discussed in my speeches they were listened carefully because earlier they have not heard that India's such huge amount of money is lying in foreign countries. Till now Government have not given any estimate of how much money is in foreign countries. But one institute named Global Financial Integrity, a think tank, an NGO has given its estimates. Sometimes I think the estimates given by Global Financial Integrity and task force and statement of Bhartiya Janta party are quoted by the Government. That such an amount is in foreign countries. I think estimates given by Global Financial Integrity is correct and according to them the amount which is deposited there is 25 lakh crores in Switzerland banks. Here we have suffered 1,76000 crores of loss in spectrum scam, it is below then two lakhs crores and there according to Global Financial Integrity 25 lakhs crores.

In my speeches generally I say if Hon. Parnav Ji, Hon. Manmohan Ji brings the whole amount here then I would like to suggest to invest this in six lakh villages and if you invest this amount in six lakh villages of Hindustan then rural India will become so developed that it will become number one in all countries of the world. No villages will be left with lack of good school, dispensary, where farmers lack adequate water, electricity for their farms. Like our states there are still some states amongst them in which electricity is provided in whole State. Electricity is available. Such will be the situation in 6 lakh villages of India, listening to this people feel why this is not actually happening, what's the problem. Now Finance Minister will tell in his reply why this is not happening. What happened till now?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bengaluru South): UN convention was not signed. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: No, no that is one thing because for many days we got information that convention was held in 2003, we have signed with 140 countries but to rectify that we reached in 2011. In 2011 it again surfaced, Prime Minister was going to some foreign country and before going he said now it is rectified. It is good, though came late but has come, but why delay I don't know. It was said ministerial committee is constituted, but why delay in constitution, it was constituted after-few days, I have all details. But the impression is, what Supreme Court is saying and I am not paying that it should be more proactive, why this did not happen. I definitely expect explanation in the reply. In response to a question during last days Government said we will soon issue white paper regarding blackmoney. This was no behalf of Government and I am happy. I would like that Government publishes white paper as early as possible. White paper on blackmoney. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): I am sorry for interrupting you, but when you talk about black money, I would like to tell you the biggest problem which we face is that money came through hawala, and this has created problems for us in Jammu and Kashmir State. Its activity which is going on, this all money is hawala money, why are you not saying about that?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Yes-yes I endorse your point and I say, I don't want to read, but if I read in front of you what happened to Hassan Ali, what are the details then the whole issue was about hawala racket. All of a sudden that person gets notice, sometimes he vanishes and according to my information at one stage he and his wife wanted to become citizen of Switzerland, has applied or wanted to apply for that and therefore their passport should not be returned. Such are the details and I fail to understand what is happening in India and if Finance Minister explains in detail who was Hassan Ali, who is he, how is he related, to whom he is related?...*(Interruptions)* That will come after wards.

When I completed my journey then in my last days

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I made an announcement and when I discussed issue of blackmoney that many Indians have deposited in banks of Switzerland and other tax heavns then someone asked whether Member of Parliament has deposited in these banks. Then I told I don't know. A news item was published in some newspaper sometime ago that Government has received names of three Members of parliament also. I said at least I will ask all my party members to go to hon'ble Speaker and Chairman and make a written declaration, given affidavit that we have no money there. I will appeal. ...*(Interruptions)* The way hon'ble Speaker takes declaration of assests of all the members of House, the way election commission takes declaration from all candidates same way why not declaration taken, affidavit taken that we have no foreign money, no foreign property, have no foreign account, unless it is legitimate. Take for granted that if someone from us is doing business in foreign country, involved in trading, his son is doing some work there and has to open account there then it is appropriate, legitimate. There is no objection but not illegal account. This declaration should be made by our all parties and by all the Members of Parliament. Therefore I say this should be accepted whether allegation is correct or not. But now-a-days people enjoy in criticizing politicians because after all. All others are honest. Politicians are dishonest they involve in dishonesty. I do agree that by taking such voluntary steps. ...*(Interruptions)* This is wrong. I agree in any country. ...*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): This is not the right way. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAEKR: You please sit down. Why are you standing?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADWANI: When the moral values decrease in the country, it effects all the categories of the society. No one can remain untouched. Even teachers and Doctor are also effected. But the person working in the politics in democracy always remains in lime light, he is in focus. You may see when the politicians are criticized, the people applause. This is not fair but it happens, it is factual. I agree that taking such steps will enhance the reputation of the politicians. This is a different thing that I demand that there should be a law. The Finance Minister will consider it.

It is worth mentioning about the proposal. On the occasion of convention against corruption he has said that 9 December should be celebrated as Anti-Corruption Day. It is told for all the countries. For our country it has not been finalized. But we have given all our declaration to the Speaker of Lok Sabha and the Chairman of Rajya Sabha. I would like to say that. ...*(Interruptions)* I have appealed to all to do it voluntarily and the Hon'ble Prime Minister and the Finance Minister should come forward to make a law. The law should be not only for reference to the Speaker but it should be for every candidate. I am not talking about the MPs only. I am speaking about all the MLAs, all the MPs, all those who become candidates. All should give their assent There should be one form. ...*(Interruptions)* When Hon'ble Finance Minister will reply then I would like that in respect of France the number of reports as mentioned by some is six Hundred and by some other it is seven hundred only. One is of the Bank of Switzerland. We are having dual agreement with France, that is not barred. If we do agreement with someone then if they have earned money in France or in this country then it can save double taxation. They have got this from Switzerland's HSBC Bank. How did they get this. This might have withdrawn it like Germany. May be like Lichtenstein bank. Any whistle blower may get humiliated that we do not get information from the Finance Minister or the Prime Minister and the next day Julien Asange discloses these names in wikileaks in the year 2012. Just now he has said, in a speech on video in the leadership Summit of the Hindustan Times, he did not come himself as he is house arrest in London, that has the names. He

has information regarding the names of those Indian who have account in the banks of Switzerland. At this time the Elmer giving information who is a whistle blower, the case is against that Whistle Blower. If that case will end then I will disclose all the names in the year 2012. It is humiliating for us if we know from wikileaks about what happens and how it happens? Once in past also they have given information to us, which was not available to us [English] That has been denied by him. He is not there is those 26 also. This is not correct. [Translation] Do not protect the names that have come to you. If it is our name then also you can disclose. ... (Interruptions) Secondly I would like to say that you should also tell us about the efforts made by you to bring back the black money in the White Paper which you are going to publish. I remember that I have been Australia in a Parliamentary Delegation. [English] It was way back in 1947, it was led by the then Parliamentary Affairs Minister Mr. Raghuramaiah. On the way, I dropped at Philippines. [Translation] I made my journey break at Philippines. Then Ferdinand Marcos was the President there. I heard many cases of his corruption. Later on I came to know that after him a lady President Min Akina came to power. She gave the first task to the Commission for Good Government, to bring back all the property of Marcos and his ill gotten wealth which he has kept in America, Singapore and Switzerland. All these reports reveal that the case of Marcos has concluded just now. All his property has really come back. It has gone to Philippines. The United Nation Convention against corruption. Has helped to a great extent. I think that [English] these documents have changed the whole situation. [Translation] therefore Switzerland also speaks repeatedly that if anybody ask them, they are ready to help and give back the money. [English] Unless we are interested in seeing that the names do not come out. [Translation] This s easily spread in the common people. I do not say so but it spreads and why you want to protect that whereas I am saying that if there is any culprit from our country then their names should also due disclosed without any fear. [English] This is an occasion. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT KUMAR: Why after 2012?... (Interruptions)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Why it is after 2012, they will explain it, I do not know why it is so. We should not exempt anyone from our side. It should not be so that after the year 2012 there will be prospective and no retrospective. Before that it could have been so. I am not in favour of this that matter should be concluded after paying tax. [English] Do not do it. There should be punishment. ... (Interruptions) otherwise some other person will do public agitation. Hon'ble Prime Minister ji is sitting here. In the beginning of the year 2008 I wrote my very first letter about black money to Hon'ble Prime Minister Ji when Germany had disclosed the names of LTG Bank Lichtenstein, they said that they have disclosed 2000 but only 600 are from Germany, rest are from other countries of the world. I have written a letter to Hon'ble Prime Minister Ji that may be some are from our country so you please find out whether it is so, if it is so then demand their names. They have told that [English] we would be willing to share this data with any country which approaches us without charging any fees. [Translation] They told there worlds. Then we came to know that you have told the then Finance Minister Ji. The Finance Minister Ji has given reply to me that we have approached them. They have not done anything yet. But after about one year perhaps they have given 16, 18 names. Even the names given after one year have not been told to anyone telling that we cannot disclose it. The whole world can tell but we cannot disclose. I want that this important discussion, which has been accepted by the Madam by adjournment motion, you should give a promise to disclose the names to the whole Parliament. ... (Interruptions) Please disclose it fully. It should be clear. Nothing to hide. ... (Interruptions) I do not repeat, but the Hon'ble Prime Minister Ji has told this. [English] First, I was ridiculed. [Translation] When I told this thing. Even now I am ridiculed sometime that from where did 25 lakh crore rupees came. [English] I do not worry

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about this kind of ridiculing approach. *[Translation]* We have to accept it. I became when you yourself told that we will start our work within 100 days. Now it is 700 days have passed instead of 100 days. So I would like that the House should be satisfied, country should be satisfied that the Government *[English]* is willing to place all the cards on the table and tell the whole world that this is the situation. We have nothing to hide. *[Translation]* If you will do the much will be in your favour. This situation is not good because after I told you, I remember that Baba Ramdev Ji mentioned this in every speech. He has his following. But I am surprised that it is meaningless to attack on him. It was also such that once about five Minister were going to welcome him and on the other occasion of discontentment he was attacked in the night. ...*(Interruptions)* *[English]* Shri Kapil, are you responsible? *[Translation]* One lady was admitted in Hospital and she died. Police says that they have not done anything, they are not responsible for what has happened. It is very sad. Do not do this. What is going on? So I would like to say to Pranab Mukherji, and Prime Minister that you please place all the facts about Black Money before the House. Besides, whatever suggestion I have given accept them.

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Motion Moved:

“That the House do now adjourn.”

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (Ludhiana): Thank you Madam, Speaker for giving me an opportunity to articulate my views on a subject of such global import. It is very propitious that this discussion is being held in this House at a point in time when the world is confronted with the possibility of a global recession. You have a double dip staring you in the face and public finances around the world are under astray....*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let us have order in the House.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: I certainly agree with the idea of hon. Advani Ji that this parallel economy *[English]* what we call as a shadow economy or a parallel economy, it saps the vitality of the nation. It denies legitimate revenue which should go to the Government. It corrupts the electoral system and most importantly, *[Translation]* Advani Ji is absolutely right in saying that tax evasion of proceeds and crime are different. Therefore *[English]* I will endeavour to divide my presentation into three parts. First, I will try and apprise this august Assembly the nature, an extent and the magnitude of the problem. What is the nature of the beast that we are dealing with.

*[Translation]*

Secondly, the Government has endeavored to bring out this black money and third, I will try to answer some of the issues raised by Advani Ji, which have been the topic of public discussion for few days. There is an internal dimension and an external dimension, on which this Adjournment motion has been brought today. The internal dimension is as important as external dimension. Today this is assumed that the economy of India, its GDP, is two trillion Dollar. Though Government figures are not available right now, but experts suppose that the parallel economy in India is around one trillion dollar. Today the population of India is around 121 crore. Out of that 65 per cent people are related to agriculture. *[English]* They are excluded from the tax net under Section 10 of the Income Tax Act. *[Translation]* Still there are 42 crore people in this country who should pay tax. If we exclude 12 crore such people who are, old or are in such employment that they can't give tax, then there are 30 crore people in this country from whom tax should be charged. But how many tax payers are in this country? After 64 years, only 3 crore 35 lakh tax payers are there. I am presenting these figures before this House because every year there are 30 crore such people whose income goes out of tax net *[English]* and this gives us an idea of the kind of internal parallel economy, the kind of internal black money which is generated annually in this country.

**13.00 hrs.**

[Translation]

One thing must be noted about foreign dimension on which this Adjournment motion has been brought. In mid 1990's European Union had conducted a study which brought very astounding results. There are 206 countries in the world which are called preferential tax regime, [English] or which can colloquially be called as tax havens. [Translation] There is a bank which is called Bank of International Settlements. It is assumption of that bank that after 1980 [English] half of all the banking assets and liabilities of the world flow through one tax haven or another. One third of the total FDI, not just in India but whole world, goes through one or the other tax haven. Honourable Advani Ji referred to it. ... (Interruptions) The commerce and trade association of United Nations has estimated that the total amount of foreign money investment in 2007 was 1.7 trillion dollars. In 2010 because of economic recession it reduced to 1.2 trillion dollars. But what is astonishing is that from the year 1980 to 2011 the share of tax heavens grew from 26.2 per cent to 33.6 per cent. What does it mean?

**13.02 hrs.**

[DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*]

It means that every third dollar which is invested anywhere in the world is rooted so through some or the other tax haven. I am presenting these figures to you because this House and this country needs to realise that this problem which is being debated, how huge this problem is, how it has become more and more complicated.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Advani Ji referred to tax havens in his statement. [English] I would like to draw the attention of this House as to what is a tax. [Translation] What is this tax heaven? [English] A tax haven is nothing else except a sovereign country. At this point in time, there are 206 such preferential tax regimes or tax around the world. Now, what do these tax havens do? [Translation] These tax

heavens make such policies and laws through which the international money [English] a particular kind of mobile global capital is attracted to these tax havens. What do they offer? [Translation] Why not that money come here, why it goes to those tax havens or countries, it is because easy incorporation can be done there, you can start a company in 24 hours. Besides that zero taxation and the most important thing is that they guarantee confidentiality and secrecy. Here Switzerland has been talked about. I would like to submit to this House that despite the law, about which honourable Advani Ji has referred to, still here is a law in Switzerland, [English] Article 47 of the Swiss Banking Laws of 1934 and what does that Law say? It says that "Anybody, who is a bank employee, commits a criminal offence if he divulges any information with regard to any bank account..." [Translation] It does not become criminal case if he gives information to some foreign government. It becomes a criminal case when he gives information to his own government. [English] Yes, there are exceptions to the rule. Money laundering and proceeds of crime are exempted from this rule. But then the country which asks for information. [Translation] The country which asks this information has to prove that not just according to their laws but also according to the law of Switzerland the crime has been done, this person is a culprit about whom this information is being sought.

As I said earlier these tax havens which are spread in whole world, are basically of three types. [English] There are three kinds of tax havens. The first one of those which are linked to the erstwhile British empire. They are centred around the city of London. They are fed by something called the Euro market. They consist of the Crown Dependencies, the territories, the pacific atolls, Hong Kong and Singapore. [Translation] That's a different thing that Hong Kong is under China now. Other are European tax havens, they are not created today, they emerged in 1920 and 1925 which is called Zu rich Zuke and Liven time triangle.

Thirdly, the emerging economies of the world have also formulated the same policies like Panama, Uruguay



[Shri Manish Tewari]

and Dubai. If you look at definition of all these countries in terms of an economy, [English] all of them can actually qualify to be called the tax havens. [Translation] I am mentioning all this because, it is not a very simple thing that you go and ask for some information and that country provides you information. Reality is that every country or other such countries have formulated such laws by which they give protection to such capital amount. Yes, it is true that efforts are being made to break such framework. But, the rumour is being spread, [English] this canard which is being spread that as if the entire problem of black money has originated because of the UPA Government, I think nothing can be more untrue. [Translation] Nothing can be more untrue that the problem of black money has been originated by UPA Government. ...*(Interruptions)* Reality is that [English] it is a legacy issue. The problem of black money is linked to the economic models that we have adopted. It is linked to the taxation statutes that we have put in place, the taxation rates that we have followed and more importantly [Translation] and I feel ashamed while mentioning the fact that problem of black money is also relevant to our campaign policy and is also related with electoral finance therefore improvements are required therein too.

Many types of figures were given here about how much money of India is deposited in foreign banks. The task force of Bharatiya Janta Party, says that it is in between from 25 lacs crore rupees to 70 lacs crore rupees. There was mention of Global Financial Integrity Institution. It says that it consists of 213 billion US dollars, which is 462 billion US dollars as per prevalent prices. But, till date no one has an idea of how much Indian money is deposited in foreign banks. Therefore, UPA Government took an initiative and commissioned a study in March, 2011 to make our estimate about how much black money is involved within and outside India and the extent to which this parallel economy runs and the steps to be taken and how it could be brought back. It is not that such kind of study has been conducted for the first time. In the year

1985 the Government of Congress Party had commissioned the National Institute of Public Policy Finance to study as to how much black money is available in the country. At that time it was reported Rs. 36,786 crore. [English] and that 16.5 per cent of the Indian GDP is the extent of our [Translation] By imparting training to people who can trace out the black money, set up such institutions which can fight against this menace and the most important the international consensus which has been formed, to lead so as to bring back the parallel economy. So, after 2009 international consensus was formed, when there was an international consensus that we need to deal with these tax havens, we need to break the walls of secrecy, the UPA had put in place a five-pronged strategy to deal with the menace of black money. What did that strategy consist of? It consisted of a legislative framework and upgradation of implementation systems black money. All these steps which have been taken during the last two and half years [English] the step which have been taken by the UPA have yielded results. [Translation] Updates have been done and tax information exchange agreement has been signed with notorious tax havens like Bahamas, Bermuda, British-Virgin Island, oil of man, Cayman Islands, Georgia, Moheco, Saint Kitts, Navas, Marshall Islands. Under this agreement 333 complaints have been sent to these countries to give information about such Indian citizens who have accounts in your country. Give information about them. Information of such accounts have been sourced from some countries. What are the outcomes. As a result [English] Rs. 34,145 crore worth of mis-pricing has been detected. [Translation] Hon'ble Speaker what is mis-pricing. One Advani Ji was correct when he said there was a time before 9/11 when black money was involved in the international economy which used to be exchanged through hawala. But, as banking-law became strict gradually, money used to get exchanged through the transfer-pricing, over-invoicing, under-invoicing and that is why the Government has traced Rs. 34,145 crore with strictness which was mis-priced in the same manner. Concealed income amounting to Rs. 18,750 crore was taken out and out of that Rs. 3 thousand crore have been

detected by the Government by conducting searches and seizure during the last six months. As far as the information from foreign banks is concerned, France gave information of 70 people and action has been taken against these 70 people and taxes of worth Rs. 400 crore has been recovered from them and criminal proceeding has been initiated against them. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please do not interrupt.

Nothing, except the speech of Shri Manish Tewari, will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

*[English]*

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Sir, a reference was made to the Hasan Ali case. I would just like to read out one excerpt from the BJP Task Force Report on black money. It says:

"The ED gave Ali one month notice to reply to the Showcause notice and also explain how his fund grew from an initial deposit of 1.5 million dollars in 1982 to a low of 560 dollars in 1997 to 969 dollars in 1997 to 8 billion dollars by 2006."

Sir, let us pause here for a moment. In 1982 this gentleman had 1.5 million dollars in his account and it came down to 560 dollars by 1997. Who was in office from 1982 to 1996? It was the Congress Government in office. In 1996, the Congress Government demits office and the money rises to 969 million dollars. Then, Sir, between 1997-2006, the money rises to eight billion dollars. Out of those nine years, who was ruling this country for six years? It was the NDA which was ruling. ...*(Interruptions)* Was it not their responsibility, if this was Indian money, to find out as to how this money was siphoned off and how did this money go abroad? What action have they taken to ensure that this money was not siphoned off out of this country?

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\*Not recorded.

*[Translation]*

"What is obvious is not always the ultimate truth." I do not want to give judgement on this, but statistics. I will leave it to the prudence of the House because these statistics tell the truth on their own.

Sir, Advani Ji mentioned about the issue of Lichtenstein. I personally have great respect for Advani ji. He mentioned about the petition filed by Ram Jethmalani and asked the names of Lichtenstein, why the Government is not revealing the names of Lichtenstein. The Supreme Court has passed an order on this petition and with your kind permission, I would like to read out only two paragraphs of that the Supreme Court says that:

*[English]*

"The rights of citizens, to effectively seek the protection of fundamental rights, under clause 1 of Article 32 have to be balanced against the rights of citizens and persons under Article 21. The latter cannot be sacrificed on the anvil of fervid desire to find instantaneous solutions to systemic problems such as unaccounted monies, in which vigilante investigations, inquisitions and rabble rousing, by masses of other citizens could become the order of the day. The right of citizens to petition this Court for upholding of fundamental rights is granted in order that citizens, inter-alia, are ever vigilant about the functioning of the State in order to protect the constitutional project. That right cannot be extended to being inquisitors of fellow citizens. An inquisitorial order, where citizens' fundamental right to privacy is breached by fellow citizens, is destructive of social order. The notion of fundamental rights, such as a right to privacy as part of right to life, is not merely that the State is enjoined from derogating from them. It also includes the responsibility of the State to uphold them against the actions of others in the society, even in the context of exercise of fundamental rights by others."

The Court concludes by saying:

[Shri Manish Tewari]

"In these circumstances, it would be inappropriate for this Court to order the disclosure of such names, even in the context of proceedings under clause (1) of article 32."

[Translation]

I am not saying this, this is decision of the Supreme Court. The people who ask that why we have not made names public in license time, the reply to there contention is this decision of Supreme Court, which was given on a Public Interest Litigation filed by a Member of Parliament from BJP. I do not want to make this debate as UPA versus NDA. BJP arranged a yatra. We welcome them because we also want that black money stashed abroad should come out. But I want to tell you that there is a section 138 in Income Tax Act. I asked a question to Hon'ble Finance Minister during the last monsoon session on it. The section [English] 138 predates the Right to Information Act by 40 years. And what does that Section 138 say? It says that any citizen can approach the concerned Commissioner to get information about any assessee. I would like to ask the Bharatiya Janata party on this point. They are very concerned about black money. Did they go and approach the Income Tax Department to get any information about any assessee who has black money before they went on this yatra? [Translation] Whether they have ever approached Income Tax Department for seeking information regarding people whom they have doubt of stashing black money in foreign banks. They haven't done so because they don't have any intention to bring back black money, but they only want to politicize the issue of Black money. Today it has been told that all the Member of Parliament of NDA have given declaration to this effect that they do not have any money deposited in any foreign bank. I welcome this but simultaneously why this declaration has not been given that the do not have any black money in the country too. ...(Interruptions). Whether they distinguish between Indian and Foreign black money? The black money is not going to come back by this political stunt.

[English]

Mr. Chairman, I want to bring it to your attention and the attention of this House that there are three sectors in India which are the biggest consumers of black money. First is the real estate; second is the gold, bullion, etc.; and the third is the Mauritius route, which is called round-tripping of black money. [Translation] Who has diluted the provisions regarding generation of black money in real estate sector? The NDA Government. Who removed section 37(i). On 1st July, 2002 by the declaration under 37(i) Income Tax Department was able to know that whether any property has been undervalued while transferring. Who removed this section. Of course the NDA (Interruptions). Under section 230A of Income Tax Act permission has to be taken of Income Tax Department before purchase of any property in respect of no outstanding dues, who remove it on 1 July, 2001? Your NDA Government. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

The interesting thing about the Mauritius route is that there was a Circular called 789, which was issued on 13th April, 2000 by the NDA Government. What did that Circular do? It prevented the assessing officers from finding out whether a person was a bona fide resident of Mauritius or not. [Translation] What was its implication? Implication was that any person who has brought certificate of bonafide resident from Mauritius, will not be taxed. Before that Income Tax Department had powers to scrutinize any document given by you. Similarly search and seizure power of Income Tax Department was diluted from 1st June, 2003 by which [English] the gold and bullion which were unaccounted, which used to be seized earlier does not get seized. I can give you far more examples to show the manner in which the NDA, during those six years, actually diluted the provisions of the law. ...(Interruptions) Shri Yashwant Sinha, I am concluding. ...(Interruptions) You can speak after me. ...(Interruptions) The NDA Government diluted the provisions of the law to generate black money.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to conclude by saying please do not politicize this issue. A consensus is evolving ... (Interruptions) [English] There is a global consensus being generated whereby we can bring the black money back. Do not dilute it by politicising it. ... (Interruptions) Thank you very much. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Mr. Chairman, there are some facts which have to be put squarely before the House. Shri Manish Tewari has referred to certain developments, certain amendments which took place during the NDA time when I was the Finance Minister. So, I have a right to clarify. I had no wish to intervene in this debate. I am not physically fit to intervene in this debate. But I cannot let that go unchallenged for the simple reason that that is untrue.

The Mauritius Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement was concluded between India and Mauritius in 1982, when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister of India. The Mauritius route was opened for Foreign Direct Investment and for Foreign Institutional Investment when the present Prime Minister was the Finance Minister in 1993. As far as the NDA Government is concerned, we did not do anything except to continue what had already been in existence for years. This is point number one. The second point that he referred to was in respect of a certain circular which was issued by the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) in April, 2000. He did not complete the story. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There should be no comments. Please listen to him what he says.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: He is a very distinguished lawyer. He quoted the Supreme Court judgments in this

House. What he failed to mention was that that circular was challenged in the Delhi High Court. The Delhi High Court gave a judgment against the Government. The Government went to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court not only upheld its circular as absolutely valid, but they even reprimanded the Delhi High Court for having wrongly interpreted the law. That is the true fact. Therefore, you can twist facts by ignoring facts and you can twist facts by telling wrong facts. That is exactly what my friend Mr. Manish Tewari has done. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: It is not about twisting of the facts. It is merely because the Supreme Court decides to uphold an order of the Government it does not mean that the intent may not have been misconceived. What has been the implication of that circular? The implication of that circular is that since 2000 to 2011 the powers which were there with the Government in order to verify whether a person is a *bona fide* resident of Mauritius or not whereby he can avail of tax exemption, that power was taken away. ... (Interruptions) I would like to ask Shri Yashwant Sinha who was the then Minister of Finance that what was the benefit which was flowing to the Government of India as a result of bringing that circular. If he wants to have a discussion on Circular No. 789, I am prepared to have a discussion on that Circular No. 789. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir what the Member again has failed to mention is that in the Government's affidavit to the Supreme Court, we had very clearly stated that round tripping of Indian money going abroad and returning to India via Mauritius will not be covered by the Double Taxation Avoidance Treaty and each such case will be thoroughly investigated by the Income Tax Department. That was our stand. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go in record.

(Interruptions) ...\*

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\*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have called Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav. There should be order in the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am calling for the order of the House.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Hon'ble Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you that you gave me the chance to speak in this important debate. Where the black money is going? It should be called concealed money. The people cannot understand black money. If we call it concealed money, the message will be conveyed to the public and the public will understand it. Mr. Chairman, Sir, when we call it concealed money, the public will understand. I rise to speak on the matter regarding concealed money.

As far as concealed money is concerned, it is a matter of wonder as well as that of regret that it is nearly twice of foreign debt and it is lying in foreign banks. If this money is brought back somehow, whole of the debt of the country will be cleared, children of 50 crore people will be fed and the country will develop. But, whether the Government has the courage to do so? This can be done only by the Government who has courage. We feel that the present Government does not have courage to bring this money back to India and utilize it for the development of the country and to provide special facilities to poor. This is what we want the Government to do.

I want to say that black money is accumulated in foreign countries in a large amount which can be brought back, the Government can bring it back and I am sure that the Government would make efforts in this direction after this debate. Shri Advani has said and I am also saying that I am sure that the Finance Minister will bring back the Indian money deposited in foreign countries for the development of the country and in the interest of the poor. I am fully confident that hon'ble Finance Minister would make announcement in this regard in his reply.

Sir, I do not want to go into the figures, but as per the figures with me, Rs. 205 kharab were deposited in foreign banks till the last year. The figures have been given by an American organization G.I.F. and it has been said that this amount is increasing at a rate of eleven and half per cent per annum. This amount is 25 time of total foreign debt of India. Earlier, we considered it to be double only. But, as per the American organization, it is 25 times. If the Government succeeds in bringing it back, not only the foreign debt will be cleared but 50 crore people living below the poverty line can also be fed daily. It is a hilarious task and if this is done, I'll thank the Government. Since I am giving support, hence we have responsibility and we must say that you should do this. I am sure that the Finance Minister will make whole hearted efforts for this and will be successful in bringing back the theft money deposited in foreign banks.

The second question is of electoral reforms by preventing tax evasion. Tax evasion is there in the country, still the Governments have given several opportunities to defaulters to reveal the facts, tell the country about it with the assurance that the Government will convert in white money. But, tax evasion is still prevailing at a large scale in the country despite being given several opportunities. What action is proposed to check it, the Finance Minister should certainly tell in his answer. Even in India, there are thousand of crores of rupees of concealed money. It is not only in foreign countries, thousands of crores of rupees of black money, concealed money is available in India itself. You can take it back very soon and after today's debate, we hope that you will recover the tax evaded. Nowadays, often news appears in newspapers that huge amounts are being recovered from peons, junior officials and IAS officers. I want to say that only politicians are attacked while most black money is possessed by bureaucrats. But, you are not speaking on that. I had expected that Advani Ji will say something on this but, bureaucrats do have black money or concealed money in large amount. A peon was caught in Indore and Rs. 19 crore were recovered from him. Before that, Rs. 400 crore were recovered from two IAS officers of Madhya Pradesh.

We, the politicians, are getting defamed but the most black money or concealed money, whatever you call it, is possessed with the bureaucrats. It is with bureaucracy, it is with bureaucrats, they take money everyday. Other people receive money in a month or two, 6 months or a year but they receive it daily. Peons in the secretariat charge money for arranging meeting with officers at the gate itself. It has come to my notice since one month only. This is the reason why Rs. 19 crore have been recovered from a peon in Madhya Pradesh. If such raids are conducted in every state, a huge amount would be recovered from bureaucrats. Raids are being conducted at politicians only. Several politicians are behind bars on this issue while only a few bureaucrats have reached jails. It is a separate issue that a bureaucrat was caught during Commonwealth games and he has been sent to jail. I know the bureaucrat, he has worked with me. We were unaware of his nature. If bureaucrats are controlled, you will get so much money that the whole of the country can be developed. There are 50 crore poor people in India who will be benefitted. There will be not only development, but the people will also have faith in Government. If you do this, you will win the elections. We, the people in opposition are talking of national interest only. Even if we are in minority and you do good work, then we will support you and you will win the election. You can form Government again. Nowadays circumstances are such that there will be compulsion and these people will form the Government. Do not give them opportunity. If you give them the opportunity, we shall have to oppose. Do not work in a way that we remain in opposition and keep doing opposition politics. Sharad Yadav Ji, will you and me keep doing opposition politics, we will have to think something. We will have to do something so that we form the part of the Government. What kind of people have joined the Government? What kind of people are you including in the Government who keep rolling. You have taken them too in the Government.

Please do not break our party. You are breaking our party. Someone was made Chairman and the other was

given other high position by breaking our party. We know well that they have been given office of profit.

Advani Ji has said a lot, I do not want to repeat. But, hon'ble Finance Minister, I want to say that if you do not take this step, the youth of the country would not wait for long. Unemployment is on the rise, educated people understand this. Wherever this is happening such as Libya, Syria and Egypt, a movement against corrupt rulers has started there and similarly, the educated and unemployed youth of India will start movement against the Government. They will not need any party, they will start the movement themselves and at some place, they have already started. At some places, 100-200 boys are raising their voice against the corruption and they are demanding employment. I, therefore, would like to alert you that the youth of India will not wait for long as I have told you about Libya and other countries, so you make these efforts at the earliest, bring back the black money and develop the country. 50 crore poor people are not getting livelihood, they should be provided with it. We shall support it in tota. I want to say this only.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the adjournment motion brought up by Advani ji. The discussion started very late and I have been watching the way the war of words was going between Government and Opposition particularly between BJP, and Congress, a message was going to the country. People were thinking as to who is responsible for black money, whether only these two parties are responsible for it? I want to say today that there is dismay in the whole country on this. Today there is discussion on assumption, 25 lakh crore, 30 lakh crore, they have no fact that how much black money of this country is in foreign countries? I want to assert that the poor of this country, living in village has the whole figures. If that black money comes to the country then the future and picture of this country can be changed. I don't want to go in these figures because when the Government and the main opposition party don't have any figure then there is no question of having any figure with me. But I

[Shri Dara Singh Chauhan]

want to say that even after 63 years of independence, the poor of the country living in village who is suffering for food and employment, disturbed for pure water, the poor of village who does not have a woolen cloth in winters and a roof to stay in night, is disturbed today. He thinks that if that black money, 25 lakh crore rupees, 30 lakh crore rupees, whatever the amount, is brought back in the country the problem of the poverty of this country can be solved. Today, every common man is talking of black money at every nook and corner. Both poor and rich people are discussing on black money. That black money is two times of this country's economy. From this it can be assumed how much black money is invested in foreign countries. Today, the poor population is worried about this and they want that black money should be brought back in our country. Not only this, when it was asked about the persons who have accounts there, only those can open an account there who have ten lakh dollar, so it can be assessed that a poor man who is living in this country for the last 63 years of independence, cannot open an account there. Time and again the Government says it confidently that we will disclose the names in 100 days. Even after Supreme Court has asked they have given only half list. What is the problem in giving complete list? I would like to say that after 63 years of independence this country has reached to such a height through public money, so the Government is accountable to public, therefore, that list should be published for the people of this country.

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA (Patna Sahib): Your point of Hundred days is very good.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Our Finance Minister is a great scholar, he listens everything. If he becomes angry then I am not hurt. I know getting angry is practical.

Sir, it has been more than 300 days yet the Government has not fulfilled its promise....(Interruptions) it has been more than 700 days. Therefore, I would like to say the honourable Finance Minister through you that the

people of this country who is suffering from hunger, who does not get pure water, today, the youth of the country is in want of employment. Its reason is black money. If that black money comes back to our country, then our poverty can be eliminated, it can change our fortune. But I think that the Government of the country is not serious on the black money. If it had shown concern, then the kind of interruptions going on in the House for the last two years that would not have been there instead the facts and figures of this black money would have been revealed before the people of the country. I would like to tell you that I have read that there are some schemes of the Government for amnesty on this black money. Honourable Finance Minister is sitting here. Would he please tell in his answer about this amnesty scheme? If a poor person cannot repay his loan, he is sent to jail, but the person who has looted thousands of crores of rupees of this country and deposited in foreign country, you are considering over the possibility of bringing some amnesty scheme, it should be told in the House, what are the reasons therefore. Whenever there is a problem in the country, you go to Commonwealth, go to UN to get your demands accepted you go to ask their help, but when UN has ordered that if black money of any country is deposited in some foreign bank then the whole black money should be returned to that country to change its future and picture. But, still the Government of the country is not serious about it.

Chairman Sir, I would like to tell one more thing which has been said by our various scholar speakers that if that black money comes back to India then the fortune of this country can be changed. The leaders of this House today leaving this House and are going to other parts of the country and are asking for ten years time, who have ruled over not only the country after independence but also in the states, they are asking today to the people of the country that give us time, we will change the picture of the country. I would like to say to the hon'ble Finance Minister that if the Government of India becomes serious on that black money and that money deposited in foreign

countries comes back to India then I can say with confidence that the picture and future of the country will change in five years.

With these words, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Chairman, today we are discussing on adjournment motion moved by Mr. Advani. Many major issues have emerged in the discussion.

Sir, it is very unfortunate for the country that we do not have accurate figure of black money deposited in tax heavens countries yet. It can be categorized by bifurcating it in two time periods i.e. one in the year 1991 when it was Narsimha Rao's Government, in which Mr. Manmohan Singh was Finance Minister. One time period is prior to 1991 and the second is post 1991. We have witnessed both the period. Now it is a history. The discussion is not of one day. All intellectual and smart people of the country know that a huge amount of money has been deposited in Switzerland. The information regarding black money could not be obtained due to Secrecy Act of this country. When 9/11 attack took place in America, which is very tragic also, in which many people were killed. After that UN Security Council took step to check that whether this money is being used to promote and extend terrorism. After this attack they investigated about the powers behind this attack. They came to know that the money deposited in foreign countries are being used to aggravate terrorism in the world. After that UN Security Council decided to take some steps in this regard. Switzerland is like real brother peer for them. The money deposited in Switzerland is used by the whole Europe. Switzerland is a small country. It is an era of globalisation. I am not saying that it should not be done. The market is growing since centuries, in the country, in the world. People are growing, as they are getting rich. After the year 1991 since the market is open, there are three main sources of black money accumulation. First is IT sector, which is in the news across the country and Supreme Court. 27 persons of this House are behind

the bars. Those who say nothing has happened, I do not agree with them. Our 11 colleagues who took 30 or 50 thousand rupees was punished by Mr. Somnath Chatterjee within thirteen days. It was in our hand. It was under the power of the House, there is no other court, no other House which punished its member within thirteen days. It was in your hand. This matter has been highlighted since the attack on twin tower in America. Advani ji has well said that this matter has been highlighted after the attack. Not only India, but all the developing countries in the world, I will mention their name but then I may not get enough time, they have account in the tax heaven country. This matter is not of India only. A number of countries in the world have deposited their money in Switzerland. Now since America is facing the terrorism, that's why the matter is being discussed. Not to speak of India, no other country in the world has been able to bring the black money back from Switzerland. But this country is not a small country. India is the most powerful country among all the developing countries, developing economy, but still we are not able to do it. When we get names from Germany then we say that this agreement will break. Then we would not be able to put forth the names we want to reveal, this is what Mr. Pranab ji says. Why this condition is not applicable for France, Germany, Britain and America? Why this is for India only? It means that we do not share the equal platform with these countries even after 63 years so that we can ask for our rights. Mr. Pranab, our money is involved in three things. The black money is not only outside the country but also inside the country. The policy of Repo Rate or Reverse Repo Rate fails due to presence of black money in the country itself. In the economy of India, this black money is greater than the total budget of the country. If you go to the surrounding areas of Delhi to purchase land then 50 lakh rupees will be given as white money and 1 crore 50 lakh rupees will be given as black money. The amount can increase also. There are three sources of black money. One is I.T. sector. I.T. sector has grown also. You can see 2G spectrum. Mr. Chairman, it means that now land is also being sold and 'Sky is also being sold. China is saying in its own way that you cannot search for underground and water in the Ocean.



[Shri Sharad Yadav]

14.00 hrs.

This I.T. sector works like magnet to attract money, rays are sold which are very valuable. The third thing is Real Estate, Mr. Pranab ji, 27 lakh hectare land has been sold, country will pay the heavy price for this. When Delhi developed, you cannot imagine how this area of the country suffered. We do not belong to Delhi but we have many relatives here. We are aware of the losses. There is one more thing that is naxalism in the country, the tribal dominant areas of India are enriched in natural wealth. There is mica, gold, coal, iron, copper etc. Few people are under the bars because of the loot of these natural resources. The most affected area of the country is the tribal areas where there has been such a large scale of plundering of its natural resources. America and China are not selling even ten grams of their iron-ore. But in Goa or other parts of the country, we are being looted. We are making our country poor by draining Natural resources and our next generation will blame us for this. This naxalism is also the result of this.

Mr. Advani was speaking just now. He talking about 25 lakh crore rupees and we have budget of 11 lakh crore rupees. Only it is for two and half years. ...*(Interruptions)* I have never been to any other part of the world. I agree with the Government and Mr. Pranab ji. He will tell about what can be done about it. At least, let us know about the data. Someone was saying that villages will be developed, roads will be constructed, schools will be constructed. Time will tell what can be done. In my opinion when the money will be recovered, it should be utilized for irrigating farms only. Is it can be done then no country of the world can defeat us. ...*(Interruptions)* I said that it should be spent on some major work. ...*(Interruptions)* That's why I am saying that let it be brought back first. When the black money will be brought back then we will do what we should have done in these 63 years. The areas of the country, where farms have been irrigated, are prosperous now.

14.03 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

You understand one thing, in whole country and world Ghagh and Ghaghin were great poets of Hindustan. They were great poet of the country, who knew the development of this country very deeply. He was from Eastern region. When rain gets disturbed problem arises. So weather it creates havoc. Your budget gets derail, your work increases. Regarding agriculture paddy and other crops are cultivated here. You say we have increased prices, but nobody needs increased prices. That I do not want to discuss right now, regarding that I have given notice, and when it is allowed, I will have discussion on that. I want to tell the question raised by Advani ji, is not only of Advani ji, but of all the people sitting in the House this side as well as those sitting on the other side. ...*(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER: There is no one on that side.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: When Pranab sir is sitting here then there is no need for anyone. I would say this much only that you are not making earnest efforts but our strength is limited. Leaving aside Europe and America no body's strength is seen anywhere. Yes, China has only come forward earlier Japan was associated with us now China has extended help, but in other places other nations ...*(Interruptions)* that I am saying with other reference. In other nations no one has done. It will be a wonder, if you get success in bringing back black money by your efforts. The whole world will salute you. But their all rules, their all things, when they are passing resolution then we are awakening, standing before that we did not awaken. Advani Ji was correct when he said that Security Council has done this but not U.N.O. in Security Council we awakened.

New, calculations are being done and someone said 20 lakh crore someone 11 lakh crore, while someone is saying 50 lakh crore, I don't know what Baba Ramdev is saying.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now please conclude.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Ok, I am concluding. Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I request the Government that whatever the reality, where we stand, what we can do, whether this money will come back or not, please be earnest in that and do remember that Democracy will function in India only when earnest efforts are made and then only Government will move further, and I think the way will be chalked out either today or tomorrow. So you please tell what is the truth in this matter. What is the amount in rupees. There is a saying 'Mungeri lal ke haseen sapney', whether we are dreaming the same. There is a serial by this name. The day dreams Mungeri lal legs behind in the race. My only request is that reality be known.

You have been in the House for very long. We don't have hope from anyone else, but we are hopeful from your side that you will make it clear. Government's came in power and also goes out of power people like Pranab babu don't run the Government. People will come and go such is reflected in his facial Pi-expressions. One day he said what has happen to this country, show us, bring back. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now, there are other people also to speak.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: So that we can also walk proudly.

*[English]*

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): Sir, "Follow the money" was the short and simple advice given by the secret informant within the American Government to Bob Woodward, the journalist from Washington Post in aid of his investigations of the Watergate Hotel break-in.

Today the worries of the nation are with respect to transfer of monies and accumulation of monies, which are unaccounted for by many individuals and other legal entities in the country in foreign banks.

Today the worries of the nation are not only related to the quantum of monies, whether Rs.15 lakh crore or

Rs.25 lakh crore or Rs.50 lakh crore, said to have been secreted away in foreign banks but also the manner in which they may have been taken away from the country, and also to the nature of activities that such monies may have engendered the accumulation of such monies.

Today the worries of the nation are also with regard to the nature of activities that such monies may engender, both in terms of concentration of economic power and also the fact that such monies may be transferred to groups and individuals who may use them for unlawful activities that are extremely dangerous to the nation, including actions against the State.

Today the worries of the nation also relate to whether the activities of engendering such unaccounted for monies and transferring them abroad.

Today we are worried how such monies be brought back. Everyone in the House will be asking for, how the monies would be brought back. That is the big and simple question which lies today.

The worries also relate to the manner and the extent to which the people are damaging both national and international attempts to combat the extent, nature and intensity of cross-border criminal activities.

Sir, very recently the Supreme Court has said, "Large amounts of unaccounted money have been taken from India to foreign countries. The individuals and entities of a country, who have stashed abroad such unaccounted for large monies, would suggest that the necessity of suspecting that they have been generating unlawful activities. In addition, such large amounts of unaccounted for monies would also lead to a natural suspicion that they have been transferred out of the country in order to evade payment of taxes, thereby depleting the capacity of the nation to undertake many tasks that are in public interest."

This has not happened within one year or two years or five years. Decades after decades the monies are secreted away. It has to be stopped. Specific instances of Hasan Ali and Tapurias speak about running of the parallel

[Shri Kalyan Banerjee]

economy of this country. These have to be stopped. At any cost, it has to be stopped. This has not grown up only in the last three years or four years. This is not the time where we are standing here and blaming from this side to that side or from that side to this side. If this is so and it has happened in our country, it is a failure on the part of all the Governments, the present and the previous, to prevent black money to be secreted away to the foreign banks.

Sir, very recently certain steps have been taken for bringing back the money parked in foreign banks. The Government has formulated a five-pronged strategy which comprises of: (i) joining global crusade against 'black money', (ii) creating an appropriate legislative framework, (iii) setting up institutions for dealing with illicit funds; (iv) developing systems for implementations; (v) and imparting skills to the manpower for effective action.

In April, 2011, the Government set up a 10-member high level Supervisory Committee headed by the Revenue Secretary to suggest a legal framework to retrieve black money. We want to know from the hon. Minister that in the month of December, 2011 what report has come; what the Committee has worked out; and what information they can give it us so that to a certain extent they satisfy the people of this nation.

In May, 2011, the Government had constituted another Committee under the Chairmanship of Chairman, CBDT to examine ways to strengthen laws to curb the generation of black money, its illegal transfer abroad and its recovery.

Today, we want to know what steps have been taken by them. How far the Committee has functioned? What is the output of the Committee's functions? The nation is eagerly waiting for that.

Today's issue is not the issue of any particular party; today's issue is the nation's issue. Decades after decades the monies have been secreted away; today everyone has to rise to the occasion to prevent and stop it. The illustration which is given, the money is quantifying by one person

to another person. Nobody knows as to whether how much monies have been secreted away from this country. Nobody can say what the exact quantum of money is. But, it reveals that a parallel economy is running in our country. At any cost, it has to be stopped.

With this, I thank you and conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today House is discussing a serious matter. Discussion is going on Adjournment motion. We are discussing the black money. If we do not discuss the genesis of black money. From where has this black money come. Till we do not discuss, this, we will not be able to stop this.

[English]

We have adopted new liberal policy in 1991. Since 1991, what we have seen is that the proliferation of black money is to the extent of 80 per cent in our country. Black money was there prior to 1991. [Translation] The black money which has increased is not only in foreign but in country also. Once Wangchun Commission had reported that there is five thousand crore black money is in country. It was forty years. What it is today and why? [English] What are the reasons? Why there is such proliferation of black money? What is its connection with the policy, the new liberal policy, which is being pursued by this Government? They have opened the gates; they have amended the laws and facilitated the proliferation of black money. What we have seen during successive Governments is that instead of cracking down the black money, they have announced Voluntary Disclosure Scheme, thereby black money was converted into white money by paying 30 per cent. No serious steps were taken in the past to quantify the black money. No serious action was taken against those persons, who were responsible for stashing the money in foreign banks. The Global Financial Integrity has given a report. [Translation] Where they have said that largest black money is from our country. [English] The largest percentage of black money, which is lying in the foreign

banks, is of Indians. Three years back it was 232 billion dollars and today the value of the black money in foreign banks has increased to 462 billion dollars. That means, approximately Rs.20 lakh crore black money is lying in foreign banks. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

Everybody knows even the Government also knows.

*[English]*

If the United States of America and some European countries can force the Government of Switzerland to disclose the names of the persons who have deposited money in the Swiss banks illegally, why cannot the Government of India take such action? It was when these countries faced recession that they tried, or rather forced the Swiss Government to disclose the names. But what has the Government of India done? They have taken five steps. What is the result? *[Translation]* What was the outcome? You took five steps but what are the outcome till today. You should tell the House.

*[English]*

The discussion is not for the sake of discussion. Why has this issue been raised time and again on the floor of this House? It is because this is a major problem that the country is facing today. The amount of black money is equal to more than two years' budget allocation. People are dying of starvation and farmers are committing suicide. *[Translation]* Farmers are committing suicides. *[English]* There is no money for them whereas the Governments are changing the laws or amending the laws and are allowing people to do all this. By pursuing new liberal policies they have facilitated proliferation of black money.

We have seen that the Government has received a list of the people who have deposited money in the Swiss Bank and banks in other countries in 2010. A list has been submitted to the Supreme Court. What prevents the Government to disclose the names? What prevents the Government to come out with the list not only to the House,

but to the nation? The people are asking for it. Our national asset is being looted.

Just now Sharadji has referred as to how natural resources are being plundered or looted. We have seen how iron ore was looted in Karnataka and other States. One family has amassed a huge wealth within five years. The total asset reached to Rs. 35000 crore. I worked out and found that the per-day income comes to Rs. 25 crore! Just imagine that during the last five years how much wealth a particular family in the State of Karnataka has amassed. How could this be done? How have our laws been allowed to be violated? *[Translation]* It is violation. Money is deposited in foreign banks by violating laws of the country.

*[English]*

Sir, we have seen Hasan Ali Khan's case — which was referred to by Advaniji — and his aide Kashinath Tapuriah, who is from Kolkata. His house was raided in Pune, documents were seized, and the Enforcement Department found that Rs. 35,000 crore was deposited in LSB Bank. How much tax has been evaded? In the case of Hasan Ali Khan, it was Rs. 50,000 crore and in case of Kashinath Tapuriah, it was Rs. 20,000 crore. Together, Rs. 70,000 crore was the tax evasion. After the Supreme Court's intervention only, they were seriously interrogated. Prior to that, there was no serious interrogation of either Hasan Ali Khan or Kashinath Tapuriah.

How can we prevent the proliferation of this black money? We have Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements with a dozen countries. We have Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement with Mauritius, which is a small Island. From April, 2000 to April, 2011, how much was the FDI inflow? The total FDI during this period was Rs. 5.42 lakh crore. How much of it was from Mauritius? It was Rs. 2.62 lakh crore. Within 11 years, Rs. 2.62 lakh crore was routed from Mauritius, which is a small country. Within 11 years, the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) which we have in our country from Mauritius was 41 per cent. Whose money was that? That was Indian money routed through

[Shri Basu Deb Acharia]

Mauritius, as we have Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement with Mauritius. This question was raised a number of times on the floor of the House.

During the UPA-I Government when the Left Parties used to extend external support, we put pressure on the Government, and some steps were taken. But later on we did not find any result. So, if you have Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements with certain countries, particularly Mauritius, where a number of companies have their Registered Offices in order to avoid taxes, then where has this money gone? This money has gone to foreign banks. Unless the Government takes certain concrete steps, it will not be possible to control, contain and prevent black money.

I would like to put a few questions to the Government. The Government has been signing Tax Information Exchange Agreements with various tax havens like Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands and Cayman Islands. Has the IT Department received any concrete information in regard to Indian tax evaders under DTAA? How many requests have been made by CBDT so far and how many responses have been received? Has the Government received any concrete information from Switzerland under newly signed DTAA regarding bank accounts held by Indian?

[Translation]

DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : If the Government has not received the information, what are the obstacles? The Government should tell us. Mauritius is the biggest conduit for channelising illegal money into India from abroad.

[Translation]

DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I have three more questions to ask this Government. Has any step been initiated to chase DTAA with Mauritius? If it has not been done, then why it has not done? It has been reported that last year, the French Government has handed over a list of 700 Indian accounts held in HSBC. Government received a list of 700 persons.

[Translation]

DEPUTY SPEAKER: You directly ask the questions, you are analyzing.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: If Government has received, if it is true, why has the list not been made public? What prevents the Government to disclose the list to the House and the people of the country?

Sir, what is the progress so far made in quantifying the amount of black money held by Indians in off-shore bank accounts? 462 billion dollars Indian black money is lying in the foreign banks.

I have one more question. What steps the Government has taken to quantify the black money lying in the foreign banks? Black money is not only lying in the foreign banks but also in the country. How many persons have been prosecuted so far? We are told that the Government could recover 24 crore. This is nothing. How many persons have been prosecuted so far under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act? Why is this conviction rate so low?

[Translation]

DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : I have another important point Sir. The black money is also misused during the elections. So, we will have to take a number of steps. There

is a need to have electoral reforms to prevent the use of black money in the elections. For that, what is required is State funding of elections. The Government should seriously consider the State funding of elections to prevent the misuse of black money during the elections.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I stand here to participate in the discussion of Adjournment Motion that has been moved by revered leader Shri Lal Krishna Advani Ji today in this House.

Before delving into the main issue, I would like to mention here that the term 'black money' has been interpreted throughout the country and has undergone a number of changes. Very recently, especially after Shri Barack Obama has become the President of United States of America, the term 'black' has become misnomer or rather it has become very offending to include that in illicit money. So, therefore, they have tried to distinguish between black and grey. What is black money? The black money is the money that is being generated, illegally of course, but relating basically to narcotics trade and illegal arms trade. In that respect, the G-20 Conference which was held in Canada some years back had categorically stated that this should be looked into. It should be across the border and every nation should try to curb that amount of money that is being transacted across the border. Then what is grey money? The grey money that they have been interpreting is the money that is illegally transacted which needs to be taxed and which can come back to the origin where that income has actually generated. Black money is generally used to denote unaccounted money or concealed money or undisclosed wealth as well as money that is involved in transactions wholly or partly suppressed. Black money, therefore, has been divided in two broad categories. The first category is the money which is black from the moment it is earned because it is earned from an illegal activity. Bribes of all sorts, foreign exchange fiddles, smuggling, under-invoicing and over-invoicing, gambling and the like, all these constitute and result in black money category. The second one is the money which initially is earned from perfectly legal and legitimate

activities but which becomes black simply because income earner conceals this income in order to evade taxes in it.

Decades ago, Chakravarti Rajagopalachari spoke about the need to rescue Indian democracy from money power and ever since then, every Government has talked about it doing very little to do away with this scourge. Black money is not the preserve of the rich and the powerful. It is also generated every time a bribe is paid and income is not disclosed. Prof. Nicholas Calder the eminent British Economist first estimated the black money in India during 1953-54 and had put it at Rs. 600 crore, that is, six per cent of the National Income of that time. The Wanchoo Committee of 1971 pegged it at Rs. 7,000 crore and by 1983-84, black money accounted for as much as 18 per cent of India's Gross Domestic Product. Dr. Raja Chelliah revised the figures upwards to 21 per cent of GDP. The Wanchoo Committee put down the causes of the creation of black money and its proliferation to high rates of direct taxation, economy of shortage and consequent controls and licenses, donations to political parties, corrupt business practices, high rates of sales tax and other devices, ineffective enforcement of tax laws and deterioration of moral standards. It is being said that in our economy, at the moment, legitimate income has as much currency as illegal income. Our concern today is that a large part of this illicit money is transferred from India to foreign countries or vice versa through clandestine channels. The situation becomes more ominous when in spite of the claim on the part of the Government to recover black money stashed abroad, its action belies its words. Black income is a well-known and unfortunate reality of Indian economy. Yet the accurate estimates of black money and income remain elusive despite numerous studies conducted by economists since the early 1950s. We do not know how much of black money is in circulation within the country and amounts siphoned off to foreign bank accounts and other tax havens.

In this background, the claims like a sum of Rs. 1500 billion US dollars, which will be in today's calculation around Rs. 7000,000 crore, Indian money is sitting in

[Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab]

Swiss bank accounts alone, which if brought back to our country is enough to pay Rs.1 lakh to every poor person in the country, are really very amusing to hear. Naivety of these claims and the people making them notwithstanding, even the apex court seems to have got influenced by amateur claims.

The magnitude of illegality in the economy is huge. Even if we go by the lowest of the estimates, the magnitude is confounding. At least Rs.35,92,344 crore of black income is going to be generated during this current year. Similarly, the mount of money stashed away in tax havens and shell companies overseas is at least Rs.20,79,000 crore. This figure is a gross under-estimate of the total illicit outflows because it does not include funds transferred through illegal activities like *hawala*, smuggling, drug trafficking, on which data is not available.

Black income is that part of the income which should be reported to the tax authorities but is not including the earnings from the illegal activities. This income, if unearthed and taxed can generate additional tax income of Rs. 7,18,469 crore. But the problem is the people who can curb the illegal economy are also its beneficiaries. So, is it really surprising that black income continues to grow bigger with each passing year?

A current study by Global Financial Integrity, a research and advocacy organisation working to curtail illicit financial flows out of developing countries, has taken the debate to a new height, to a new level. It has estimated the present value of illicit money outflow from India to be 462 billion US dollars. Why does the Income Tax Department simply not book the alleged evaders? I am informed that the Tax Department is not in a position to verify the list of HSBC Bank in Switzerland as the information was stolen.

We are reminded of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) which has to mitigate the hardship caused by dual taxation on the same source of income.

The DTAA also has a clause to check tax evasion. But this was never fully implemented. Why it has not been done I fail to understand. If the Government is serious about tracking black-money and plugging the illicit inflows, the international climate could not have been more propitious. The campaign was started by Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, OECD, for transparency in the international banking system and making the tax havens to necessarily exchange information.

Recently, the G-20 held a Conference in France, where the Prime Minister of India made a strong pitch for ending banking secrecy so that tax evasion and outflow of illicit funds which has seen the migration of tax bases in developing countries could end. I am of the opinion that India needs to change domestic laws as well so that it can tackle black-money. The GFI findings reveal that only 27.8 per cent of India's illicit assets are held domestically and de-regulation and trade liberalization in the 1991-period has accelerated the outflow of illicit money from Indian economy.

We have also entered into Tax Information Exchange Agreements, which have become effective after G-20 initiated the action. It is said that already 21 treaties have been signed out of which 14 with whom we have Direct Tax Avoidance Agreement. Will the treaties and agreements entered into by the Government for information exchange ensure retrieval and recovery of funds? We would like to get an answer from the Government. Or will it simply reduce to protocol, because of internal secrecy clause of Swiss bank?

Before I conclude, I have certain suggestions to make. There is a need to curtail trade mispricing, a widely utilized tax avoidance technique of international businesses. There is also a need to automatic cross-border exchange of tax information on personal and business accounts. These are certain steps which the Government should actively consider. The basic impression in the country today is that the Enforcement Directorate has become toothless because of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement. No

information is being passed on to the ED because of the agreements that we have entered into with 67 countries. I am also of the opinion, which part of the Government also has agreed, that there should not be any amnesty scheme, once you are aware of the illegal money that is stashed abroad. That should be the major step which the Government should take. A deterrent should also be created; a fear psychosis should also be created amongst the culprits who are indulging in tax evasion and stashing money abroad.

Let us not repeat what Rajaji had said some 60 years — it will not give any result unless we take concrete steps.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I request that the speakers shall be brief as there are a number of speakers. Hon'ble Minister will reply at 4.00 pm.

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): The Chair should be a bit strict.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How much strict? If I become strict, you people will complain that you are scolding.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Raigad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon'ble Advani Ji has laid an Adjournment Motion in the House to discuss the issue of black money possessed by Indians in the foreign banks. I support the Motion whatever Shri Advani Ji has said, he has nowhere criticized the Government. Rather, he has made efforts to say about the manner in which the black money deposited in foreign banks could be brought back to our country as this is asset of our country, it is our property and in order to discuss the manner to bring back this black money, he has not only laid this motion here, but he has also performed 40 days' 'Jan Chetana Yatra' across India and today, there is resentment in the whole of the country against the black money. The figures presented by the speakers are astonishing. If really, an amount of Rs. 25 lakh crore is deposited in foreign banks, it is astonishing. This is thrice of our annual budget and

it is deposited in foreign banks and unfortunately, the situation in our country is that the criteria determined by the Government to define poverty line are such that if a person in urban areas earns more than Rs. 32, he is above the poverty line. In the villages, the limit is Rs. 26 and the states have different rules. The State Governments have formed minimum wages acts particularly for the labourers. I know about Maharashtra, as per its minimum wages act, a labourer should get at least Rs. 127 per day. When this minimum wages act was formulated, it was pointed out that if a person has to survive, then one should get at least Rs. 127 per day and only then one can survive properly. It implies that the people earning less than Rs. 127 a day are below the poverty line. Our official figure is 38 per cent, but actually, more than 60 per cent population is below poverty line. Today, our farmers are also committing suicide. In our country, people are dying due to starvation. The Supreme Court was compelled to give the verdict that the food grains rotting in the godowns should be distributed among the poor. This is the situation in our country. An amount of Rs. 25 lakh crore of such a country of ours is lying in foreign as black money. When Advani Ji finished, Shri Manish Tiwari of the Congress rose to speak. At that time, Shatrughan Sinha Ji was sitting here, and he commented that this is bitter gourd vegetable after the biryani of Advani Ji. ...*(Interruptions)* it was veg. for vegetarians and non-veg. for non-vegetarians. ...*(Interruptions)* I am not provoking the House. I have not said this because Shatrughan Sinha Ji had made the comment but I want to put this before the House as Manish Tiwari Ji has spoken here as a representative of the Government and if, this is the mentality of the Government, will it be really capable to bring back the black money. Concerning issue is that whether the Government really wants, whether is really intends to bring back the black money deposited in the foreign countries. Today, debate is taking place here, we do not want just the answer to the debate, rather whole of the population of the country wants that all the black money lying in the foreign countries is brought back. The population of the country and the House also want this to be done. Which steps will the Government take for this?



[Shri Anant Gangaram Geete]

What the Government wants to do? How the Government wants to bring back the black money. Reply of the Government is necessary in this regard. We do not want answer to the debate only. Solution is must.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is surprising that when Advani Ji was speaking, Farooq Abdullah Ji rose during the speech. He is a Minister himself in the Government and he put the concern of his State before the House and said to Advani Ji that he was speaking about black money and the terrorism increasing or being increased in Jammu and Kashmir, the terrorism activities taking place, all are getting finance through hawala. It is more surprising that a Minister of the Government says in the House that the terrorism there is getting money through hawala. What the Government is doing?...*(Interruptions)* It is even more concerning that a Minister is saying this here. A Minister of the Government is saying that terrorists are being financed through hawala. If the Government admits that terrorism is being promoted through hawala or terrorists are being financed through hawala, then the question is what steps are being taken by the Government. Which steps the Government proposes to take? Today, black money is being discussed all over the world. I am repeating this because, be it attack of 9/11 on World Trade Centre or be it 13/12 attack on the Parliament, wherever there is terrorist attack, all the terrorists are being supported through black money from overseas. Super power like America, which was proud of itself till yesterday, could never think of terror attack on it, but it had to face one. Today, America has shaken and this is the reason, they are concerned about terrorism in other countries. At that time, they exerted pressure through UN Council, before that they kept their authority on our black money in the name of Swiss secrecy.

**15.00 hrs.**

Crores of rupees of our people are deposited in foreign banks and particularly in various Swiss banks. There is no secrecy now, Swiss Government, be it due to pressure

from UN or due to some other reason, is saying that if any country in the world asks us, we are ready to provide all the information, in view of this, it is responsibility of our Government, it the responsibility of the Government of India.

Sir, recently, there were news in the newspaper and media that there are three parliamentarians, who are sitting members of this House, have deposited their black money in foreign banks. We wish to know the names of those three parliamentarians who are being mentioned in the media. It is the responsibility of the Government that if the black money of the parliamentarians is deposited in foreign banks, the name of these people should be disclosed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government has the list of the people who have deposited their black money in foreign countries. The Union Government should issue the list of the people to whom this black money belongs. The people, who have deposited their black money in foreign banks, are the criminals of the country and the list of such criminals should be laid in the House and before the people of the country by the Government. The debate going on in the House is not a debate only but it is concern of entire people of the country. There is extreme poverty in our country and we want to eradicate this poverty. I think, the day when this black money is brought back in the country, our poverty will be eradicated. I, therefore, support this Adjournment Motion, and demand from the Government that it should get the information from the foreign banks about the black money deposited with them and issue the list of the people involved and take action against them. This black money is our national asset, it is asset of India which should be brought back by the Government and should be used for development of the nation.

I am thankful to you for the opportunity given to me by you to speak and thus I conclude.

*[English]*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to participate in this discussion.

15.02 hrs.

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

We are discussing a very serious subject – black money and corruption. This is the topic which we have taken up for discussion. Most of the hon. Members who have expressed their views have vouched that there is black money in the country. Nobody has disputed that and because of black money, our whole economy has been jeopardized. The black money is the product of corruption. So, it is essential that we tackle both black money and corruption. There is enormous and rampant corruption every where in India. It is a real challenge before the country.

Sir, we alone are not discussing black money and even the common man of the country is speaking about black money. Much of black money is deposited in foreign countries. That is the view of the people. That is why, we are discussing this matter seriously. I am thankful to Advaniji and others who have taken up this issue for discussion. It is a very serious matter.

Massive corruption is prevalent in India and it is adversely affecting the people and their lives. In the recent past, the country has witnessed one of the biggest loots since Independence of India — the mega-2G scam. We also had other major scams like Adarsh Group Housing Society scam, CWG scam, K.G. Scam and so many other scams.

Many hon. Members have asked why this black money is being generated. I think this is because of tax evasion. The taxation is heavy in our country which is why some people have deposited money in foreign countries to evade tax. The other important factor for black money is the real estate business. Many hon. Members have expressed concern about it. Most of the people have not only deposited in foreign countries, but the local people who are getting black money here itself are investing in real estate.

Even ordinary people, who are working in offices, are

purchasing a plot of land. What is the rate? Take for example, if the value of the land is, say, Rs. One lakh, then the person is even willing to pay a sum of Rs. One crore to purchase that land. That is what is happening. That is why, recently, the value of land has increased enormously because people want to invest their money in real estate. It is the safest way of investing of black money. It is not just in tax havens that people keep their black money but in India people are investing their black money in real estate business because that not only becomes a safe investment but also over a period of time, the value of it increases as well.

Sir, in regard to *hawala* I would like to submit these *hawala* transactions are taking place not only from outside of India but even within the country. Take for example, someone wants to transfer a sum of Rs. 2 crore from Chennai to Delhi, then there are *hawala* people who could help get this money transferred in exchange of some commission amount and that is how the black money is getting circulated within the country.

Then there is the issue of the counterfeit notes. I have spoken about the issue of counterfeit notes many times before in this House. The counterfeit note circulation is prevalent within the country. This also is black money since it is not accounted for. Even printed Indian currency notes from foreign countries are also in circulation in this country and because of that, people cannot keep that money with them and so, they invest such money again either in real estate or in securities, etc. This is a very serious matter. My leader, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu many times has issued statements that black money has to be unearthed and the money deposited in foreign countries must come back to our economy and the Government must try to see that this money is used for the development of the country.

Many hon. Members have mentioned about bringing back the black money deposited in foreign banks to our country. The Government has to make an effort in this direction. They have to find a way out for this. Hon. Finance Minister mentioned that because of the existing rules and

[Dr. M. Thambidurai]

regulations and treaties between countries, we are not in a position to get the list of the persons having accounts in the foreign banks. But there must be some other provisions also to get it. We have to persuade those countries, like Switzerland, Germany or France, wherever the monies have been deposited and get the money back into this country. France has released a list according to which there are 600 people from India who have accounts in banks of Switzerland. If France can get the list of people having such accounts in foreign banks, then why has India failed to get such a list? That is the worry. My request is that the Government must come forward to see that the black money deposited in foreign banks comes back to this country.

Nobody can correctly assess the extent of black money. Someone said it is rupee thirty thousand crore, Advanji said it is Rs. 25,00,000 crore, Shri Mulayam Singhji said it is about Rs. 600 lakh crore or something like that. This amount, as we are given to understand, is about 40 per cent of our GDP. So much of money is lying outside this country. Once Shri Yashwant Sinha said there were people who were investing outside India, why can they not invest in this country? The Finance Minister promised that a time would come when people instead of going outside India would invest in this country. He promised to create such kind of an atmosphere in this country. I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to come out with a White Paper on black money. He also has to assure the House that he proposes to bring, the black money deposited in foreign banks back to this country.

Sir, Apart from whatever law might prevent us, my request to the Finance Minister would be to try and reveal the names of the persons holding such accounts in foreign banks. Then only it will create confidence amongst the people of our country. The Parliament is the supreme body and the Government must make efforts to unearth black money and also bring that money back to India and use it for the development of the country and this is one of

the ways through which we would be able to not only control inflation but also control price rise in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Nageswara Rao. You may complete your speech in 3 to 4 minutes only.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam) Sir, we fully support the Adjournment motion brought by Shri Advani Ji with regard to the black money. Black money is there inside and outside the country as well. It is the responsibility of the Government to control this menace. There are loopholes in the system, the Government should plug it up. When Manish Tewari Ji has made his statement he only protected it. On any issue, whatever suggestions come from the Opposition, the members of the Government should take it in a right-way, they should not be in the fighting mood only. The manner in which Manish Tewari Ji was speaking right now that many things have happened during the tenure of NDA, what is all this? After the independence of the country black money was mentioned for the first time in the year 1955, at that time, it was said that 4-5 per cent black money is involved in GDP growth. After that this figure has increased continuously. In the year 1969 Justice Wang Chung Committee called it 18 per cent, after that National Institute of Public Finance has said that 20 per cent of the GDP growth is black money. In the year 1992, S.P. Gupta stated that it is 42 per cent. Arun Kumarji has said that it is more than 50 per cent. Factually the percentage of black money is more than that of the present growth of GDP of the country presently. The Government should be responsible to find out the ways to control it.

A recently estimate suggests that almost Rs. 72000 crore black money is in foreign. The Government should look into it as to how this black money should be brought back in the country. So far as the black money is within India is concerned maximum of it has been invested in real estate. Whether all of us are not aware of this fact? All the honourable Members who are sitting here and the Government also knows about it. Today, if we go to

purchase property in any of the city of India, we are asked to reveal our capacity of cheque payment and cash payment 40-60 or 50-50. Why it is not being plugged in spite of the knowledge of the entire system, why the culprits are not being arrested? Not only this, now black money has increased vastly because of the political corruption as well. Recently scams after scams have occurred in the country due to the financial reforms, resultantly black money has increased in manifolds. When people have black money they trying to send it abroad instead of keeping it within the country. Many scams have been brought to light in the recent past like 2G scam, Commonwealth Games scam. There was a scam in Andhra Pradesh, sir, one person committed a scam of Rs. one lac crore. At that time we provided full details in this regard. At that time the Government was of the view that we are in Opposition, that is why they did not pay heed to it, but all of it is coming to light now. Likewise, we termed mining mafia as threat to democracy and brought this book to the House. Even at that time we had said that it is a threat to the democracy, mining mafia will destroy the democracy by any means. We have talked about it, whether it is in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh or in the entire country. Even at that time the Government did not consider this fact seriously. All these problems are arising now because of the occurrence of such scams after scams. The responsibility to control all this lies on the Government.

Our suggestion is that the country will not develop until this evil is checked. Today there is problem of drinking water, there are no roads, no education in six lacs villages. First of all black money should be brought back to eradicate all these problems. For this, the Government should seek suggestions from everyone. Electoral reforms should be done immediately. When elections approaches, all the people at heart feel that if someone will bring money to us then we will accept it. From where they would bring that money, it is also black money. It is not a fact? Due to taxes and system this fact should not came to the mind of the realty businessmen as to how to avoid the taxes. It is all happening due to the system failure. We hope that the Finance Minister will take it seriously. He will certainly

do something in this regard. We have same hope from the government as well. After this discussion it is the responsibility of the Government and above all that of the Finance Minister to inform the people of the country regarding black money and corruption. With these words I hope that it will surely yield result and I would conclude my speech while supporting the Adjournment motion.

*[English]*

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Mr. Chairman, thank you. At the very outset I must thank the revered leader, Shri L.K. Advani for bringing this matter for discussion in this House through the Adjournment Motion. I support the Motion.

The menace of black money has now reached such a staggering proportion that it is causing havoc to the economy of our country and it poses a serious threat. This is not only the question of illegal and unaccounted money deposited or stashed away abroad or deposited in foreign banks or in any tax havens, but it is also the question of black money generated internally. It was told earlier that black money is a parallel economy. But the present situation is that it is not a parallel economy. In fact, it is a dominating factor in our Indian economy.

It is rightly said by several Members and I too agree with them that black money has two categories. One category is the money earned through illegal activities, such as bribes, smuggling, under and over invoicing, gambling, etc. The other category being the money earned through legal and legitimate activities but the concealed in order to avoid paying taxes. Whatever it may be, black is black.

What is the magnitude and volume of black money now? According to a study conducted in 1953 by noted economist Nicholas Kaldor, it was 4.5 per cent of the GDP. In terms of rupee, it was roughly Rs. 600 crore. According to a study conducted by Shri Arun Kumar in 2005-06, it was 50 per cent of the GDP. In terms of rupee, it is Rs. 39 lakh crore. Ten per cent has gone out of the

[Shri Prabodh Panda]

country through different channels, such as hawala, under and over invoicing, etc. Since 1971, the higher tax rate has declined from 97.50 per cent to 30 per cent. But the black money grew from seven per cent of the GDP in 1971 to fifty per cent in 2010.

Shri Advani rightly referred to The Global Financial Integrity and its findings. What are its main findings? Mr. Chairman, please allow me to refer to them. One is, India lost 460 billion dollars through illicit flow; secondly, India's black money is estimated at 50 per cent of its GDP or about 640 billion dollars, and in terms of rupee it will not be less than Rs. 30 lakh crore. So, the bulk of India's black money is stashed away in secret accounts of Switzerland.

According to the data provided by the Swiss Bank, India has more black money than rest of the world combined. It is very much embarrassing. When more than 40 lakh people are languishing below the poverty line and when Shri Arjun Sengupta's Report is that more than 78 per cent population of our country have not even more than Rs. 20/- per day for expenditure, huge black and illegal money has been stashed away and it has been deposited in the banks including the foreign banks.

Sir every year the black money is increasing in rapid speed. This is the situation. So, it is not clear as to why our Government is so reluctant and why the Supreme Court called that the Government is not so serious. The Supreme Court further says that the Government should come out with the list about the black money holders in the Swiss Banks. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, please allow me two more minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you have to conclude within one minute.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: The question is what are the routes of black money? They are smuggling of gold, diamond and luxury articles, unauthorized foreign currency dealings, speculations, purchases of industrial spaces

(real estates), donations to political parties and financing in elections, under-invoicing and over-invoicing of exports and imports, kick backs from major defence dealings, transactions done abroad and transactions through hawala, and all these things. So, we should not approach the black money issue in other way, but we have to comprehensively plug all the resources. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Sir I am coming to my concluding part. First, declare the names of account holders in Swiss Banks or other banks or in other tax havens, start criminal cases against them, put them behind the bar, and confiscate their illegal money. Now, the Supreme Court has constituted the SIT. If the SIT is serious about eradicating the menace, they should target the corrupt practices, particularly in the reality sector which is the mother source of black money.

Sir, my last point is that as far as the illegal outflow of funds is concerned, it is crucial to identify who is the ultimate beneficiary. He should not be left out. We should take into consideration that who is the ultimate beneficiary of this illegal process. So, all these things should be taken into account and the Government should take the bold stand on this issue. This is not the problem of the Government of the day. I am not blaming the Government of the day but all the successive Governments have failed to take action on this issue.

Sir, with these few words, I conclude my speech.

*[Translation]*

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Sir, hon'ble Advani ji has brought in the Adjournment Motion at appropriate time regarding black money in the Swiss bank and other places, which urges the Government to disclose the names of the people whose black money is stashed in foreign countries. You have done very good job. You have done good job because those who are sitting here are politicians from different parties and of different ideology, are blaming each other, occurring each other and are releasing fake

documents in which they give information about black money of leaders of various parties who have deposited money in foreign banks... (Interruptions) About me is written that I have deposited 30000 crore rupees. If I take your names then you will have problems Advani ji, I will tell you about it later on. Different people and of different parties have been highlighting the issue of black money and Swiss bank mater from time to time. Shri Pranab ji is going there.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I am here only....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: We have warned the Government from time to time that if you delay in bringing back the black money, bringing the names of those people they will withdraw their money. People remains alert. What leaders are saying, what we are saying is simply making different different estimates. We ourselves are confused and merely making estimates. May be some leaders might have knowledge as to whose money and how much money is deposited in Swiss Banks. From time to time Government has replied that there are some hurdles, there is international treaty, that's why we are facing problem in disclosing names. But the country as well as we saw that Anna ji and Ramdev ji begin their moment on this very issue. In this we saw hatred was spread against the leaders of all the political parties. People have said all sorts of things. It was said that these people should be hanged, as these people are plunders. Each and every party leader went to Jantar-Mantar. This is the place of debate, we were not confident so we went to roads. Senior leader Anna ji said that we are not afraid of thieves but are afraid of guards. This is absolutely wrong because hatred is spread in the country. I definitely feel that somewhere in the country it is preparation of revolt and it is conspiracy to finish the political system. They say that don't believe in democracy, Parliament. So we urge

Pranav babu to disclose highlight, the identity of those persons. If they are leaders or businessmen then they should tell from where the money came from. If any businessman or NGO has deposited someone's money then he should tell from where the money came. Elections are coming, this is Parliament election. Everyone will blame each other and will spread information about the name and quantum of black money is deposited in banks. Who will check all these things? So I urge upon the Government to release the list of guilty persons. Let the truth come out. Finger is being raised against the political leaders, Constitution and Parliament of the country on this issue. It is being said that 180 members of Parliament are criminals. This is statement of Anna ji. We all respect him. Who is not against the corruption, who does not want the money stashed in Swiss bank to come back in the country. The Government should clarify this. The list should be released. After releasing the list Government should tell the process of bringing black money back whether tax will be imposed on it and whether explanation has to be taken from them. So, we said that we talk about poverty and corruption and make speeches here in the House. Why don't Government enact the law to take over all the black money, excess money, excess land and having many flats. Government should take over all the property and eradicate corruption. All the property should be taken and distributed. It should be distributed amongst the needy people. Only then poverty will be eradicated, equalitarian society will be created and nobody will dare to resort to unfair means but this is not acceptable to the people. I have again and again said money and land has to be divided, but when the question of division comes, we forget and we want to save our share. One becomes MLA or MP after facing lots of difficulties, they get elected after very hard work, you are also aware of it. So, they should not be abused. You are also aware of it. Government is afraid of this problem. Therefore, it is our opinion that names should be published. If Advani ji or, any other person have anyone's name, or someone's name is left then it should be sent. We observe that they want to publish their name but somehow it does not

[Shri Lalu Prasad]

happen and then he gets annoyed. Pranab ji, please don't get angry. You will be remembered in the history of the country. Get published the names. I know we also go to places. We call each other as corrupt, we are abusing each other and calling each other thieves. The name of those persons should be published whose black money is deposited abroad. Kindly publish the names. We know they are leaders of all parties. We know they are people having status. Their money and accounts are there. Government changed and you know late Shri V.P. Singh has raised the question of Bofors and we could not find out-What happened. After your Government, emergency was imposed. You are not publishing it and it is causing trouble to us. Why you are bothering Advani ji? At that time Advani ji travelled across the country. He went amongst the public. He is a senior citizen but still he travelled around seven thousand kilometers, our sugar level is at border line, I don't know about the sugar level of Advani ji. ... *(Interruptions)* But still he went to places it was in his responsibility. ...*(Interruptions)*

Everyone is getting affected by this, so please give direction to take action. Property of all the people should be seized so that it is not reported again in future. You distribute this money amongst the needy. We are not asking you to snatch it, but the Government should decide the amount of wealth a person can accumulate. We are making estimate that if the black money is brought back to the country, poverty will be eradicated from our country. We are all dreaming. ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman, through you, I urge upon Pranab ji that you should take it seriously as per your convenience. You decide the date on which you will announce the names ...*(Interruptions)* do it today itself. Let the chapter be over. End the matter forever. Everyone is abusing leaders, no one has been spared.

Hatred is spewed against all of us. It is being said that these people should be eliminated, hang these people, these people are thieves and these are political goons. Are we

goons? Those who cannot even think of coming here are dying to come here and we are sitting here guilty because we are demoralized. Here our Parliament, Constitution is Supreme. Our legislature is supreme. If you view all these things you will get clear view. You have any problem in bringing black money. Then we can arrange one thousand camels from Rajasthan to bring it. You bring back the money, which has been identified. The question is, why we are being humiliated when we are not culprits, let the truth prevail. All the leaders will be proved innocent so let the truth come out.

Madam Sonia ji is very serious about it. So I urge upon you to not to delay it further. Now I am concluding my speech. You publish the names of culprits so that these who are innocent can get the relief. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Lalu ji, you have taken enough time. Please conclude now. You cannot hijack the House.

*[Translation]*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: ...*(Interruptions)* Please try to understand things. ...*(Interruptions)* I have been pointed out about Congress has been written and many other deceased leaders have been also defamed. I do not want to name them. It has been pointed out that Lalu Yadav was given Rs. 30,000 crore. Where is the money of Lalu Yadav? Bring that money, otherwise it will create further problems. So, please publish names and clarify everything so that we don't face more questions. Why you are bothering Advani ji, he should not have problem. He has been doing rath yatra but further he should restrain, after all you should consider his age.

Now I conclude my speech with the request to release the names of the culprits so that hatred being spewed against politicians of all the parties by honest people comes out and truth prevails. I thank you. You are a nice person.

[English]

SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL (Nashik): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this very important discussion.

Sir, there is a lot of information available in the net about black money and sometimes they are printed in newspapers also. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please maintain silence in the House.

SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Sir, at various levels it has been said that so much of black money has been stashed away in foreign countries. There are various datas available and one of the data that I would like to bring to the notice of the House is that India is topping the list of various countries which have black money stashed abroad. It says that almost around 1,500 billion US dollars of Indian money has been illegally stashed away in foreign banks. In that list, Russia comes second, followed by the United Kingdom, Ukraine and China. This amount is 13 times larger than the nation's foreign debt and still every year it is increasing. The total amount of black money is to the tune of 40 per cent of the GDP of India. It is believed that if all this money comes back to India, there will be a lot of development in the country. In view of growth, irrigation, slum development and a lot of projects may be generated.

Though it is true, the question is how do we get back the black money? It is very important to discuss it out and have a thorough policy that the black money, wherever it is kept, should be brought back to our country. No doubt, just because of the Supreme Court's decision a Special Investigation Team was set up. The team was set up to see where the money stashed abroad in various banks. What happens to the ill-gotten gains hidden at home within the country, however, is anybody's guess?

Black money is generated by the desire to evade taxes and hide assets disproportionate to known sources of

income. Black money, after all, refers to the sum total of unaccounted income, and not just the funds spirited away to Switzerland, Lichtenstein or some other foreign safe heaven. I would urge that the Government must identify the legal and diplomatic tools the Government can use to find out this veil of secrecy. But unless it comes to grips with the overall pathology of black money, the political economy of India is likely to remain vulnerable to corruption.

Today, merely proceeding against unaccounted money, the Government must also push for urgent and far-reaching reforms in the way the Indian property market functions. Corruption in Government contracts and licensing may generate large individual chunks of black money but for sheer overall volume the top culprit is property.

Every day property transactions up and down the country add to the national stock of unaccounted money. Buyers and sellers collude in under-reporting the true value of the transactions. Usually, more than half the true sale price is paid in cash depriving the State of capital gains tax and stamp duty. The cash received is often recycled into the property market where the returns are extremely high. What this means is that the focus of public activism, political outrage and judicial concern on black money ought to be as much inward as it is westward.

Seizing the moment, the Government can and must devise a way to bring our wealth back from abroad. If it can also push for simple reforms in the property market to clean up transactions, it could make a huge contribution towards ending the problem of black money.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA (Hassan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to participate in the Adjournment Motion moved by Shri Advani Ji. The House has given the consent unanimously and the hon. Speaker has given her consent after knowing the minds of the Ruling Party and the Opposition Parties.

Sir, the black money issue and the corruption issue were raised today by the seniormost Leader, who is elder



[Shri H.D. Devegowda]

than all of us, Shri Advani Ji. This issue is not concerned only with one Political Party; every Political Party today is concerned with corruption and black money.

Sir, I do not want to take the names of any individuals as I do not want to enter into those controversies. I would like to draw the attention of this entire House that one of the major issues is mines and land scam. The mines and lands are the major areas where the black money is generated.

Sir, with my experience as the Chief Minister of Karnataka and as the Prime Minister for a short while – with 13-Party coalition including Congress, I was the Prime Minister for 10 ½ months — I must compliment the Leader of the House, the UPA Chairperson and the Prime Minister who was responsible for introducing the New Economic Policy in 1991 because the country was in a debt trap. I know the situation. The gold was pledged during Chandra Shekhar's period. During Narasimha Rao's period also, the gold was pledged to save this country's economic situation. Manmohan Singh *ji* is the Prime Minister today who is the author of the change of Economic Policy in 1991. To allow the foreign direct investors to come to India, he has given the first call for the foreign direct investors.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. senior-most leader Advani *ji*, who gave the consent to Enron's power project during their own period of 13 days when they were in office. Then what happened? Today, the Enron company chief is suffering in jail; the American court has given the verdict of life sentence. What happened to Satyam? I can quote a number of instances. I do not want to take the name of Harshad Mehta and others. In this very House, one of the senior-most Members of the Ruling Party, who is today not before us, Feroze Gandhi raised the issue of T.T. Krishnamachari. I can quote a number of instances here. I do not want to take the valuable time of the House. My Party was allotted time by your good self though I have not given any slip. I have sent the booklet titled 'The Karnataka land and mine scandals put 2G to

shame' to all the Party leaders. This booklet was circulated to all the Party leaders including our Leader of the Opposition Sushma Swaraj *ji*. Today, the land scam and the mining scam have put all of us to shame. So, what steps were taken? Our Leader of the House has promised to bring the Land Acquisition Bill and the Congress General Secretary, the hon. Member of this House, the young man, Mr. Rahul Gandhi *ji* had gone to protest the Yamuna Expressway where the farmers are suffering. The former President of the Bharatiya Janata Party, Rajnath Singh *ji* is here. He also participated there and he went to jail. In Karnataka, with my own experience about the Bangalore-Mysore Infrastructure Corridor Project (BMICP), I have brought out everything in detail.

As a Member of this House, what is the role that we can play when things are going out of control? Please advise us as to what is the role that we can play. I have sent this booklet to every Political Party leader. Nothing has happened. On 19th of this month, before closure of this Session on 22nd — your good self has suggested one day's extension of the House — you are going to bring the Lok Pal Bill or Jan Lok Pal Bill; I am not going to discuss on that issue.

I do not want to distinguish whether it is black money, or it is dirty money, or illicit money or drug money or terrorist money.

Sir, one of the issues which had been raised in this country against the then UF Government was the Voluntary Disclosure Scheme. The Chairman of the World Bank, James Wolfensohn came to India. At that time, myself, Shri P. Chidambaram and the then Cabinet Secretary were all there when we hosted a dinner to him. He just mentioned to us: "You are violating the IMF Agreement; You are violating the World Bank Agreement. We cannot fund India if you violate the Agreement." At that time, I told him: "I am not going to accept whatever conditions that you have put. We are here to pay back your debts. You cannot force us. We are going to decide the areas of priority."

Hon. Finance Minister, I would like to know how much

money you are going to put for various schemes. I would also like to know as to where the accountability is. There are various Schemes like MPLADS, MGNREGA and schemes for urban infrastructure and rural infrastructure. I would like to know as to how much money you are going to give to the States under these schemes. Where is the accountability? You have given authorisation or permission to MPs to chair the meetings. What is that you can do?

I would only like to say why we had brought the Voluntary Disclosure Scheme. At that time, the hon. Finance Minister Shri P. Chidambaram was totally against that. He was not responsible. When I forced this issue, he told me: "You ask Jyoti *babu* whether he is going to agree." At that time, I called the Hon'ble Finance Minister of West Bengal Government. After he went and discussed the issue with Jyoti Basu, he gave his permission. Then, I asked Shri Chidambaram to move the Voluntary Disclosure Scheme.

Sir, I do not want to give any colour to that. At that time, we had no money but we wanted to introduce the Public Distribution System. We had got Rs. 10,800 crore revenue. A sum of Rs. 33,000 crore and Rs. 35,000 crore was declared as black money at that time. That black money could be utilised for various other developmental activities. With this background I forced that issue. Otherwise was not the person to force that issue.

Today, the names of all the political parties or the names of MPs have been debated by the civil society. Now, they are asking for the Jan Lokpal Bill. I have no problem with that. Shri Advani, your goodself has suggested to all the Members of your party to file an affidavit. We are agreeable to that. We are ready to file an affidavit before the Election Commission, before the hon. Speaker or before anybody. Whatever affidavit you want, my Party is prepared to file that affidavit.

Sir, corruption issue is not there only today but it was there during the periods of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Feroze Gandhi.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up. Other hon. Members are waiting to speak on the issue.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Sir, I know the time factor. I am also grateful to you, to the hon. Leader of the House and the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister to have allowed me to speak though I have not given my name. I was expecting that after Laluji, my name would be called. That was my expectation. Sir, my Party has got only three Members and I deserve to speak only three minutes. I might have crossed my time limit. Please pardon me. I would like to express my thanks to the entire House.

[Translation]

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY (Cooch Behar): Hon'ble Chairman, I support the adjournment motion moved today by hon'ble Advani Ji on the issue of Black Money. I will not speak much, as many hon'ble members have spoken on it in the morning. I will not comment upon both NDA and UPA, because this is the issue of the country, of the House. The whole nation is watching television because today the House is discussing on Black Money. How can we find out the way.

Hon'ble Chairman, I would like to say that every party has some or the other issue in the elections. In the 2009 elections, the agenda of UPA-2 was that they will bring down inflation in 100 days. Inflation has come down or not, whole House knows it. There agenda was also to bring back the black money stashed aboard to India within 100 days. Today is 14 December, 2011. How many days have passed? More than 700 days have already passed. I would like to know from the Government the names of those countries where this black money from India is stashed. I have got the information from the newspapers that the Government has made an agreement with 82 countries for bringing back this black money. But the names of people whose money is stashed abroad have not been disclosed. Their names must be disclosed in the House because people of the country want to know their names. This is really sad that the names of three Members have appeared in the newspapers in connection with Black Money. We

[Shri Nripendra Nath Roy]

have got this information from foreign countries. The names of other Members are also being disgraced because of these three Members. Just now, Advani Ji has said that no BJP MP has kept black money in abroad. We have given documents in this regard. There are 543 Member of Parliament. We all must take pledge that any one of us do not have Black Money stashed abroad. It has been sixty years of independence but till date the Union Government has not enacted any kind of law through which people holding black money can be punished. Poor peoples are exploited. BPL category people do not get food, because of that they die. One or two per cent people of this country plunder money of poor people and send it to foreign countries as Black Money. How do they send Black Money to foreign countries? I want to know from hon'ble Finance Minister that how our money, goes into foreign countries? He is a learned and wise man. I will not speak much, but this is the matter related to our country, of sanctity of our parliament. This is the biggest law making body. What is the thinking of our Government on such people who do such plundering? Had the Government thought wisely, people like Anna Hazare and Baba Ramdev would not have come up like that after 60 years of independence today. They are striking the dignity of the Parliament. Anna Hazare can fight outside, but we are accountable to the people of the country ....(Interruptions). We have came here after winning elections. Law should be enacted to punish those people who are holding black money. This is my request.

**16.00 hrs.**

[English]

\*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Respected Chairman Sir, black money, black market, control system, license system, all are the results of the World War II leadership of the country is well aware of the

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\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

fallouts of these practices. After the independence of India, industries and factories were to be developed but we found that the same contract raj, license raj, quota system plagued the entire industrialization process and black money or ill-gotten money started to get accumulated. A large section of the wealthy persons in our country does not pay income tax but surprisingly, no action is taken against them. I am not talking about any particular political party but about all the parties who are and have been in power. Why don't you think about the interest of the country first ? Why don't you understand that development of the nation will lead to more and more prosperity of its citizens? If the people prosper, mass base of the parties will expand. Why don't you realize this? In 1990-91, the policy of liberalization was adopted and the economy was opened up. It is often argued that foreign investment gives a boost to our GDP and growth prospects. Instead, we came across rampant corruption. The people in the administration, the corporate honchos and a part of the bureaucracy struck an unholy nexus among themselves and began to utilize the ill-gotten money for various illegal purposes. Tax evasion became easy, prices of essential commodities shot through the roof and all the money was stashed away in the Swiss Bank. Deliberately, the Indian banks were avoided to keep it away from tax scrutiny. I have only one question — we are independent, we have a Government in place. So can't we take stringent measures, can't we enact strong, effective laws to curb tax evasion? Can't we punish the violators of law? We call ourselves sovereign; we call the Parliament supreme. So why should we remain helpless?

The Government had constituted two commissions. In 1971 the Wangchu commission was set up. The first report looked into the sources of black money and in what manner it was being channelized into the country, in great detail. All these issues were brought to the notice of the Government but no action was taken against the defaulters.

In the year 1997 the Voluntary Disclosure Scheme of Special Bearer Bond was introduced to unearth black

money. But this scheme was so weak and ineffective that nothing much was achieved. The wealth of the nation is being amassed only by a few rich, well to do people while the rest of the countrymen are hungry and starving. We are busy with the loss incurred by the Kingfisher Airlines and are neglecting the plight of the poor people. Education and healthcare facilities are not available to them. The villages and rural areas are deprived of the basic amenities. Take care of them. Arrange for agricultural development, irrigation facilities, food security. This is for the betterment of our own country. Whoever is in power, try to feel the pulse of the masses. Realise that the countrymen are your own brothers, sisters, mothers. They are expecting a lot from you. Hon. Finance Minister is an erudite man, an experienced leader who hails from our State West Bengal. I request him to disclose the names of the account holders. I request the Government to function in a transparent manner. This will be in the interest of the nation; in the interest of our people and for the welfare of the society.

With these words, I thank you sir for allowing me to participate in this debate and conclude my speech.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI (Hyderabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Adjournment Motion that has been moved. I have only 10 points to make because of paucity of time.

Firstly, I would like the hon. Finance Minister to please enlighten all of us that what is the exact amount of black money in banks abroad. According to an IIM Professor of Bangalore, it is 136.5 billion dollar. I do not know how did he arrive at that figure and what data he has used.

Secondly, is it not true that the Investigation Wing of IT in this fiscal year has unearthed concealed income of Rs. 3,100 crore? The same Investigation Wing has unearthed Rs. 18,750 crore in the last two fiscal years, as black money.

Sir, my suggestion to the Government is that there is an immediate need to upgrade the legislative process to

include the private sector as in the US, the legislation is there, called the Foreign Corruption Practices Act.

We have to adopt the OECD regulations. Another point which I would like to make is that 25 per cent of FDI comes from Mauritius. Where is this money originating from? It is from the private equity firms. There should be a definite inquiry into how white money is made from Kolkata.

**16.05 hrs.**

[DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*]

Another point which I would like to make is that the Government should ban Non-Profit Organisations that do not file tax returns. In this country, we have two millions NPOs. Out of two millions, 70,000 file tax returns. There are 39,000 NPOs which get foreign funding but they do not file their tax returns. Why cannot the Government reveal identities of holders of participatory notes? The Government should immediately abolish stamp duty on real estates in line with the recommendation of the Thirteenth Finance Commission.

In his speech, hon. Mr. Advani has talked so much on black money. I would like to bring to the notice of the House that during the NDA's rule, HW Submarine scam was being taken up by the CBI. Why did it fail? The whole movement of middle man was not probed properly. Why did the NDA keep quiet on that?

Another point which I would like to make is that a lot has been spoken by the BJP and by the NDA on black money. I would like to ask this question to hon. Mr. Advani. Can he please enlighten all of us that in the late '80s and in early '90s, the *Sangh Parivar* had accumulated crores and crores of rupees in the name of Ram Mandir? Where has that money gone? We would like to know that.

Lastly, I want that the hon. Finance Minister to order a probe on the crores and crores of rupees coming to the *Sangh Parivar* organisations from abroad. That has to be stopped. That is the main source of black money and not the other way round.

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Sir, the Government should unearth black money whether within the country or outside the country. There should not be any sort of protection for black money holders by any Government.

No Governments, either the one which is in power or the Government of the now Opposition Party can claim any credibility of unearthing or doing any serious effort for unearthing the black money and unearthing the amount of money which the black money holders are stashing away. After Independence, the country was ruled most of the periods by the Congress Governments but nobody, the NDA Government and even the UPA-I Government and United Front Government where the Left friends were there in the Government, did anything to unearth the black money and to bring home any culprits.

Almost all the speakers have admitted that black money is involved in the electoral process. Not only electoral process but our film industry, our sports and games—everything has been involved with black money. As because electoral process is involved, in almost every big party's election funds, not only white money, black money is also involved. I want that every party should announce here in this House that they should not accept any money from any big business house, from any industrialist, from any multinational and from any corporate.

Really, if the Government is serious and interested, let them bring an Ordinance. Let them bring a Bill in this regard so that no courts, either the Supreme Court or any court of this land, can prevent this Parliament from taking real, serious and stringent action against the black money holders. Definitely, the Government should bring in a White Paper but my request is that that White Paper should be published in black paper but in white ink.

Not only that, black money is actually putting much pressure on our people who are already under pressure due to price hike, unemployment and retrenchment. We have already listened from the people who are in power that maximum money by way of FDI in different sectors is coming through tax haven.

We like to know and this House has the right to know who this Hasan Ali is. Who are in the background? Who are the politicians involved to protect these people? Earlier also, in the Question Hour in other discussion, I have asked the hon. Minister to please bring down this money, which is running a parallel economy in the nation and actually cutting down the throats of our poor people, common people in their day to day living. So, I will request the Government to please bring a Bill; please bring an Ordinance. Do not put forward multiple examples of the court verdicts rather the court had to direct the Government to bring out the names of the money launderers; of the black money holders. Many people are holding black money in this country in our banks. That should also be revealed. That has come out in many periodicals, journals, and leading dailies of this country. I will again request to our Government and our hon. Finance Minister to please take serious action on this very serious issue of plundering our people, our nation and eating away the entire polity of this nation.

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (Thiruvananthapuram): Sir, this is an old problem. It is a national problem and not a partisan problem. It is not one that requires Adjournment to the House, but rather constructive attitudes to deal with it collectively. No one on this side of the House disagrees that black money is a serious problem or that the black money stashed abroad should be identified and brought back, if possible.

Indeed, as an old UN hand, I was pleased when Shri L.K. Advaniji quoted so extensively Mr. Kofi Annan, the former Secretary-General of the United Nations. As you know, in those days I was at the United Nations, and I had the pleasant task of vetting and approving many of Mr. Kofi Annan's statements before they were issued. I was very glad to see some of my own phrases being cited by such a senior Leader of the Opposition.

Yes, black money is particularly pernicious for a developing country like India. It is because it prevents much needed investments in health, in education, in roads and in welfare. There is no disagreement on that. Indeed,

this is not, Advaniji, the first debate on this subject. I do not share your extensive experience of our House, but having researched the debates in this House on the subject of black money, there were debates on black money in each one of the first eight Lok Sabhas, where attempts were made to grapple with it. There was the Santhanam Committee Report; there was the Wanchoo Committee Report. There were general agreements in this House that black money in India is generated by various practices such as real estate sales, siphoning of Government resources from welfare programmes, kick-backs on Government contracts, especially international procurements, and malpractices in international trade, especially under-invoicing. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab has already given us a very full list of these issues.

**16.14 hrs.**

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

What is the scale of the problem? I think, Shri Laluji was quite right to be concerned and confused about the various numbers that we have seen flung about in the course of this debate. Amazingly, fanciful numbers have been mentioned. Advaniji has even cited Baba Ramdev. Baba Ramdev claims that it is Rs.1,456 lakh crores of black money. That will be equivalent to some 30 trillion American Dollars. Our entire GDP is only 1.5 trillion. So, that would mean that something like 20 times our GDP is supposed to be illegally sitting abroad. Much of the black money has been created when our GDP was much lower. In fact we only reached a trillion dollars about four years ago. I think we should not probably get our economics from a yoga teacher.

The more realistic numbers are the ones that some have referred to, from the Global Financial Integrity Report called — The Drivers and Dynamics of Illicit Financial Flows from India 1948 to 2008. This was published in November 2010 by Global Financial Integrity. It concludes that we lost a total of 213 billion dollars in illicit money since 1948, the present value of which in today's dollars would be about 462 billion. That is 20 lakh crores of rupees, which is serious money.

But it is not the numbers that have been going around on the internet or we have been getting on our SMSes. Even when it comes to Swiss banks, which have been particularly highlighted here today, official Swiss bank figures show that only 0.07 per cent of all the assets in Swiss banks are held by Indians. That is, about something in the neighbourhood of 2.5 billion dollars out of 3.5 trillion dollars in Swiss banks by foreigners, under Rs.10,000 crore. We are not — I hasten to correct the hon. Members who have said this — the country with the largest Swiss bank deposits, as somebody said. We are certainly not more than all the other countries combined. I assure the hon. Members that these figures can be verified from the websites of the Swiss authorities. ...*(Interruptions)*

Even one illegal rupee in a Swiss bank is unpardonable. But, let us at least agree on the dimensions of the problem. That is where we have perhaps been a bit confused in the debate today. The fact is that the Swiss banks are a red-herring in this debate. Essentially, Swiss banks pay one per cent interest at the most. It is highly unlikely that Indians with black money are leaving it there at that rate of interest. Far more likely is that the bulk is being reinvested elsewhere perhaps, including in our country, because in our country, as we have seen in the last decade, housing prices have risen ten times since 2000, we have seen the Sensex going up six times since 2000, we have seen Government bonds are offering 8 per cent whereas the best abroad is 3 per cent. So, we are a very attractive investment destination for Indian money.

It would not at all be surprising if money were coming back into India in what is called "round tripping" from places like foreign banks. 55 per cent of the foreign institutional investments in India in 2009-10, totalling 85 billion dollars, were made through the participatory notes route. This is something that has been mentioned by Shri Owaisi just now. A lot of this is illegal money that has gone and come back perhaps, but how do we find out? We know that our domestic investors have to fulfil stringent 'know your customer' norms. These are much more lax for

[Dr. Shashi Tharoor]

participatory notes. We need investments from abroad. We need to soak up black money. We know that for many years, from 1951 onwards, we used to have voluntary disclosure schemes, various Government bonds and so on to soak up the money. In some ways the money is coming back into our country into productive investment that could partly explain what is happening here.

At the same time, there are specific concerns. 40 per cent of the total FDI coming into India comes from Mauritius. We have been trying to renegotiate the Tax Treaty we have with Mauritius. Inevitably our strategic interest will affect how far we can push the Government of the day in Mauritius. But the fact is also that the peculiarity with Mauritius is that the taxation laws there are applied to those who are residents in Mauritius. There is no taxation on capital gains in that country. If an entity sets up paper companies in Mauritius, their Direct Taxation Avoidance Agreement becomes in fact a non-taxation agreement, really a sort of double non-taxation agreement for us.

You know that we had under our Income Tax Department rules the power to examine and verify whether the resident status of a company in Mauritius was genuine or not. The NDA Government, of course, withdrew that power by Circular 789 of April, 2000, which has already been mentioned here. Now, just a certification from the Mauritius Government is enough. Shri Yashwant Sinha has pointed out that the Supreme Court has upheld the validity of this decision. But, why was it done? It has actually rendered round-tripping much easier because there is no longer the power to question the residential status of a company in Mauritius.

I am also a little curious about the assumptions in some of the statements by the Opposition today that these tax haven countries are just waiting to hand over information and money to us if only our Government is tough enough to ask. The opposite is true. India can do a number of things with the banks of foreign countries; but only subject to the domestic laws of those countries and

of course of international law, including treaties to which India is a party.

I think Laluji, Achariaji and others have asked what prevents the release of the names by the Government of India. It is very simple. India is a party to treaties and is subject to the secrecy clauses in the agreements signed with these treaties. For example, if you take the Indo-Swiss Agreement under the DTAA between India and Switzerland, information on Swiss bank deposits cannot be revealed by them until we provide evidence of criminality. If we provide evidence of criminality, they will provide it; otherwise, they will not do so. In fact, our position on this has been upheld by the Supreme Court in their order of July 4th on a petition submitted by Shri Ram Jethmalani.

The fact is Switzerland is ranked number one on this year's Financial Secrecy Index compiled by the Tax Justice Network. Since 1934, breaking bank secrecy is a criminal offence in Switzerland. It is a country in which tax evasion is not a crime under their law. So, we can get their cooperation on illicit money, but we need to know the names of the individuals we are investigating, and of the banks where they have their money. Without credible and concrete evidence, no Swiss Government is going to render cooperation to any Indian Government. They said very clearly that they will not support fishing expeditions for names in their banks.

Now, the DTAA with India was amended actually by the Swiss in October, just two months ago, and a person under investigation may now be identified by means "other than name and address", and the bank connection must be identified only to the extent known. That sounds good. But the same para adds that Switzerland will apply the principles of proportionality and practicability in evaluating any offer or request by the Indian Government. So, they can still say that our requests are not precise enough.

Now, to suggest that the Government of India has not been strong in its efforts is particularly unfair, because India has led the push in the G-20 on this issue, on black money, since the Pittsburgh G-20 Summit in 2008. The

push in the G-20 against banking secrecy, against opaque cross-border financial dealings. India has been a leading player in this. Indeed, the West only woke up really after 9/11 when they saw terrorists were moving money, and then of course they got more excited after the global financial crisis in 2008-2009.

India has joined the Financial Action Task Force of the G-8. We have pushed the G-20 to restructure and strengthen the OECD's Global Forum on Transparency and the Exchange of Information for tax purposes. I would like to quote from the Head of the Global Forum on Tax Transparency who says they would "rate India first in terms of promoting the standards, in terms of fighting tax evasion, and having the international community lining up behind it." Indeed, Madam Speaker, the Director of the OECD Centre for Tax Policy and Administration has specifically said that "just two years into the OECD programme India has made remarkable progress. India has made its stand very clear at the G-20 and other global forums. It has negotiated upto 22 Tax Information Agreements, and now it has begun implementation. Hence, I have seen more progress in the last two years than in the previous two decades." ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let there be order in the House.

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: There has been a real progress being made by the Government.

In addition, Madam, the fact is that we have ratified this year the U.N. Convention against Corruption. Advaniji had cited this document. He had shown the U.N. Convention against Corruption. It is worth stressing that one of the main factors in the U.N. Convention against Corruption that makes it attractive for us is that they have a Chapter on International Asset Recovery, a major breakthrough, which is one of the reasons why developing countries like India wanted to sign the Convention against Corruption. Because reaching an agreement on this Chapter of Asset Recovery involved intensive negotiations, as the needs of countries seeking the illicit assets had to be reconciled with the legal and procedural safeguards of

the countries which had the money in their banks. In fact, we tried of course to establish presumptions that this is national money which we need to claim from them and they in turn wanted to say that from their point of view, they had to protect their procedures that guarantee their banking secrecy and the assets in their countries' banks.

But in the end the Convention against Corruption gives us what we want. It establishes 'asset recovery' as a fundamental principle of the Convention. There is a framework now in both Civil and Criminal Law for tracing, freezing, forfeiting and returning funds obtained through corrupt activities as long. As long as we can prove ownership, we can do this. In fact, if the country does not cooperate, the UN Convention signatories can use the Convention itself as a legal basis for enforcing confiscation orders. There is Article 54 (1) (A) of the Convention which provides that "Each State party shall take such measures as may be necessary to permit its competent authorities to give effect to an order of confiscation issued by a Court of another State party." So, we have an instrument now and the Government has taken a number of related steps. It has enacted legislation incorporating counter measures against non-cooperative countries. For example, there is a 30 per cent withholding tax on companies from countries that do not cooperate with us. There are tightened provisions on transfer pricing. There is a provision in 30 of our DTAs on assistance for collection of taxes, including taking measures of conservancy, and the Government is trying to put this into the other agreements as well. There are eight more income tax overseas units set up, more manpower has been deployed to the transfer pricing and international taxation and a large number of officers have been given specialised training. So to suggest that the Government has not been acting, has not taken its responsibilities seriously, is really and completely inaccurate. And given these negotiations, the Government has been able to make specific requests in 333 cases to obtain information from foreign jurisdictions. It has already obtained over 9,900 pieces of information regarding suspicious transactions by Indian citizens.



[Dr. Shashi Tharoor]

Now, there was a reference made to the secret information passed to the Government in July by the French authorities which in fact reveal 700 bank accounts held by Indians in Geneva. All of these are being investigated. Hundreds of crores are already recovered. What is striking is that this has been done. One cannot criticise the Government for not doing this sooner because this involves data theft. You cannot expect any Government to go abroad to steal data.

What has happened now is, therefore, Madam Speaker, that we have the provisions, we have ratified the conventions, we have taken the necessary action and we are facing up to this Government's responsibilities in solving the problem of black money.

Reference was made by many speakers to Hasan Ali Khan. The Hasan Ali Khan case is shocking. But he did get caught. His prosecution is evidence of the Government at work to prosecute the holders of black money abroad.

The fact is that there is a lot of domestic black money too. There is black money in politics, everyone in this Parliament knows. Black money is emerging from property purchases. In fact, under Chapter 20(C) of the Income Tax Act, it was actually possible for the appropriate authority to pre-emptively purchase property at the claimed selling price. But this provision was abolished again by the NDA Government in July, 2002. So, it is not that everything is not being done by the Government and everyone is cooperating on attempting to get black money. It seems to me, Madam Speaker that we need to incentivise compliance. The issue is not only about compliance. We have to agree. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, you speak very well.

...*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Keep quiet.

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: I would like to say that it is very easy to shout slogans or to clamour for adjournments. The real question here we have to ask is what can we do together. This is a national problem and the question we have to ask each other is what can we do together to resolve it. I would like to suggest a few things to the Opposition.

We have to tackle the problem of tax evasion which involves cooperation with the Government on tax reform and rationalization and on financial sector reform. We have to tackle black money coming from real estate, which means again cooperation on effective land titling on land revenue and land record systems and on eliminating policy distortions in that. And in the rationalization of taxation; it has been suggested that the stamp duties are a problem.

We have to tackle black money in education, which means that we need the cooperation of all parties in removing the scarcity of good education supply in our country. There are constraints in offering good quality education in our country, and that is why, some colleges are able to take black money to provide good education.

We need, Madam Speaker, to also have effective implementation of Government spending programmes, strengthen their implementation and financial management. This affects all of us.

We do need to tackle electoral reforms. The fact is that there are electoral reforms needed which require political consensus in this House. The President of my party has called for Government funding of elections and the issues need to be looked into collectively. We have all accepted that there is black money in elections. We must overturn that practice.

We have to deal with the corruption issue. We are now having before us shortly a Bill on the Lok Pal. We will have to create an effective mechanism to deal with corruption.

And as Dr. Farooq Abdullah pointed out earlier today, we must take action against money involving criminal

activities, terror-related funding, and initiatives to reform and strengthen law enforcement and criminal justice.

In other words, I would respectfully say to the Opposition that instead of adjourning the House, I would call on the Opposition to let us work together to deal with the real problems facing this country. There is a great deal to be done. We do not need to adjourn the House; we need to use the House to create the policies and the reforms that will give us an effective hand to deal with black money whether here or abroad.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur, H.P.): Madam Speaker, first of all I would like to thank Advani Ji on behalf of this House, myself and the people of the country that he made the people aware of this serious issue of black money outside and also inside the House and also raised this issue in the House. The truth is that this issue of black money is very old and record cases of corruption has come to light till date in the regime of this UPA Government. At one hand common man is dying of inflation, is in problem of employment on the other hand there are accusations of 1 lakh 76 thousand crore rupees on ministers. Black money is important, if it comes in the country, it will affect the life of common man. It can be used for betterment of roads and other fundamental infrastructures in rural areas if needed. What is the loss of black money, what loss country is facing because of it. First of all the money could be collected through tax is not being collected. Secondly if this money comes under the economy then it could have been of more use. Thirdly that money is also used against this country, when there is an attack on it. It is also used in terrorist activities. Therefore, it is a serious issue. There was a serious discussion on this in the whole House. But the way my friend Shri Manish Tiwari said that this happens all over the world and also said that Hasan Ali made money before their Government came to power, I would like to ask that when first raid was done in January 2007 then why notice was issued in December 2008? Why it took two years? Thereafter in March 2011 we had to approach the Supreme Court and

make pressure then your Government awakes, were you asleep before. Whether you should not have taken action on him? You took four years to take action on a horse seller who has forty thousand crores of rupees. You could not take any action and yet you are saying that this matter of money was before your coming to power. Then why you are in power, should not you have taken action? You cannot escape so easily. The House needs an answer on this and I think the Minister will reply to this.

Madam, double taxation avoidance agreement has been talked, it was signed on 19/08/2011. Who had stopped you to get information before financial year 2012. Whether it was discussed, in the House that you are not going to get information before it. The people who made money in last fifty years, about whom it is said that they have lakhs of crores rupees in foreign banks. Whether the people of the country do not have the right to know who's money was this before 2012? You have decided on your own that you don't need its information. The House and the country wants to know whose money was it? It is the plundered money of the country and the country wants to bring it back. We demand that it should be spent on poor people, it should be declared national money. It is our demand.

Then you said about the Government of France. To whom those seven hundred accounts belong that you have got? A bank official of Switzerland's bank had stolen. He sold them to the Government of France who gave it to you. The money was not earned in France, so there was not any tax on it. Which of your agreement could have helped in it? Where does the double taxation avoidance agreement stop it? I don't think it stops. It is only information of stolen bank accounts. I read your Article-28 of your own agreement.

*[English]*

"However, if the information is originally regarded as secret in the transmitting state, it shall be disclosed only to person or authorities including courts and administrative bodies involved in the assessment or

[Shri Anurag Singh Thakur]

collection or enforcement or prosecution in respect of the determination of appeals in relation to the taxes which are subject of the convention. Such person or authority shall use the information only for such purposes, but may disclose the information in public court proceedings or in judicial decisions.”

[Translation]

Who is stopping you to prosecute? Neither the treaty nor anyone else is stopping you to prosecute. If no one is stopping you then why are you concealing the information? Why you, don't want to disclose the figures? Our party came first and we all gave in writing that we don't have an account. Why not your MPs give in writing? There's no need to stop these seven hundred figures. I say this in clear words that neither the treaty stops you nor the money is earned in France. If you want more information I can give you on appropriate time.

You said that money comes from the route of Mauritius. Manish Ji has told many good things in the House. There's a joint working group of the Ministry of Finance and the Government of Mauritius. There are 6 sittings between 2006 to 2011. What is the result thereof? I am giving you an example of Bahamas. The 2.2 million dollar trade in 2008-09 has grown to 2.2 Billion dollar. It means that it has increased one thousand times. What are its reasons? What kind of a business has increased that your business is decreasing in US and UK and in a small country like Bahamas you are able to do business of one thousand times more.

The country wants to know what your Government is doing? Why it is not taking appropriate action? They have said that they have stopped 34 thousand crore rupees through over invoice and under invoice. Publish the list of those people who are plundering the country's money. For that you do not need any exchange information treaty or DTA. They are the people of your own country who are looting the money, why don't you give its information? Who

has stopped you why are you saving those corrupt people? You do not want to get the information of before 2012. You don't want to take money of those who are not paying tax on it. you don't want to give information of those who do over invoice and under invoice. Lalu ji said that leaders are called corrupt. If you want to save the Parliament then atleast try to give information to the House otherwise people will keep saying that this country cannot be saved.

You have set up a committee for Study on Un accounted Income and Wealth Both Inside and Outside the country. It is going to be one year, how many sittings have been organised? Its report has to be submitted in December 2012. Will you submit its report in December 2012? Whether its single meeting has been arranged and what action they take, I would like to have its information too. CBDT already have two offices in Singapore and Mauritius. Just now Shashi Ji said that 40 per cent money comes back. What informations your office has given to you? I would also like to know that. You are going to open eight new offices, creating plum posts. Whether something will come back in reality or your are giving them posting in a foreign location. You are not disclosing it the information of seven hundred accounts you already have then what's the benefit of opening new offices in foreign locations? Please throw some light on it. the UN convention corruption treaty of 2009, took seven years to rectify it after you signed it. The country would like to know what was happening, in those seven years that we could not take action in this regard, why we did not take any action? The whole world looks at us that India is a leading nation, it is going to be a superpower. And when it comes to stop corruption then could not take any action in the country and in foreign country also our Government looks back before signing the treaty.

We are talking about figures of 2012 onwards, why are we stopping? I want to clarify that The United States of America collected information about 250 accounts from UBS bank of Switzerland and in return gave 700 million dollar as penalty. They collected information of accounts, it seemed that the world will never get information about

bank accounts of Switzerland, but it proved untrue. After the economic crisis of 2008 America maintained constant pressure, took information from them, and also took seven hundred eighty million dollar as penalty. Now they have sought information of about 52000 new accounts. What has India done, what is our country doing, what is our Government doing? We ask them not to give us information regarding years before 2012, what is the reason for this? America was attacked once in 9/11, they entered into Pakistan and killed Osama Bin Laden there. Our Parliament was attacked, it is a place where we are sitting, about which we talk, we talk about saving democracy, democracy is attacked, Afzal Guru was involved in this attack, this incident completed 10 years recently, it has been seven years since Afzal Guru was sentenced to death...(Interruptions), we give them protection, this House was attacked and I feel sorry for that, as Lalu ji said earlier in spite of fight against each other, we must fight external powers, [English] every nation has zero tolerance against terrorism. But our Government has an appeasement policy for terrorists. Why are we protecting them? [Translation] We are wasting tax payers money for the last seven years. ...(Interruptions) We are misusing their money in protecting them. The Black Money transferred to other places is used against our country. Some youth leaders opine that every attack can not be prevented...(Interruptions) You said this, your leader said this, but I want to say. ...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : [English] I do not want to object his speech. [Translation] I would like to submit to the House that it is good you level allegations, but when aircraft was sent from here to Kandhar...(Interruptions) who released those people, those who killed people there. My own relative, my cousin, my MLA was killed...(Interruptions) who took them there. ...(Interruptions) Did it not convey that we are a soft state? ...(Interruptions) [English] You may please remember that. [Translation] if you point one figure towards someone the rest of the three figures are pointing towards you...(Interruptions) it is very easy to say. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record, except his speech.

(Interruptions)...\*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, please sit down. It is over. The time is over; please wind up.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You conclude now, your time has finished. Please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Madam, I am not talking about my safety, defence. I am saying that when the issue is raised about attack on India can not be stopped, but a terrorist who had been awarded death sentence, could be hanged. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You conclude now. Your time is over. Please windup.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude. We have to have the Minister's intervention at quarter to five.

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Madam, whether Farooq ji is saying that we should again become soft? Whether it is not the time, when other countries are killing terrorists by entering in other country, we can't hang a terrorist in our own country.

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright.

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\*Not recorded.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: This incident happened 10 years ago. Madam, this is the same black money, which I initially talked about. This was my third point, this is being used for terrorism.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR : This is why today I have talked about corruption and black money. ...(Interruptions). You please listen. Madam, there is no order in the House. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER : You conclude now.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER : What has happened to you? What are you doing?

....(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER : You conclude now.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: You have sought vote in the name of common man, today this is no more a Government of a common man, it has become Government of elite people because the money which should have been spent on saving common man, is being spent on protecting elite men. Constant efforts have been made to prevent the revelation of those names to common man. Common man wants to know, the House wants to know, the country wants to know who are these corrupt people, who possess black money? Treaty with France is not stopping you. I have read article 28. This money has not been earned in France, that is why I want to say the name should be disclosed to the country. The House and country are waiting for names to be disclosed.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you please sit down.

[English]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR : Let me make my concluding remarks.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR : Madam, I will take only one minute more.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER : You conclude in half minute.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR : VDS mopped up 70 crore Rupees in 1951, 145 crore Rupees in 1965 and after economic liberalization of 1991, 33697 crore Rupees were collected in 1997. Black money is in plenty in country and abroad but the Government is not serious about it. I want to say that the time has now come to take this seriously. Whole country is keeping an eye on what the Government is going to say on the issue of black money. I will conclude by reciting two lines. Before that I will say that the Government should take it seriously. I request you that Strict laws should be made for black money and corruption and there should be provision for severe punishment. I am concluding by reciting these two lines. ...(Interruptions)

"Kar raha saajish andhera seedhiyon mein baithkar  
Roshni ke chehrey par kyon koi harkat nahin."

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam, Speaker, I would have liked to start my observations...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Dada, please speak in Hindi. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Subject is very serious, let me speak in English.

[English]

Normally, when I start my observations I always appreciate the mover or the leader of the discussion but this is a particular Motion on which I cannot do it, even technically, because it is an Adjournment Motion and at the end of it I will have to oppose it. But surely I would like to appreciate senior Leader Shri Advani ji's *Jan Chetna Yatra*. As a Finance Minister, like any other Finance Minister, I would like to watch the outcome of his *yatra* if it can influence the tax-evaders, the tax-dodgers and black-money generators to reduce their activities and help the exchequer to get the money due to it. As I understand, '*Jan Chetna*' means to create awareness amongst the people, to create some sort of social awareness and if it is achieved, surely I would like to congratulate him for taking that trouble at this age to have such an arduous journey from one end to the other end.

Having said that, I would like to start with how black money is generated? What is the quantum of black money? What steps we have taken in this regard? What steps you could not take? I am not going to enter into the debate to win some brownie points here and there. It is because the issue is serious. Like many other serious issues, I would like this House to debate, discuss and decide that how effective steps can be taken to get rid of this menace.

Whatever be the quantum, I am not indulging in any fancy figure. I do not have the liberty to indulge in that fancy figure. It is because of the Office, I am occupying. I have figures as per reports of the Swiss Banking Association. After my two years' sincere efforts, I could not locate where this Association is. What they do? When I asked through our Ambassador to Switzerland, they have expressed their inability to identify any such organisation. But this Organisation had a very prominent place in Indian media for several days together.

So, I am starting with their assessment. Their assessment is 1500 billion to 1900 billion US dollars. According to BJP's Task Force, Report which was circulated during the

General Elections of April, 2009, it is varying from 500 billion US dollars to 1400 billion US dollars. If my figure is incorrect, somebody from that side could correct me.

According to the Global Financial Integrity from 1948, one year after Independence to 2008, 213 billion US dollars have been lost by India since Independence till 2008. The current value of those 213 billion US dollars would be 462 billion US dollars.

But none of these agencies — of course, not non-existing agencies — have clearly defined the assumption. Therefore, when this Debate started, the first task I did, I wanted to have an authentic and authoritative assessment, if possible to make by three important institutions. They are National Institute of Public Finance and Policy; National Institute of Financial Management and National Council of Applied Economic Research.

I have mandated them to make an assessments independently. I will provide them the necessary funds to come out with a dependable assessment of the size and quantum of black money.

Now, what type of strategies are we following? I have discussed this issue on the floor of the House earlier in other forums also. I am talking of the five pronged strategy. We may have emotions and we may indulge in very high sounding phrases but it does not help me when I am to act with other sovereign countries.

There are laws, international practices and norms. I shall have to follow them. Therefore, for the information I would like to have, the instrument, which is available to us, is Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement. We can collect bank information through this Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement. We have 82 Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements. For quite some time, these Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements were being signed to facilitate those entities which are having cross-country operations to avoid double taxation in both the countries. Therefore, primarily it is a trade facilitator.

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

Here I would like to most respectfully submit to Advani ji that this did not become concern of the world with the UN Convention. The UN Convention dealt substantially on money related to drug trafficking, narcotics and crimes which are funding terror activities. Even the Convention 2003 is substantially dealing with it. Of course, tax evasion and avoidance is one part. But in many countries, tax evasion and tax avoidance, unless there is a fraud, are not crime. But the issue came to the international forum and was debated in the international fora after the London Summit of G-20 in October 2008. Thereafter, it was followed by Pittsburgh Summit. Then, it was followed by Seoul and it was also followed in the last Summit at Cannes where our Prime Minister very strongly pleaded for an automatic exchange of information. I would like to quote from his observations there: He said:

“G-20 countries should take the lead in agreeing to automatic exchange of tax related information with each other, irrespective of artificial distinctions such as present or past, tax evasion or tax fraud in the spirit of our London Summit that the era of bank secrecy is over.”

There is no lack of initiative from 2010 to November, 2011. Before the Summit, the G-20 Finance Ministers met. It is my recorded speech. In every meeting including on 12th February at Paris, I said that we shall have to ensure that we get this information automatically.

What observations were made by the international commentators on the Prime Minister's speech, I am quoting. It is from GFI. Advaniji has quoted very profusely from GFI. The GFI noted in a recent press release:

“While the final declaration mentioned automatic exchange of tax information as a potentially useful tool in tackling non-cooperative jurisdiction, it stopped short of calling for its implementation, instead stating that they would consider it on a voluntary basis or as appropriate.”

**17.00 hrs.**

OECD also is recognising this. In an interview published in today's *Economic Times* in reply to a question as to why we are not getting the information, the OECD spokesperson said:

“I must say that you “Indians” are being very impatient. If you look at other countries, the process to get the Agreement signed, its ratification and implementation itself has taken a lot of time. India started the process 18 months ago and signed 22 agreements already. This is more than the numbers of agreements the United States have. Your Tax Administration is building capacity to make use of these agreements. India has done a good job on this score also highlighting the G-20 issue. It takes time and so you must have some patience.”

They have recognized that India is one of the three fast moving countries in this direction. It is true that we started two years ago. Why? It is for the same reason as you mentioned one that during your tenure, during our tenure, all the banks, not merely Swiss Bank, located at tax havens — tax havens are not located in developing poor countries like India, but all of them are located in industrialized developed countries – doggedly refused to share banking information in the avoidance of Double Taxation Agreement. Therefore, you could not do anything; we could not do anything. But when the G-20 countries including USA had put pressure, then they started negotiating. I have given the figures. The total number of Double Taxation Agreement we started with were 75. We have completed Double Taxation Avoidance amendment incorporating clause 26 of OECD in our Agreements where sharing of the bank information has been agreed upon. Today including the new Double Taxation Agreement, where we have inserted this clause, alongwith the main Agreement, Tax Exchange Information Agreement with the sovereign jurisdiction, we have completed 60 which includes renegotiations of 24 DTAA out of 75. The remaining are in the process of negotiation. So, I do hope

that it would be possible for us to complete this exercise early.

Even with Switzerland we have completed the agreement. A lot of mis-information have been spread that we will sign the agreement in 2012. I do not know from where this date has come. When the Agreement was signed with Switzerland — I am not to get this information from anybody else because I am the signatory to this Agreement alongwith the Swiss Federal Ministers — in August, 2010, they said that they will give us prospective information and not retrospective information. Please believe me, no country of the world, not even the USA, not even France, not even UK got information from Switzerland, through the legal Treaty, retrospectively. Nobody did get it. Everybody got prospectively. What happened in the case of Switzerland? They said that it will be done on 1st of April, 2011. I said: "Why can't you do it earlier?" They said: "Look, Mr. Minister, unlike your country, we have a very elaborate provision of ratification of International Treaty and Agreement. I am not quite sure whether I will be able to complete it in one year. Both the Houses of Parliament of Switzerland will have to pass it. After that, it will go to all the Cantons. They will have to ratify it. The specific period of four to six weeks is to be given to each Canton and ultimately, it was ratified not even on the 1st of April, 2011. It was ratified in October, 2011 but it will be effective from 1st of April. We will get the information. Whatever information we will get, we will definitely like to act on it."

On our efforts, I would just like to quote from an article of Ann Hollingshead:

"The more important and more effective course of action is to stem the outflow in the first place and in the recent months, India has significantly expanded its efforts in this area to this end. India recently joined the Financial Task Force and the Task Force on Financial Integrity and Economic Development Partnership Panel."

She has also stated:

"India is one of the three countries which has been recognized as doing quite strong and well in operating against the black money."

Surely, self-criticism is good but not self-condemnation. I have no problem if you criticize. The entire exercise started from Pittsburgh Summit and still the process is yet to be completed. It is to be completed in the sense that the automatic exchange information and past information are not yet available.

Shri Advani has raised a number of points. I would like to respond to those points. First of all, he has referred to the act of dirty money. He has discussed about dirty money. I heard Shri Advani with great attention when he spoke on dirty money relating to drug trafficking, etc. We are fully aware of it. To take appropriate action, this Parliament has received the legislation. Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Bill has been introduced in the last monsoon Session of Lok Sabha. It is currently under the consideration of the Standing Committee and when the Standing Committee will send its Report, surely we will work on that Report.

I have already mentioned about the Swiss Bank. French accounts are there. But your interpretation is not correct. Not once, but twice I had meetings with the French Finance Minister. I said: "Some of our countrymen are saying this information you did not get from legal sources. You had some other sources. I do not want to know what sources you have. But can I disclose this information?" He said: "No, Mr. Minister. You are getting information from me through the legal channel of the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement. From where I got the information is not your business. With a sovereign country, I am sharing the information with certain conditions." Shri Thakur rightly quoted that for tax purposes, all tax avoidance cases barring, all tax evasion cases and all concealment cases in this country till today are not penal offences, nor are they criminal offences. Neither your Government did anything nor my Government did anything. You considered it proper that the Income Tax Department is not to administer the IPC. Our job is to prevent tax



[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

evasion and tax avoidance and if we get the taxes we are satisfied. If you feel strongly that it should have been done, what prevented you from doing it for six years? It is because we know what job is to be done by whom.

Regarding insisting on getting information, let us think of a situation like this. Suppose I publish the 36,000 pieces of information, and names from different countries, to satisfy the inquisitorial interest of the Members of Parliament. Tomorrow, the same countries will tell: "Mr. Minister, you have violated the international agreement. Sorry, we will not share any information with you." Then, what should we do? We will dry up the sources. I will publicise the names. Please do not forget that these people are not naives. When they operate black money, they know what to do. Once their names are disclosed, immediately they will withdraw the money from their respective banks. You will not be able to trace it. ...*(Interruptions)* This suggestion has come from the former Home Minister and former Deputy-Prime Minister of the country! ...*(Interruptions)* Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)* When you collect information, there should be an element of surprise. When the Income Tax Department gets information that somebody is holding black money, somebody is holding unaccounted money, should I publicise it? Or should I go and search and seize the money? How is the intelligence collected? An element of surprise is there. How is the information collected normally? An element of surprise is there.

I can show you under what conditions these are given. When there is a case of money laundering or when there is a case of criminal activity, when these persons are prosecuted, definitely their names can be disclosed. So many speculations have been made. Former Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Advani referred to a judgement. It is about Shri Jethmalani's case. The judgement is not yet complete. It was an interim judgement. The Department has challenged that judgement. It has been sent to the larger bench. The judicial process is yet to be completed and we are discussing it in the Parliament! I would have

ignored it if it was mentioned by anybody else. But when it comes from the former Deputy Prime Minister or the Home Minister of the country, I am really a little disturbed over it. The process has not yet been completed.

There is another issue which has been raised is about the actions which we have taken. Yes, we have unearthed Rs. 66,000 crore. Now, we have established a Criminal Wing in the Income Tax Department. What did you achieve? What was your performance when the Transfer Pricing Act was passed during your time? How much money have you received by preventing transfer pricing? I am not blaming anybody because we did not have that expertise. Those who are the tax evaders and who are the tax avoiders are equally clever persons and they know what to do and how to operate. Therefore, this is a constant battle between the tax evaders and those who are implementing the tax laws.

Madam, my respectful submission is that the issue of black money is very serious. We shall have to find out how to prevent it and how to bring it back. Some Hon. Member has suggested that "declare it as a national asset". Yes, I declare it as a national asset and this Parliament declares it as a national asset – money located in Swiss Bank is a national asset. How would you get it? Should I send forces? We can get it only through the tax agreement and through the international agreement. So, that aspect is to be kept in mind.

You have referred to the Swiss Restoration Act which has been passed in 2011. You want to know what action we have taken. What is the content of that Act? The content of that Act is not merely of tax evaders or tax avoiders and those who are politically associated. You have referred to the former President of Philippines. I am not going to take the name of the country where somebody taught us that India is the first among the countries whose citizens have black money in foreign banks. I have got a published list, but for obvious reasons I cannot mention the name of the countries. Nowhere India is there in the first ten countries. But we can easily say that India is on the topmost list. Yes,

there are people; there is black money; there is unaccounted money. So, those unaccounted money ought to be brought in. Please analyse the existing Act. Somebody has demanded that you will have to confiscate. We are making the provisions of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act more stringent. I have given a notice to this House to introduce the Bill and in this Session itself, the Bill will be introduced. But mere introduction of the Bill does not help me if this is not passed and it cannot be passed, if half of the Session goes without discussing anything. We are talking of the sovereignty of the Parliament. Yes, we are sovereign. We are talking of the image of the politicians. I can issue instruction to my Income-Tax Department saying that you put a clause saying that while filing the returns, they will have to make a statement whether they hold any unaccounted money or not. Nobody will say "I hold unaccounted money." Nobody will say "I am a black money holder in foreign bank." But, despite that, we can try to squeeze as much information as possible. But the image of the sovereign Parliament will be restored if even in one Session we, from the day of beginning to the day of adjournment function without disruption. This is my view. If we can transact the legislative business, even if we can have this type of a discussion, it will be good.

Normally, the Government does not accept Adjournment Motion. Shri Advani is correct that it is some sort of a censure. But why did I accept it? I accepted it because I felt that at least the House could discuss something. Even if it is not a Government business, even if it is for the condemnation of the Government, I thought let me accept it because some normalcy would come back. What are we doing in the past two weeks? How you disrupted it? The very demand was that it must be an Adjournment Motion both on price rise and black money. Black money is being generated from 1948 till 2008. What is the urgency in it? What suddenness is associated with it? Even, however pernicious it may be, if it does not have any gross failure of the Government in immediate immediacy, how could you link it with the Adjournment Motion? The House could not

function. It was disrupted. I thought at least let me concede and agree to it. I am grateful to Shrimati Sushma Swaraj that we agreed on the text. Shri Advani also agreed to it. Therefore, there is no harm in it. But the short point which I am trying to drive at is that we can do much more if we can simply bring back normalcy.

You have demanded a White Paper. I have already, in response to a question on the floor of the House, stated that I would bring a White Paper. I will give all the information, whatever information you want because there is no conflict of interest here. I do not believe that you are protecting the black money holders. You may accuse me. I know that I do not protect any black money holder. My Party does not protect any black money holder. Therefore, I do not find any conflict of interest between your objective and our objective. If there is no conflict of interest, why can we not work together? You wanted a discussion. The discussion could have been under Rule, 193. Two precious days would not have been wasted. What additionality can you have except dividing the House on the motion whether the House would be adjourned or not on this issue? I am, perhaps, a most illiterate man out of the 545 Members of the Lok Sabha! Probably, I do not understand what great benefit we are getting by dividing the House on the Motion whether the House should be adjourned or not on the issue of the black money generation, how to tackle the black money and how to bring back black money. Yes, we shall have to take concrete action. I have given the action plan. You find out and say: "Mr. Minister, there is the deficiency. You do this." I am seriously asking you this. Do you want the Income-Tax Act to be a Penal Act? Is there any dearth of the stringent laws? In 1976, this House itself passed two Acts — either in December 1975 or 1976. One was the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, COFEPOSA. Another Act was the SAFMA - Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Properties) Act. What is the status of those two Acts? COFEPOSA is still in operation. I was then young man. As the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance,

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

I piloted these two Bills. After 25 years, I went to North Block in 2009 January. I enquired: "Are these Bills still in the Statute Book?" The reply was: "Yes, they are still in the Statute Book but they are not in operation." There is no dearth of laws. Many a time, I get the suggestion on amnesty schemes. I got these types of suggestions earlier also. In 1992, when I was the Finance Minister, while entering into extended funding facility arrangement, borrowing arrangement with the IMF, I was told: "Why don't you allow some sort of amnesty to get back the foreign exchange from abroad?"

In 1992, we were forced to do some sort of things like that and received a stringent comment from the Judiciary. Therefore, depending on the economic situation, prevailing at that time, we ought to take certain measures. From hindsight we should not criticize those. To tackle one problem; to be overwhelmed with that problem, we in our anxiety may create many other problems, which will ultimately be harmful to us.

I thank Advaniji, through you, Madam, for his efforts to create awareness amongst the people of this country; don't indulge in generating black money; don't evade taxes; don't avoid taxes fill the Exchequer properly tap the taxes. I wish he achieve in his vision. Thank you very much. ... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Pranabji you just tell us whether it contain names of politicians or not? ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now Advaniji is speaking.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Hon. Speaker...

MADAM SPEAKER: One moment let him speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Minister is speaking, he has not completed yet, he has not seated yet.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: whether black money will come back or not. ...(*Interruptions*) We are not satisfied with the reply of Minister, therefore, Samajwadi Party boycotts the House.

[*English*]

17.27 hrs.

*Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav and some other hon. members then left the House*

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Please understand. When we get the name. ....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please maintain Silence and listen.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Only one point I would like to suggest and that is when we get the names, we shall have to work out on them. Suppose I get hundred names, some of them may be the genuine account holders; some of them may be having export businesses; some of them may be investors in that country. A circulation was made that MPs names are there. No MPs name did I find in the documents which I have seen. But I cannot go on saying that this name is there; and this name is not there. That is not the purpose. Therefore, I shall have to ascertain; though many of them may be the genuine account holder with the permission of the Reserve Bank for their business; for their investment purposes. India is emerging as one of the largest investors in Europe. Three consecutive years, Indian investors were second in the U.K. Therefore, we

shall have to keep in mind these aspects. There is a demand that we publish the names; give names; and names will get highlighted. But what will happen? It will have its impact on the industry, on the investment, and on the reputation of the people. We shall have to think of these things.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Hon'ble Speaker, in my speech I have broadly mentioned three facts with regard to black money. First is what is the estimate of the Government? How much black money is lying in Foreign banks, as you also said global financial integrity seems more reliable. Sometimes you also quote our task force. I think the estimate of Reserve bank or of the Finance Ministry of the Government might be more appropriate than ours or that of the global financial integrity because the Government of India have direct connection with India and no one else can have the same. You have replied what you intend to reply. But I did not get the reply from it. I would like that you mention your estimate in the White Paper also. When you bring the same. You have mainly mentioned about three institutions from where you can get input, and the information you get from these three institutions, can be covered in the White Paper, [English] apart from other steps that the Government has taken in order to find out about the black money and get it back. The second question is this. [Translation] Shall I take as granted, and in between your reply came so that there has been profit of some thousand crore rupees. ...(Interruptions) or you have committed a blunder. ...(Interruptions) What does it mean? What blunder you have committed, it means that you have committed blunder in income tax probe. ...(Interruptions) [English] as we have been able to get this much money from outside back into the country.

[Translation]

What I have thought that [English] it was not merely America or UK or Germany, which have actually got back their money from Switzerland or such tax havens, but very many small countries also indicate how much money they

have got back from Switzerland or from some other tax havens. [Translation] I would like to tell you that in this whole process since the year 2003, when they passed Convention Against Corruption, there has not been a big change in the scenario. The only change that has come is in the terms of terrorism or the crime itself has changed, but I do agree that the people who have kept money in foreign banks are not just tax evaders. If someone has earned money through corruption then he has also deposited it in foreign banks and that is why I was not surprised when I saw that after liberalization in the year 1991, the percentage of illicit flew from India to foreign banks is huge. [English] that money is much more than before. [Translation] I myself have mentioned in my speech earlier that I was of the view all the black money is mainly generated due to taxation at high level but after liberalization, when our present Prime Minister was the Finance Minister, the situation has changed and even Global Financial Integrity has written that thereafter the percentage of outgo of black money to foreign banks has been very high. It evokes concern as to why this happens, now tax is low. It is perhaps lowest among the lowest in the world. My second question was in this context and my third one is also connected with earlier one that if someone on the basis of tax evasion or some other basis and without permission, as you have said and I always say, has a legitimate foreign account. [English] that cannot be regarded as a crime, as an offence. I have always said that those who have legitimately have foreign bank accounts with the permission of the Government of India or the Finance Ministry, I have nothing to say about that. But there would be some who had totally unaccounted money and without any permission, on those cases I would like to know as to whether any case has been penalised for that and whether anybody has been identified and punished for that.

[Translation]

I am not satisfied as I did not get the answer of all these three questions in your reply. Otherwise I agree with this fact. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam Speaker, if he yields for a minute, I would like to share some information. He mentioned about Rs. 66,000 crore. That is the prevention of the profit going outside. It is not that we have got Rs.66,000 crore as the tax. Through the application of transfer pricing mechanism, our officers prevented the transfer of the profit of this amount outside. This is one.

Second, through international tax operation in the last two years, the tax which we have collected is Rs.33,784 crore. In addition to that, Investigating Wing of the CBDT domestically have unearthed Rs.18,750 crore concealed income and in the current year Rs.3,887 crore concealed income up to now. What will be the tax will be available to them.

Now, from the foreign sources information which we have given, the scrutiny and other things take some time, but in 98 cases the Department has detected undisclosed amount of Rs. 533 crore and we have already realised Rs. 166 crore in taxes; the balance are still in the process. This is about the tax realisation and this information I wanted to share with you.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: As per my knowledge, as I have said that not only big countries have received huge amount from these tax havens, but countries like Peru has also received 77 million US dollars, in case of morocco also received, Philippines as mentioned received 683 million US dollars, in case of Nigeria 458 million dollars, and in Mexico's case 74 million US dollars, even these small countries have received so much amount.

[English]

I do not think that India can be disregarded in this matter. India is in a position today that after this Convention Against Corruption, at least cases where it is a case of not just tax evasion, which is not an offence in that country, but there is a case of corruption. [Translation] As I could not understand what is the influence of Hasan Ali that we

are not able to take any action against him. He stashed such a big amount there. What is really the source of his strength? I would like a detailed reply regarding Hasan Ali.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): The case of Hasan Ali is in Court and whether you would give direction to the court?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I will not direct the court but whatever information I have that I can give and then you can reply whether it is right or wrong. [English] It is a case, which has been discussed in the media, on the Television, at length and therefore, it is a very mysterious case, which I am not able to understand, particularly, when it was questioned:

[Translation]

" It is reported that all the money that he has stashed there is hawala transaction." You have clarified a fact that I do not know as to where the year 2012 has come from, but you have said that he has insisted upon that date and it might be the prospective.

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It was 1st April, 2011. That is in relation to the date of 1.4.2011 because the agreement was signed in August, 2010. They said it would take some time for us to ratify this agreement. I am talking of India-Swiss Agreement. Therefore, the date which was mentioned there is 1.4.2011.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Maybe, but this will only indicate that those who had without permission opened unauthorized accounts in Swiss banks earlier, we will not be able to do anything about them. I do not know how the other countries have managed it...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us have order in the House, please.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : But it is something that, on the face of it, it would seem to me that we have voluntarily given up our right to enquire about black money abroad.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: That was on 3rd November. We are insisting — and I am confident that we will succeed — that you have to give us these information. If you just take your seat, I will complete in two minutes.

One information that I want to have from them is about the past. When I find that this information is available, if we get it about the past, we will give you. You give us the past information; that is one. Second information we are insisting on is that you have to cooperate with us to get and realise the money from the assets located in our country. We can realise the money — once it is established — from the assets located in our country. There is no problem. But the assets located in those countries where the tax-evader has deposited his money, to recover from those assets, we require their cooperation. We are insisting on it. What the Prime Minister impressed on the G 20 countries in the Summit is that, at least, if these 20 countries and if we voluntarily agree to make these commitments, then all others will follow, and that accounts for 85 per cent of the world economy. Therefore, in no way we are lagging behind. We are working. But, at the same time, as I will quote the official spokesperson of OECD, we shall have to be a little patient. So far as Switzerland is concerned, as I mentioned, for all countries the same provisions they have for providing information from “prospective” and from “retrospective” date.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: You referred also to the LTG Bank and spoke to me about why I should quote from the order. It was an order; it was not a final judgement. But I know that between the two judges, there is a difference and the matter is being referred to a third judge. But this order has not been stayed from which I said. Had it been stayed, I would not have quoted it. It is an order. ...*(Interruptions)* You mentioned it in a manner as if I have done something wrong by quoting it....*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Address the Chair, please.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I knew that it had not been stayed; therefore I quoted it. So far as the order is concerned, the

final operative part was quoted by your colleague, Manish also, and I accept it; I knew about it. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam, I thank hon'ble Pranab Ji that the people used to talk uselessly at public places, used to demand the registration of cases against the hon'ble member for stashing black money, you have cleared in the House that no member has money there. I thank hon'ble Parnab Ji.

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the House do now adjourn.”

*The motion was negatived.*

17.44 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Item No. 14, Matters Under Rule 377, Shri Charles Dias.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us have order in the House, please.

...*(Interruptions)*

**(i) Need to declare Anglo-Indian community as an Ethnic and Linguistic Minority**

SHRI CHARLES DIAS (Nominated): Madam, the Anglo-Indians are clearly defined as an ethnic community as per Article 366 (2) of the Constitution of India. They maintain a unique culture of their own and identified themselves with their European features mixed with Indian, costumes, culinary habits, manners, religious traditions and above all with the English speaking nature. They were job reservations in Central Services and Railways and also were given the facility of establishing and maintaining their

[Shri Charles Dias]

own educational institutions. Some protections have also been given to represent themselves in the Parliament and in State Legislative Assemblies, as they are scattered all over the country and cannot otherwise have a chance to contest and win an election according to the conditions prevailing in the country. The generous framers of our sacred Constitution provided these facilities considering the ethnic background and the numerically small nature of the community.

Anglo-Indians, all over the country use English as their language and the few educational institutions they have are known for their traditions as the reputed educational centres which cater to the members of the community and for others. But, in various parts of the country, the community experiences difficulties from State Governments to establish and maintain schools and other educational institutions with medium of instruction in English. In view of this, I urge the Government to take necessary measures to declare Anglo-Indian community as an Ethnic and Linguistic Minority, so that the difficulties faced by the community can be overcome.

MADAM SPEAKER: Matters under Rule 377, which are left, shall be laid on the Table of the House. Hon. 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 immediately, as per the practice.

**(ii) Need to provide regular and adequate supply of petroleum products in Lakshadweep**

\*SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED (Lakshadweep): I would like to draw the attention of the Government that there is an acute shortage of petrol in Lakshadweep Islands. Lakshadweep has been granted the status of Scheduled Tribe under Schedule-V to the Constitution of India on account of its geographical isolation from the mainland. The islanders are economically and socially backward.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Lakshadweep Development Corporation Ltd. (LDCL) is the main supplier of petrol in all the islands of Lakshadweep. No private barge is allowed to carry petrol. Therefore, U.T. of Lakshadweep is fully dependent on supply of petrol from LDCL. There is no petrol storage facility in Lakshadweep. The LDCL carry petrol from Mangalore and Beypore Ports which is time consuming. Any delay in supply from these ports affects the whole system in Lakshadweep Island.

I request and urge the Government to intervene in the matter and ensure that petrol is supplied timely as per requirement. Provision of a Petrol Depot in the Island is a must to meet the emergent requirement of the islanders as well as of the Administration.

**(iii) Need to provide adequate quantity of fertilizers in Kota Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan**

[Translation]

\*SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH (Kota): There is no timely supply of fertilizers in my constituency Kota and the whole of Kota division. At present, fertilizer is immediately required for rabi crop of wheat and mustard. In the whole of Kota division, 60 thousand ton of fertilizer is required and so far, only 20 thousand ton of fertilizer has been supplied and a day or two ago, 10 thousand ton fertilizer quota has been given to Kota division. In this way, 50 per cent of fertilizer requirement has not been fulfilled in Kota division. Most of the families in Kota division are engaged in agriculture. If fertilizer is not supplied in time, it may result in damage to crop which in turn, the situation of the farmer could be pitiable and the food grain production in the country will be adversely affected. The 20 thousand ton fertilizer supplied, has been distributed by making queue under police supervision which has led to resentment in the farmers. Fertilizer is not available in the market.

The Government is requested to arrange timely and the required supply of fertilizer in Kota division of Rajasthan.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

**(iv) Need to provide stoppages of Indore-Gwalior Intercity Express and Kota-Indore Intercity Express at Sarangpur, Pachor and Chachaura in Rajgarh Parliamentary Constituency, Madhya Pradesh**

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Rajgarh): Two trains, 2125/26 Indore-Gwalior Intercity Express and 11701/02 Kota Indore Intercity pass through my constituency which, at present, have only one stoppage in my constituency i.e. Beawara Railway Station. Keeping in view the public convenience, stoppage of these trains at Sarangpur, Pachore and Chachaura stations is a must. Indore-Gwalior Intercity Express runs between two major commercial metros, Indore and Gwalior along the national highway No. 3. Second train, Kota-Indore Intercity Express connects a commercial metro Indore and an educational hub, Kota (Rajasthan). Hundreds of traders, students, for treatment people suffering from various ailments and a number of common people from my constituency travel between these cities.

Passengers will be benefitted a lot from the stoppage of these two trains Sarangpur, Pachor and Chachaura in my constituency. Besides, the income of the railway will enhance and it will not significantly affect the rules for providing stoppage, speed and time etc. of the train.

**(v) Need to improve transport and other tourist facilities to pilgrims visiting the Amarnath Shrine in Jammu and Kashmir**

\*SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): I would like to draw attention of the House towards the difficulties being faced by the pilgrims during Amarnath pilgrimage. First of all when pilgrims to Amarnath shrine comes out from Srinagar airport they face transportation problem. Due to lack of pre-paid taxies, roadways bus or tourist bus facilities, private taxies are the only means of transport and taxi drivers arbitrarily charge the fare approximately Rs. 400-500 from pilgrims. When pilgrims reach at T.R.C.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

from there, they don't get any means of transport for Pahalgam. So most of the pilgrims reach Baltal by private taxi only. From Baltal to Cave pilgrims starts their journey which is 10 K.M. long and all the pilgrims assemble here, but there are no facilities of lodging, bathing and other conveniences available at this places. Only few facilities are there that too provided by public itself. Pilgrims have to stay at Baltal for 4-5 days but Jammu-Kashmir police only gives assurances for taking action. On the way to journey on one hand there is deep gorge and on the other hand there are high mountains and the way is only 2 feet wide, on which even two persons can hardly walk together. No facility is provided on this way, which is full of heavy stones. Due to market and shops from Cave, 2 Km. way is only five feet wide and pilgrims have to go through it. The biggest problem is of lack of toilet facilities. Due to this all men and women have to relieve themselves in the open, which not only pollutes the environment but hurts the religious sentiments. Every year 50-60 pilgrims die due to the lack of public conveniences on such an important pilgrimage.

I would like to suggest the way broad and beautiful road is constructed amidst mountains for reaching Vaishno Devi. Similarly roads for Amarnath journey be constructed. The facilities at airport, railway stations from T.R.C. should be increased. Efforts should be made to provide proper facilities of toilets and all the health services to pilgrims.

**(vi) Need to start the construction of new rail line between Hoshiarpur and Una**

[English]

\*SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY (Hoshiarpur): During the Railway Budget 2009, Railway Minister accepted my proposal/demand for the new rail line from Hoshiarpur to Una in Himachal Pradesh and new line survey from Hoshiarpur to Tanda. But two years have

\*Speech was laid on the Table.



[Shrimati Santosh Chowdhary]

passed, nothing has been done. No doubt, the survey for laying rail track between Hoshiarpur and Una railway station has already been conducted by the Railway authorities. Considering that Hoshiarpur is a backward district in Punjab and also that survey work has been completed, steps should be taken to complete the work between Hoshiarpur and Una.

I urge the Hon. Minister that Hoshiarpur-Una track must be given priority in the Railway Budget preface and proposed budget of Rs. 480 crores may be released forthwith.

**(vii) Need to declare 'Indira Park' at Bhubaneswar, Odisha as a National Park**

\*SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN (Sambalpur): Shrimati Indira Gandhi is one of the great leaders of free India who had given her last speech on 30th October, 1984 at Bhubaneswar, in the State of Odisha at Indira Park that "I may be alive tomorrow or not but every drop of my blood will strengthen the Unity, Peace and Brotherhood of the Country" the day before her death. So, I request the Central Government to declare this Indira Park as a National Park.

**(viii) Need to set up a Central University in Bihar**

[Translation]

\*SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH (Purvi Champaran): Hon'ble Speaker, I want to draw kind attention of Government through you towards Bihar. Sanction for Central University for Bihar was accorded for which Bihar Government identified the land and gave information to Union Government about it. The officials of Union Government also saw the above-mentioned land. But till now Union Government has not taken any steps for the construction of Central University in Bihar. From time to time I have drawn attention of the Union Minister of Human

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Resource Development towards it, but till now, no action has been taken for the construction of Central University. Bihar Government has identified Motihari as a place for establishing Central University and has sent the proposal to the Union Government.

So, I would urge upon the Union Minister of Human Resource Development to take steps for the construction of Central University in Bihar keeping in view the demand of public of Bihar immediately.

**(ix) Need to give necessary clearance for setting up a new ESIC Medical College at Naroda, Ahmedabad, Gujarat**

[English]

\*DR. KIRIT PREMJI BHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Director General, Employees State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi submitted a proposal to the State Government to issue a NOC/Essentiality Certificate for the purpose of establishing a new ESIC Medical College in ESI Hospital, Naroda, Ahmedabad. In this connection, the site of the proposed Medical college was also inspected by the Health Department. The Health and Family Welfare Department, Government of Gujarat requested the ESI Corporation to expedite the process of starting new medical college. This matter is pending for two and half years. Therefore, it is necessary for the Central Government to take necessary action in consultation with the State Government authorities on war footing basis.

**(x) Need to permit night landing of civil aircrafts at Silchar Airport, Assam**

\*SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA (Silchar): I want to bring to the notice of the Government a very important matter regarding night operation of civil flights at Silchar Airport in the State of Assam for immediate redressal.

The Airport Authority of India has completed installation of all ground lighting facilities and all such lighting

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

facilities are in use after completion of installation in May-June, 2008 in Silchar Airport, Assam. Indian Air Force is using all these ground facilities during night for operation of their aircrafts. The ground lighting system at Silchar airport includes: Runway Lights, Taxing Lights, Apron Lights and Approach Lighting Systems for both the runways. Instrument Landing System has been provided at Silchar Airport which was commissioned in the mid 2010 that helps aircrafts to land in poor visibility and bad weather. Moreover, the Runway length has been extended by AAI to 2285 mts. (7500 ft.)

At Silchar Airport, IAF being the Aerodrome operator and Air Traffic Services/Airport Safety Services provider, is responsible to permit night operations to civil flights.

The Airport Authority of India, Silchar took up the matter with the Air Force Authority to allow night landing of civil flights. But, the matter is still pending with the Air Force Authority causing extreme difficulties to the passengers flying in this route.

I demand that the night landing of civil flights be started immediately at the Silchar Airport.

**(xi) Need to address the problem being faced by taxpayers in e-filing of income tax returns due to shortcomings in the present software**

\*SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK (North Goa): Till assessment year 2008-09, when the Income Tax Returns were filed manually, Goan Assesseees were able to divide their incomes, excluding salary, equally between spouses under section 5A of the Income Tax Act, 1961. With the introduction of e-filing of Returns, the present software does not compute Income Division as well as TDS/TCS division as per Section 5A.

A representation detailing the hardships faced by Goan Assesseees and suggesting solutions to these issues was given to the Chairman, CBDT. I wish to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the difficulties

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

faced by more than one lakh Goan Assesseees and issue instructions to the CBDT to consider the solutions to their difficulties. The representation suggests changes in the software to enable the spouses to automatic credit in the TDs challan and Returns. Providing PAN of the spouse will take care of automatic and equal apportionment of Non-salary income among the spouses. It is further submitted that necessary modifications in procedures, Rules and Returns may reduce a lot of litigation and paperwork and hardships to assessees and will ensure compliance of law.

**(xii) Need to provide a drainage system in Shahjahanpur Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR (Shahjahanpur): In my constituency Shahjahanpur, people have to face different types of problems due to lack of complete and proper system of drainage. The temporary arrangements made by people for drainage water are not of any use now. Due to the pressure of increasing population drainage is not proper thereby causing pits and pools like situation. Besides water borne diseases has made situation worse. Health is deteriorating day by day.

I urge upon the Central Government to chalk out a proper scheme and implement it under central scheme for drainage of water in my constituency Shahjahanpur.

**(xiii) Need to set up paddy procurement centres of FCI in Bihar particularly in Aurangabad Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar**

\*SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH (Aurangabad): This year the crop of paddy in my Parliamentary Constituency Aurangabad and whole of the paddy growing area of Bihar is very good due to good rainfall. Though it was a drought like situation for last two-three years, this year the kharif crops (paddy) has been quite adequate because almost

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Sushil Kumar Singh]

all those areas have got a good yield though it was not expected so there.

After drought in the several years, this year farmers expect good earning due to good crop. But this is possible only when their cent percent paddy produce is purchased by Government agencies at Minimum support price declared by the Government. If this is done only then the loss of last years will be recovered and farmers will be able to pay different kinds of Government and non-Government debts.

Therefore, it is my request to the Government that considering the condition of farmers they should take measures in their interest and open paddy procurement centres of Food Corporation of India in each zonal headquarter of the district and main market centres in my Parliamentary Constituency Aurangabad (Bihar) and Gaya and other adjoining districts Rohtas, Bhojpur, Kaimur, Buxar, Arwal, Jahanabad etc so that farmers can get some relief.

**(xiv) Need to provide adequate care, treatment and financial help to patients suffering from Lysosomal storage disease in the country**

\*SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR (Maval): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards a major disease. Lysosomal storage disease is a group of around 45 genetic diseases. Lysosands may also be called wastebin of the body and it affects one person in 5000 living beings. Only six disorders are cureable at present and there is a 50 per cent changes of this disease in conceiving. There are a lot of families where more than one child is affected by it. They feel more upset knowing that due to lack of treatment on time lack of precautionary facilities in the country this can affect other children. The children affected by this disease look normal at the time of birth and after and half year to two years related

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

symptoms start showing in them and after treatment on time a lot of patients get normal. But the irony is in most of the states of the country testing facilities for this kind of diseases is not available, due to which early and effective diagnosis of this kind of disease is not possible. At present six type of replacement therapies are available to treat L.S.D and this facility is available at a pharmaceutical company of Gurgaon. The therapy for this kind of patient is very costly. The Government needs to provide this treatment to such patients at affordable cost. The Government should make a corpus fund through which every year patients should be provided aid and an Advisory board should be set up which should provide treatment and other aid to the patients on priority basis. It is the duty of the Government to provide duty free medicines and in each State of the country diagnostic centres should be set up and supportive care should be provided for it.

Due to lack of this facility in most of the states at present, testing samples are sent to other cities and abroad, because of which patients have to suffer a lot and there's also risk of disease's growing. The Government must chalkout a procedure so that this disease can be diagnosed at the initial stage and the patient can be cured it.

**(xv) Need to construct a new four-lane Bridge on river Sone at Koelwar in Buxar Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar**

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): In Bihar state, Buxar-Arrah-Patna is National Highway in which Mohaia-Arrah Highway connects in Arrah. The whole of western part of Bihar State gets connected to the capital Patna through Arrah-Patna Highway only. On this way route in Koelwar an old rail cum road bridge is constructed on river Sone, which is not only very old but is one way also the route is one way only, traffic from both the sides moves turn by turn and due to difference of half an hour turn of each it creates many kilometers of very, long traffic jam

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

and due to this reason it becomes very difficult for the people of the area to reach Patna on time. People of Buxar, Kaimoor, Rohtas and Bhojpur districts have been facing difficulties for years. Not only this creates hurdles in administrative work but also for business sick and students also face lot of difficulties due to this.

The existing two lane National Highway of Buxar-Arrah-Patna and Mohania-Arrah is being converted in four lane. In such a situation problem of and fro will become more complex, so, constructing a new four-lane bridge on river Sone is needed. Therefore, I urge upon the Union Government to construct a bridge for the smooth convenience of transportation in Koelwar early.

**(xvi) Need to take steps to restart the rail line between Kolkata and Gitaldha (Bangladesh)**

[English]

\*SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY (Cooch Behar): I want to draw your kind attention to the fact that my Constituency, Cooch Behar, West Bengal is situated all along Bangladesh Border. Bangladesh is our neighbouring country and also we have a very cordial relation with this country. Now to make this relationship more strong and constructive and also to take some new initiative, our Hon. Prime Minister alongwith some Chief Ministers and other dignitaries had visited Dhaka in September 2011. I want to mention here that there is a Rail Line between Gitaldha to Kolkata which passes through Bangladesh and upto 1965 this rail was in use and thereafter it was stopped. Through this rail line, the people of North Bengal can reach the capital city of West Bengal, Kolkata, within 8 to 9 hrs. whereas at present they have to travel more than 16 hours i.e. double the time. Till date, this Rail Line is there. So, I request the Hon. Minister of Railways to take up this matter with the Bangladesh Government and to restart the Rail Line between Gitaldha to Kolkata at the earliest and oblige.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

**(xvii) Need to augment train services in Chidambaram Parliamentary Constituency and provide better connectivity to the area with surrounding cities**

\*SHRI THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN (Chidambaram): The following are the details about the Railways in our area. After the gauge conversion long distance trains such as (1) Chennai-Tiruchendur (2) Chennai-Remeshwaram (3) Bhuvaneswar-Rameswaram and (4) Varanasi-Rameswaram do not stop at Tirupapuliur Station. Since Tirupapuliur is the district capital of Cuddalore the people suffer a lot of hardship. So, I request that the above mentioned trains may be given stoppage at Tirupapuliur.

Earlier, four pairs of trains were operating between Villupuram and Mayiladuthura junctions. Now two pairs were cancelled. The students who are studying in Annamalai University, Chidambaram are suffering. So, I request you to take immediate action to operate two more pairs of trains between Villupuram and Mayiladuthuraj junctions and upgrade the Chidambaram Railway Station immediately.

Earlier, a fast passenger train was operating between Nagore and Bangalore via Tirupapuliur which helped farmers and agricultural labourers. Now, it has been cancelled. I request to resume the above train with immediate effect.

Earlier, a train was operating between Tirupapuliur and Salem, now it is restricted to Vridhachalam and Salem. I request you to take immediate action to resume the same between Tirupapuliur and Salem.

Earlier, two passenger trains were operating between Tirupapuliur and Vridhachalam. Now, these trains have been cancelled. I request to resume these two trains to help the passengers of Cuddalore district. Gururoyur Express and Kanyakumari Express to be stopped in lehangadu station near Trichy. The doubling of railway line between Madurai and Kanyakumari is needed. A new Railway Terminal to be created at Rayapuram in Chennai,

[Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan]

in which the first train operated by Southern Railway in 1856.

Due to hike in the bus fares in Tamil Nadu, the poor people prefer trains. Day-time passenger and express trains between Trichirappalli and Chennai via Chidambaram should be introduced for the benefit of passengers. The Railway department has conducted a survey for the new route between Chennai and Cuddalore via Podicherry, Mahabalipuram. A feasibility report was also prepared. The

people are still waiting for the announcement. I request the authorities to expedite measures for the early announcement of the new route.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

**17.47 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the  
Clock on Thursday, December 15, 2011/  
Agrahayana 24, 1933 (Saka)*

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