

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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Fourteenth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 7, 2013/Sravana 16, 1935 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM SEYCHELLES

[English]

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

On behalf of the Hon. Members of the House and on my own behalf, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Mr. Andre Pool, Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly of Seychelles and members of the Parliamentary Delegation from Seychelles who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

They arrived in India on Sunday, 4th August, 2013. They are now seated in the Special Box.

Hon. Members, India-Seychelles relations are characterized by close friendship and mutual understanding. I am sure that this visit will further contribute in strengthening the bonds between our two countries which share similar values.

We wish the Parliamentary Delegation from Seychelles a pleasant and a successful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Parliament, the Government and the friendly people of Seychelles.

11.02 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCES

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House about the sad demise of two of our former

colleagues Sarvashri P. Subbiah Ambalam and Amar Roypradhan.

Shri P. Subbiah Ambalam was a Member of the Second Lok Sabha from 1957 to 1962 representing the Ramanathapuram Parliamentary Constituency of the erstwhile State of Madras.

A lawyer by profession, Shri Ambalam worked for the uplift of backward classes.

Shri P. Subbiah Ambalam passed away on 21st June, 2013 in Sivaganga, Tamil Nadu at the age of 92.

Shri Amar Roypradhan was a Member of the Lok Sabha for eight consecutive terms from 1977 to 2004 representing the Coochbehar Parliamentary Constituency of West Bengal.

He was also a Member of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly for three terms.

An able Parliamentarian, Shri Pradhan served as Chairman, Select Committee on the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order Amendment Bill, 1996 and as member of several parliamentary and consultative committees.

Shri Amar Roypradhan passed away on 3rd July, 2013 in Jalpaiguri, West Bengal at the age of 82.

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

Hon. Members, as you are aware ten persons are reported to have been killed and several others injured when a bus fell into a deep gorge at Nagori near Shimla in Himachal Pradesh on 6th August, 2013.

The House expresses its profound sorrow on this tragic incident which has brought pain and suffering to the bereaved families and injured.

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

11.04 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, I have given notice for suspension of Question Hour. ... (Interruptions)

11.05 hrs.

At this stage, Shri M. Anandan, Shri P. Lingam, Shri M. Venugopala Reddy, Dr. Ram Chandra Dome and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

11.06 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBER

Re: Ambush by Pakistan Army close to the line of control in punchh sector of Jammu and Kashmir

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, the Leader of the Opposition. Let the Leader of the Opposition speak. But please be very brief.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Hon. Madam Speaker, with your permission I would like to draw the attention of this House towards a very serious issue. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

I am speaking for the jawans of Indian Army ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

Hon. Speaker, you know that yesterday we had demanded a statement from the Hon. Defence Minister regarding the martyrdom of five Indian Soldiers. ... (Interruptions) Hon. Minister came to the House at 3pm and made a statement. ... (Interruptions) But we received information late in the evening that a press release was already issued by the Ministry of Defence during the day. ... (Interruptions) It is sad that the statement made by the Defence Minister changed the facts of this release so much that it also changed the nature of that incident. ... (Interruptions) All of them who were held responsible for that incident have been exonerated. ... (Interruptions) I have both the copies. ... (Interruptions) I want to read every sentence from both these copies. ... (Interruptions) The release issued by the Ministry of Defence during the day said that. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

"The ambush was carried out by approximately 20 heavily armed terrorists along with soldiers of Pak Army." ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

but the Defence Minister gave the Statement that

[English]

"The ambush was carried out by approximately 20 heavily armed terrorists along with persons dressed in Pakistan Army uniforms." ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

The comment made by the Ministry of Defence reads that ... (Interruptions)

[English]

"This action is a likely consequence of frustrations of the terrorists' tanzeems and Pak Army."

[Translation]

This entire line was omitted from the statement made

by the Hon. Defence Minister. ...(*Interruptions*) It means that the Ministry of Defence had accused the Pakistani Army for this incident. ...(*Interruptions*) But the Hon. Defence Minister gave the Pakistani Army clean chit and they were totally exonerated. ...(*Interruptions*) They were acquitted. ...(*Interruptions*) therefore, I would like to say that an immensely serious issue has arisen in the House. I want your protection. ...(*Interruptions*) Please instruct the Hon. Defence Minister to come here. ...(*Interruptions*) He must accept the truth and apologise to the entire nation. ...(*Interruptions*) The Pakistani Army is responsible for this and the Government should accept it. ...(*Interruptions*) The Hon. Defence Minister is not here, but the Hon. Prime Minister is here. ...(*Interruptions*) This is a co-incidence. ...(*Interruptions*) He should stand-up and say that Pakistan Army is responsible for this. ...(*Interruptions*) who are we to acquit them? ...(*Interruptions*) The Hon. Ministry of Defence has confirmed that the people accompanied by the terrorists belonged to Pakistan Army.... (*Interruptions*) But the Government is saying that they were some people dressed in Pakistan Army uniform. ...(*Interruptions*) Please tell the Hon. Prime Minister to respond to this. ...(*Interruptions*) You give instruction. Hon. Prime Minister, please respond. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): I will inform the Defence Minister about the concerns expressed by the hon. Members. ...(*Interruptions*) I do not know whether it is false or true. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Question Hour.

Q. No.41. Shri Harishchandra Chavan.

...(*Interruptions*)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Quality of food under MDMS

*41. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI P. KUMAR:

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

(a) whether a number of children died/fell ill due to intake of poor quality of mid day meal in different parts of the country recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of cases of death and illness of children reported during the last one year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the incidents were got investigated and if so, the outcome thereof, incident-wise along with the number of persons/officials found guilty and punished;

(d) whether the Government has constituted a committee to review the guidelines on Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS); and

(e) if so, the details thereof including the steps taken or being taken by the Government to check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (c) During the last one year, 12 complaints of poor quality of mid day meals have been received in this Ministry. After receiving the complaints from stakeholders, these complaints were referred to the concerned State Governments for taking corrective measures under intimation to this Ministry. The case-wise position is given in the enclosed Statement. The action taken include a warning to the concerned NGO and officers responsible, the initiation of departmental proceedings against the Principal / Headmaster, the suspension of erring officials

and the registration of criminal cases against responsible persons for their negligence.

The tragic incident of 23 deaths occurred in Navsrijit Govt. Primary School, Gandaman, Block Masrakh, District Saran on 16th July, 2013. Out of 79 children, 55 children had availed of the MDM; 46 children and 1 cook were affected after taking the meals. 23 children died in the incident.

The Government deputed an Additional Secretary of the Department on the 17th July, 2013 for an onsite investigation. He visited all the bereaved families and submitted a detailed report to the Government. Based on which a letter was issued to the State Government of Bihar. The State Government has filed an FIR under Sections 302, 307, 328 and 120(B) of IPC against the Head teacher and others. The Head teacher has been arrested and placed under suspension. Departmental proceedings have been initiated against her. The services of the Block Resource Person for MDMS terminated. The State Government has issued detailed instructions to the teachers, to taste the mid day meal before serving it to the children. They have also initiated a massive programme for completion of the incomplete kitchen-cum-stores.

(d) and (e) The Central Government has already setup a Committee for revision of the MDM Guidelines. The draft Guidelines are ready and have been circulated to the eminent experts from various disciplines viz. Food Safety; Social Audit, Fuel Efficiency, and Capacity Building to seek their valuable inputs. The draft guidelines have also been shared with all States / UTs during Education Secretaries meeting held on 25th June, 2013 with a request to furnish their comments.

After the unfortunate incident of Bihar, the Central Government has issued detailed guidelines on 22nd July, 2013 to ensure quality, safety and hygiene under Mid Day Meal Scheme to all the States / UTs with a request to take prompt action on following points:

- (i) Setting up of an effective Management Structure for MDM at various levels.
- (ii) Mandatory tasting of the meal by at least one teacher before it is served to the children.
- (iii) Safe storage and supply of ingredients to schools.
- (iv) Capacity building of stakeholders.
- (v) Procurement of pulses and ingredients of branded and Agmark quality and supply to schools on the lines of Maharashtra.
- (vi) Awareness about entitlements under Mid Day Meal Scheme.
- (vii) Convening of District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee meeting under the Chairmanship of senior most Member of Parliament from the district.
- (viii) Social Audit of the Scheme. A pilot in this regard had already been carried out in Bihar.
- (ix) Testing of food samples by FSSAI / CSIR / NABL accredited lab.
- (x) Prompt action on the reports of the Monitoring Institutes, Joint Review Mission etc.
- (xi) Contingency Medical Plans.

Secretary, School Education & Literacy, reviewed the situation through Video conference with all the State Education Secretaries and urged them to strengthen MDMS and call a meeting of District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee immediately.

The Union Human Resource Minister organized a National level Consultation with experts in nutrition and mid day meal for taking the views of the stakeholders on 31st July, 2013. This was followed by Convergence meeting by the Planning Commission between MHFW and MHRD and other stakeholders on 2nd August, 2013.

Statement*State-wise details of the incidents occurred during last one year*

Sl. No.	State	Details of the School	Details of the Incident	No. of deaths	No. of children hospitalized	Action Taken	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	West Bengal	News report of 04.07.2012	Harobhanga Vidyasagar Vidyamandir, Jharkhali, South 24 Parganas	Class VIII student killed for protesting against poor quality mid-day meal in West Bengal	1	Nil	This is case of supply of substandard quality of food in the school hostel. Detailed investigation has been conducted at district level. FIR has been lodged against 8 persons of the school and matter is under investigation. District level Enquiry Committee concluded that allegation that the protest against poor quality of Mid-Day Meal being the cause of death is not correct.
2	NCT of Delhi	News report of 07.09.2012	Govt. Co-Ed Sr. Sec. School, Nehru Nagar, Delhi	Students fall ill after taking Mid day meal.	Nil	12	A written complaint registered with SHO, Police Station, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi by the Head of School. Food samples were sent to Sriram Institute for industrial Research Centre for testing of food. Food sample was also taken by police on 06.09.2012 for further investigation. An enquiry committee has been also constituted of under the chairmanship of DDE (South

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						West-B). Show cause notice to M/s Ekta Shakti Foundation, (MDM supplier) by DDE(South) on 06.09.2012.
3	Uttar Pradesh Press report of 23.11.2012	Nagla Bari Primary School, District -Firozabad	Nil	5	The Teacher in charge did not taste mid day meal. Departmental action has been initiated against the teacher. 5 Children fell sick. Block Education Officer, Firozabad in his Report stated that the incident was caused by some mischievous elements.
4	Bihar Hindustan Times, of 15.12.2012	Middle School, Tilikai, Jehanabad	"100students fall ill after meal"	Nil	52	State Government has informed that Bihar State, MDMS Committee investigated the matter and found that two cooks and MDM In-charge force the children to consume the meal. The committee has recommended the transfer of two teachers and an appropriate action against the two cooks.
5	Bihar 16.07.2013	Nav Srijit Govt. Primary School Gandaman Masrakh, District Saran	23 Students died after taking Mid-Day Meal	23 children + one cook	46	The Enquiry Committee set up by the State Government under the Divisional Commissioner and Deputy Inspector General of Police of District Saran. found that the guidelines laid down by the

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Government of Bihar for preparation of Mid Day Meal were grossly violated and agmark edible oil and other standard material were not used and food was not tasted by the Head Mistress before distributing the cooked meal to the children and hence amounted to criminal negligence on her part. Case was lodged in Mashrakh Police Station against the Head Teacher of the School and others under Sections 302, 307, 328 and 120(B) of Indian Penal Code. She was also placed under suspension and departmental action was initiated against her. Tests report showed that the food was contaminated with organo phosphates. Contamination was substantial so as to cause death. On 25-07-2013, the Head Mistress was arrested and was placed under judicial custody. The services of Block Resource Person have been terminated. Keeping in view the seriousness of the matter, an eight Member Special

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Investigation Team headed by Superintendent of Police, Chhapra has been constituted for a detailed enquiry.
6	Bihar 17.07.2013	Utkramit Madhya Vidyalaya, Nurchak Navtoli, Prakhand-Bisfi, Madhubani	Tail of lizard found in the Mid Day Meal	Nil	7	7 children were admitted at Primary Health Center, Bisfi after they complained about lizard in MDM. According to the Medical Officer all children found well and there were no symptoms of any poison. According to them the complaint of lizard in MDM is false.
7	Tamil nadu 19.07.2013	NLC Girls Higher Secondary School,Cuddalore,Tamilnadu,	Students fall ill after consuming MDM	Nil	12	158 students taken to the NLC Township Hospital for examination a matter of caution; retained for observation discharged same evening. 12 students were admitted and administered medicines and they were discharged on 20th and 21st July, 2013.The doctors at the NLC township hospital suspect stomach infection Samples of the food including eggs taken for further analysis Samples were found to be free of pathogens.The MDM

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	Rajasthan 04.07.2013	Centralized kitchen of Nandi Foundation at Kishangadh, Rajasthan	Snake in centralized kitchen of Nandi Foundation	Nil	Nil	organizer and cook of the center has been placed under suspension. During the inspection of kitchen on 04.07.2013 when media was also present, a little snake was found in godown which was immediately thrown out. There was no damage to the foodgrains. Manager of the godown was instructed to remove waste materials and empty bags lying outside the godown. He was also instructed to keep the kitchen and go down neat and clean and stack the foodgrains bags properly so that such incident may not happen in future.
9	Bihar 31.07.2013	Utkramit Madhya Vidyalaya, Jhajha (Jamui)	Children fall ill after eating Mid Day Meal	Nil	68	District Magistrate, Jamui visited the school on 31.07.2013 to investigate the complaint. During the inspection out of 191 students enrolled in the school, 164 were present. 115 had eaten the mid day meal. After eating the meal 68 students were admitted to the hospital for stomach ache. Doctor did not find any toxic element in the

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

admitted students. All the students were found fit and healthy by the doctor. However the sample of mid day meal was taken and sent for testing. Food was supplied by the NGO Dayawati Educational Charitable Society. This NGO supplies the food to nearly 50 schools but the complaint was received from the school under reference only. An FIR has been registered and investigation is on. At present condition of all the students is normal and they have been discharged from the hospital in the presence of their parents.

10 Bihar 31.07.2013 Primary School, Chamandi, Arwal Food poisoning Nil 22 On receipt of complaint of stomach ache and giddiness after eating mid day meal, 7-8 children were brought to the Primary Health Center, Kurtha.

During the investigation all the children were found fully alert; doctors administered the required medication. The sample of the food from primary school, Chamandi,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					was taken for investigation. Principal informed that he himself and the cook tasted the food before serving it to the children. Total 195 children were present for mid day meal. Few children refused the MDM due to smell of kerosene oil in the food. After complaint the food was immediately thrown out. FIR for food poisoning has been registered by the Programme Co-ordinator, MDM, Kurtha on 31.07.2013. Police officials and forensic team also reached the spot and took samples for examination; their report is awaited.	
11	Odisha 19.07.2013	Tailasahi primary school sadar block Dhenkanal	During the time of serving of MDM a scorpion was detected by a student in his curry.	Nil	3	Immediately all the students were stopped from eating MDM. But some students had taken the food and 3 students started vomiting and apprehending food poisoning the headmistress and SMC President took all the 39 students present to the District HQ Hospital. All the students were checked by the doctor and it was found that 36 students were OK.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						3 children who had started vomiting were given treatment and discharged thereafter after they were found completely alright by the doctor.
						Show Cause Notice was issued to the Headmistress of the school with instruction to convene the SMC meeting and take action against the Cook-cum-Helper as per the Guideline.
12	Rajasthan 31.07.2013	Rajkiya Uchch Vidyalaya, Mali Mohalla Baneda, Bhihwada.	Students detected some parts of lizard in their food and they informed their teacher but MDM in charge ignored their complaint.	Nil	78	Due to sudden illness of some children they were taken to Community Health Centre, Baneda. Out of 247 enrolled in school, 78 students were admitted and given medical treatment at Community Health Centre, Baneda. All the student admitted are well. Headmaster and MDM incharge have been suspended. Three cooks working in the school were also removed from work. A Committee has been constituted for investigation into the matter.

Reduction in Poverty

*42. SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the latest National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) data, poverty in the country has reduced from 37.2% in 2004-05 to 21.9% in 2011-12;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including the criteria used to determine poverty in the country;

(c) whether the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Report 2013 has also brought out the data regarding poverty reduction in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the targets set under MDG?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission estimates the extent of poverty from the Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation based on poverty lines determined by an Expert Committee. The NSSO surveys are normally conducted on quinquennial basis. However, because the last quinquennial survey in 2009-10 occurred in a drought year, it was decided to conduct a Large Sample Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure in 2011-12. Although the Tendulkar poverty line is currently under review by an Expert Group chaired by Dr. C. Rangarajan, it was felt that since the data for 2009-10 were reported in the 12th Plan based on the Tendulkar poverty line, the same methodology should be used for the 2011-12 data to give a comparable estimate for 2011-12, which is last year of the 11th Plan period. The poverty lines and poverty ratios for 2011-12 have been computed following the extant Tendulkar methodology based on Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure and these have been released through a Press Note issued on 22nd July 2013. According to this Press Note, the poverty ratio in the country has come down from 37.2% in 2004-05 to 21.9% in 2011-12. The State/UT-wise details

of poverty ratio in 2004-05 and 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) As per the Millennium Development Goals Report 2013 (UNDP), the poverty rate in India fell from 49 per cent in 1994 to 42 per cent in 2005 and to 33 per cent in 2010. Further, the report states that if the current pace continues, India will meet the poverty reduction target by 2015.

(e) Government has initiated various measures to improve the quality of life of the people and to reduce poverty in the country through direct intervention by implementing specific poverty reduction and mitigation programmes such as: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM), Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), etc. All other policy initiatives of the government which have led to higher GDP growth in the country have individually and collectively contributed to raising the living standards of people over time and to the decline of absolute poverty. This is reflected in the decline in the poverty ratio by 2.2 percentage points per year during the seven years from 2004-05 to 2011-12 as compared to only 0.7 percentage points per year during the eleven years 1993-94 to 2004-05.

Statement

Percentage of Population below poverty line by States/UTs (Tendulkar Methodology)

Sl. No.	States	2004-05	2011-12
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	29.6	9.2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	31.4	34.7
3	Assam	34.4	32.0
4	Bihar	54.4	33.7

1	2	3	4
5	Chhattisgarh	49.4	39.9
6	Delhi	13.0	9.9
7	Goa	24.9	5.1
8	Gujarat	31.6	16.6
9	Haryana	24.1	11.2
10	Himachal Pradesh	22.9	8.1
11	Jammu and Kashmir	13.1	10.3
12	Jharkhand	45.3	37.0
13	Karnataka	33.3	20.9
14	Kerala	19.6	7.1
15	Madhya Pradesh	48.6	31.6
16	Maharashtra	38.2	17.4
17	Manipur	37.9	36.9
18	Meghalaya	16.1	11.9
19	Mizoram	15.4	20.4
20	Nagaland	8.8	18.9
21	Odisha	57.2	32.6
22	Punjab	20.9	8.3
23	Rajasthan	34.4	14.7
24	Sikkim	30.9	8.2
25	Tamil Nadu	29.4	11.3
26	Tripura	40.0	14.0
27	Uttarakhand	32.7	11.3
28	Uttar Pradesh	40.9	29.4
29	West Bengal	34.2	20.0
30	Puducherry	14.2	9.7
31	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.0	1.0
32	Chandigarh	11.6	21.8
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	49.3	39.3

1	2	3	4
34	Daman and Diu	8.8	9.9
35	Lakshadweep	6.4	2.8
All India		37.2	21.9

Harassment of Indians at Airports

*43. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of incidents of harassment of Indians at airports of several countries including the United States of America;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken up such cases with the respective countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the respective countries thereto; and

(e) the measures taken or being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (e) Some instances of secondary frisking/enhanced security checks/secondary inspections of Indians, in some countries like the United States of America, Canada, United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy, Poland, Turkey, Malaysia and Mozambique, have been brought to the attention of the Government. A list of some recent such instances is enclosed as Statement. These cases of secondary frisking/enhanced security checks/secondary inspections are normally presented to us as necessitated by security requirements. The Government has lodged strong protest with the respective governments on each such occasion. The Government has conveyed that while it respects the rights of each country to institute necessary security procedures at their airports, internationally recognized diplomatic courtesies and privileges as also religious and cultural sensitivities must be respected. In several instances, respective governments have shown sensitivity about the inconvenience caused to Indian travellers because of these enhanced security checks.

Statement

Frisking of Indians at Airports

Name & designation of the dignitaries	Date and place of incident (airport)	Facts	Action taken by Embassy/Consulate	Response of the respective government
1	2	3	4	5
United States of America				
Shri George Fenandes, Defence Minister	Dulles airport, Washington DC 16 January, 2002	Search by hand-held metal detector	The matter was appropriately taken up with the US side	Nil
Shri George Fenandes, Defence Minister	JFK airport, New York 4 July, 2003	Search by hand-held metal detector	The matter was appropriately taken up with the US side	Nil
Shri Jaswant Singh, Leader of Opposition in Rajya Sabha	Chicago airport 23 May 2005	Security screening including removal of shoes	The matter was appropriately taken up with the US side	Nil
Shri R.L.Lahoti, Chief Justice of India	Cincinnati airport 23 May 2005	Security screening	The matter was appropriately taken up with the US side	Nil
13-member Indian Parliamentary delegation	Washington airport 2 June, 2005	Security screening	The matter was appropriately taken up with the US side	Nil
Dr.A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, former President of India	Newark airport, 21 April, 2009	Physical search by the security personnel and removal of coat, shoes.	The matter was appropriately taken up with the US side	Nil
Mr.Praful Patel, former MOS, Civil Aviation	John F.Kennedy airport, NY - 6 November 2009	Was not allowed to cross immigration counter on arrival for about 10 minutes and was subjected to secondary inspection and intrusive checking of tickets/ passport.	CGI took up the matter with Customs and Border Protection (CBP) office in New York	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
Mrs. Meera Shankar, former Ambassador	Chicago O'Hare airport - 20 September 2010	Was subjected to manual full body scan and manual frisking by Transport Security Authority(TSA) agent on the ground that she was wearing a long dress.	Matter taken up with Department of State to prevent such incidents in future	Department of State promised to follow up with Transportation Security Administration.
Mr.Pratul Patel, former MOS Civil Aviation	Chicago O'Hare airport 26 September, 2010	Briefly questioned by Immigration authorities on arrival in a private room. The minister had previous such experience.	Mission took up the matter with Department of State and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to ensure prevention of such occurrences in future	Department of State confirmed rectification of records and assured that the dignitary would not face similar problems any more. Letter of Regret also received from Department of State.
Mr.Hardeep Singh Puri, India's Perma- nent Representative of the US	Austin Airport, Texas - 13 November 2010	Held up for half an hour for additional security checks by security attendant who also intended to turban pat him. On protest by Shri Puri, was allowed to proceed after self turban pat	CG Houston took up the matter with Department of State office in Houston	Nil
Mrs. Meera Shankar, former Ambassador	Jackson - Evers International airport -Mississippi 4 December 2010	Subjected to enhanced security check.	Matter taken up with Department of State	Reply received from Department of State.
Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, former President of India	John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York-29 September 2011	US TSA officer requested for Dr. Kalam's jacket and shoes, after he had boarded the aircraft, and subjected these items to	Matter was taken up by the Ministry with the US Embassy in New Delhi. Mission in Washington also raised it with the Department of State.	US TSA Administration wrote to Dr. Kalam to apologize for the incident

1	2	3	4	5
Mr. Shahrukh Khan, Film actor	White Plains airport, near New York - 12 April, 2012	secondary inspection. Held up by the US Customs and Border Protection(CBP) of State and subjected to secondary inspection	Matter taken up with Department of State	Reply awaited
Mr. Mohammad Azam Khan, Minister, Urban Development & Parliament Affairs, UP government	Logan International Airport, Boston on 24 April, 2013.	Held up by the US Customs and Border Protection(CBP) of State. and subjected to secondary inspection	Matter taken up with Department of State.	Reply awaited
Mr.Pratul Patel, Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	O'Hare Airport, Chicago on 20th June, 2013	Exclusive examination of 3 baggage by 2CBP officials at the airport	Matter taken up with Department of State.	Reply received from Homeland Security.
Canada				
Ms Rituparna Sengupta,	Toronto Airport	Prevented from entering Canada at the airport	Matter was taken up with local immigration offices, DFAIT and CBSA	Allowed to enter Canada. The details of the case have been sought from the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development, and are awaited.
United Kingdom				
A few cases of frisking of Turbans	UK airports	Frisking of, turbans of Sikh travelers	Government has been taking up instances of secondary security checks of Indian nationals at the airport with the UK authorities from time to time. In a recent such incident, Shri Kirti Azad, MP, Lok Sabha was subjected to secondary security checks at the London	

1	2	3	4	5
			<p>Heathrow Airport on 06 July 2013 when he was travelling back to India following a private visit to the UK. Shri Kirti Azad has said that the airport security personnel suspected presence of residue of explosives in his hand baggage and that, despite being a diplomatic passport holder, he was taken to a separate room where, according to him, he was subjected to excessive amounts of security checks.</p> <p>When Shri Kirti Azad strongly protested, the airport security personnel allowed him to go without further security checks. Our High Commission in London is taking up the matter with the UK authorities.</p>	
Germany	Dusseldorf Airport	Intrusive checking	Matter was taken up with the Foreign Office	Response awaited.
France	French airports	Frisking of turbans of Sikh travelers	GOI had given the French side an "Aide Memoire" on the turban issue in July 2009. The matter was also raised by EAM with the Foreign Minister, Alain Juppe during the latter's visit to India in October 2011 and by Foreign Secretary during the India-France FOCs on 28 June 2012. The issue was also	
A few cases of Turban frisking				

1	2	3	4	5
Italy	A few incidents of turban frisking	Frisking of turbans of Sikh travelers	brought to the attention of the French President during his visit to India in February 2013.	Italian Government took needful steps to avoid targeted frisking of Sikh nationals. The then EAM had also written to the Italian Foreign Minister regarding the intrusive security procedures. The latter had responded that he would encourage a wider analysis at the EU level.
	Italian airports		Matter has been raised at different levels with the Italian Government	In the beginning of July 2012 an incident was brought to the Ministry's intervention. Following intervention with the Italian side at the official level, MOS(PK) raised it in her meeting with Director General Home Affairs of the European Commission, Mr. Manservisi on 3 July 2012, when the latter called on her in New Delhi. No recent case has come to notice since then.

1	2	3	4	5
Poland				
Shri Shaminder Puri, a Sikh	Polish airport	Sikh travelers are asked to remove their turbans, and then pass through the x-ray machines	Matter was taken up with the Polish Foreign Office, at the highest level of PM.	Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs assured that they would watch the matter closely for better understanding of the religious beliefs of the Sikh passengers.
Turkey				
A few complaints	Ataturk Airport	Poor treatment by the Turkish authorities at the airport of the travelers who sought visa-on-arrival facility.	Matter was taken up with the Police Commissioner & Head of Immigration Department at the Ataturk Airport.	There have been no formal complaints from Indian nationals on similar grounds since then.
Malaysia				
Two instances involving 12 Indians	Malaysian Airport	Detention in spite of being in possession of valid visas and travel documents	Matter was taken up with the Malaysian Government	Response awaited
Mozambique				
A few cases	Maputo Airport	Extra scrutiny by way of additional documents	Matter was taken up with Mozambican authorities, and also discussed during the Joint Commission meetings in 2009	Mozambican Foreign Office regretted in writing, and assured that necessary measures had been taken to prevent such cases in future. Thereafter the situation at the Maputo airport has improved considerably.

[English]

Uranium Resources

*44. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement of nuclear fuel/uranium for the atomic power plants being run and under construction in the country;

(b) whether India is self-reliant in nuclear fuel/uranium resources;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the details of uranium reserves found in the country during the last three years and the current year; location and State-wise;

(d) the efforts being made to explore new uranium mines in the country, Statewise; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to acquire uranium mines in other countries with a view to ensuring continuous supply of uranium to nuclear reactors 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) The appropriate requirements of nuclear fuel/ uranium for Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors are as given below:

Unit Capacity (MW)	Annual Fuel Requirement at 85% Capacity Factor (tonnes UO ₂)
220	45
540	100
700	125

The appropriate requirements of low enriched uranium for Light Water Reactors are as given below:

Unit Capacity (MW)	Annual Fuel Requirement at 85% Capacity Factor (tonnes low enriched-uranium)
160	6
1000	27

(b) No Madam. The currently known reserves of indigenous uranium in the country are not sufficient in terms of fuel supply to run atomic power stations in the country.

(c) The details of in situ U₃O₈ reserves established by Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit under the Department of Atomic Energy during the last three financial years and current financial year are as given under:

State	U ₃ O ₈ in tones			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (As on May 2013)
Rajasthan	996	55	518	--
Meghalaya	1326	1160	719	--
Andhra Pradesh	20306	6650	9479	4291
Jharkhand	--	3169	4571	--

(d) AMD is engaged for establishing uranium resources in the country. Surveys by AMD includes heliborne geophysical surveys and AMD continues its efforts to locate additional resources of uranium by conducting such surveys in order to locate new uranium reserves in the country.

Major areas which are currently under survey and exploration to augment uranium reserves in India include:

- Tummalapalle-Rachakuntapalle, Kadappa district, Andhra Pradesh
- Koppunuru and adjoining areas, Guntur district, Andhra Pradesh
- Rohil and adjoining areas, Sikar district, Rajasthan

- d. Wahkut and Umthongkut areas of West Khasi Hills district, Meghalaya
 - e. Gogi, Yadgir district, Karnataka
 - f. Singridungri-Banadungri, East Singhbhum district, Jharkhand and
 - g. Bangurdih, Seraikela-Kharsawan district, Jharkhand.
- (e) No specific proposals in this regard are under consideration in the Department.

Development of Human Resources

*45. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any specific plans to take advantage of the demographic profile of the country through comprehensive skill development programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such proposals especially those for imparting quality education have been included in the 12th Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the specific steps taken/being taken by the Government for capacity building in this regard in the country especially in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Government of India has formulated the National Policy on Skill Development in 2009 that gives the broad framework for skill development in the country. Through this Policy, the Government has put in place an institutional structure for skill development. This structure include; the National Skill Development Agency (which subsumes three erstwhile entities, viz., PM's National Council on Skill Development, National Skill Development Coordination Board and the Office of the Adviser to the PM on Skill Development) and the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). NSDA has already been approved by the Government. The functions of NSDA and NSDC are at enclosed Statement-I & II respectively. Skill Development has been undertaken through a number of schemes implemented by different Ministries/Agencies. A key Ministry

in this regard is the Ministry of Human Resource Development that links Skill Development with quality education through its National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF). NVEQF is a nationally integrated education and competency based skill framework that provides multiple pathways both within vocational education and between general and vocational education to link one level of learning to another higher level and enable learners to progress to higher levels from any starting points in the education and/or skill system. It allows cross mobility of students and their absorption in Industry with certain skill gained over a fixed period of time or their seamless integration into higher learning that enable them to acquire formal degree and higher skills so that they perform higher level jobs in industry.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The 12th Five Year Plan envisages quality and relevance of skill development as key to India's global competitiveness as well as improving an individual's access to decent employment. A number of schemes are envisaged for implementing through different Ministries. Among these the Ministry of Labour and Ministry of HRD have significant roles in attempting to integrate Skill Development, Employability and Education. Modular Employable Skills (MES) programme has been initiated by Ministry of Labour and Employment wherein short duration courses are provided to prospective trainees using both government and private infrastructure. 1402 modules covering more than 60 sectors have been developed, 36 Assessing Bodies empanelled for conducting assessment, 6951 vocational Training Providers registered and more than 13.53 lakh persons have been trained/tested. ITIs has been improved through up gradation and creation of centers of Excellence by introducing multi-skilling course. This is done under public-private-partnership in the form of Institute Management Committees with representatives from industries, government and academic organisations who play a major in terms of providing practical training and identification of emerging skill demands in the local industry. In order to improve the outreach of open schooling programme with special focus on skill development particularly in the educationally backward districts of the country, the Rastriya Madhyamik Siksha Abhiyaan(RMSA) aims at strengthening the infrastructure facilities for National Institute of Open Schooling(NIOS) and 16 State Open Schools It also envisages concerted action in several key

areas in order to ensure that skill formation takes place in a demand driven manner including curriculum for skill development to be reoriented on a continuing basis to meet the demands of the employers/industry and align it with the available self-employment opportunities. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has made detailed general and vocational contents in 13 sectors with 57 specializations in close association with the market forces for the NVEQF. As per the 12th Plan an enabling framework is needed that would attract private investment in skill development through Public Private Partnership (PPP). Accordingly, for session 2013-14 the AICTE has accorded approval to 79 Skill Knowledge Providers (SKPs) and 376 Institutions for running the NVEQF programmes under the self-financing mode.

(e) Several measures for capacity building have been undertaken. One of the components of NVEQF is that of developing capacity building programme for teachers and trainers. The scheme of Community Development through Polytechnics (CDTP) aims at providing non formal, short term, employment oriented skill development programmes, through AICTE approved polytechnics, to various sections of the community particularly the rural, unorganized and disadvantaged sections of the society, to enable them to obtain gainful self/ wage employment. 518 polytechnics have been provided financial assistance to implement the scheme till 31.07.2013. Government of India has scheme for setting up 200 community colleges in existing colleges/polytechnics from the academic session 2013. AICTE has scheme for setting up 35 Model Skill Centres one in each in a State/ Union Territory forging hands on training of students under the NVEQF Scheme and also launched a new scheme National Employability Enhance Mission (NEEM) to offer on the job practical training to enhance employability.

Under the scheme of Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education, a pilot on NVEQF was launched in September, 2012 in Haryana across 40 schools in 8 districts covering 4908 students. The districts include Gurgaon, Faridabad, Mewat, Palwal, Jhajjar, Rohtak, Ambala and Yamuna Nagar. The scope of the pilot included NVEQF level 1 to 4 i.e. from Class IX to Class XII in four industry sectors: Information Technology (IT)/information Technology Enabled Services (ITeS), Automotive, Security and Retail. Under the pilot appropriate infrastructure, including

laboratories, tools, equipments, raw materials, were provided to all the schools. Competency based curriculum and courseware for job roles in four industry sectors was developed by Pandit Sunderlal Sharma Central Institute of Vocational Education (PSSCIVE) and Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) in consultation with industry. Induction training in vocational pedagogy and trade specific skills was provided to all the vocational co-coordinators and teachers. Necessary tie up with local industry was made for providing skill training to the students. The State School Education Board, Haryana, has been entrusted with the task of assessment and certification in consultation with industry for the skills offered under the pilot project.

There is also a provision of building capacities within local management committee at the school, including in the rural areas as well as at the district and state institutional level. The scheme provides for 30 days induction training and 7 days in service training of teachers. CBSE also undertook 6 master trainer training workshops for the capacity building of vocational teachers. A component on Skill Training of Rural Youth has been kept under the 12th Plan National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology. Ministry of Agriculture is focussing on skill development programmes under different Schemes in different areas of Agriculture as at enclosed Statement-III.

Ministry of Rural Development has restructures SGSY as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), also known as Aajeevika, on 26th June, 2010. The Special Projects for placement linked Skill Development was accordingly revisited repositioned under Aajeevika in September 2012 as Aajeevika Skill Development Programme (ASDP). The Ministry plans to impart skills to 50 lakh rural BPL youth under ASDP in 12th five year plan. The ASDP seeks to cater to the occupational aspirations of the rural poor with focus on youth, and on communities who have limited access to formal employment avenues including SC/ST, women and Minorities. Skilling the rural poor with focus on outcomes, consumer choice and competition, permitting accumulation of knowledge and skills and ensuring bankability and/or employability of the skills developed through co-created solutions and through forging partnerships between the government at the central and state, with all potential stakeholders forms the basis of the programme. A total of 8,49,838 youths have been trained

and 6,70,814 youths have been given employment under the placement linked skill development projects under SGSY and subsequently the ASDP.

Statement-I

Functions of NSDA

NSDA is an autonomous body which will coordinate and harmonize the skill development efforts of the Government and the private sector to achieve the skilling targets of the 12th Plan and beyond and endeavour to bridge the social, regional, gender and economic divide (i) by ensuring that the skilling needs of the disadvantaged and marginalized groups like SCs, STs, OBCs, minorities, women and differently-abled persons are taken care of through the various skill development programmes and (ii) by taking affirmative action as part of advocacy by the NSDA. The Central Ministries and NSDC will continue to implement schemes in their remit. The NSDA will anchor the National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) and facilitate the setting up of professional certifying bodies in addition to the existing ones.

The NSDA will discharge the following functions:

- Take all possible steps to meet skilling targets as envisaged in the 12th Five Year Plan and beyond;
- Coordinate and harmonize the approach to skill development among various Central Ministries/ Departments, State Governments, the NSDC and the private sector;
- Anchor and operationalize the NSQF to ensure that quality and standards meet sector specific requirements;
- Be the nodal agency for State Skill Development Missions;
- Raise extra-budgetary resources for skill development from various sources such as international agencies, including multi-lateral agencies, and the private sector;
- Evaluate existing skill development schemes with a view to assessing their efficacy and suggest corrective action to make them more effective;
- Create and maintain a national data base related to skill development including development of a

dynamic Labour Market Information System (LMIS);

- Take affirmative action for advocacy;
- Ensure that the skilling needs of the disadvantaged and the marginalized groups like SCs, STs, OBCs, minorities, women and differently abled persons are-taken care of; and
- Discharge any other function as may be assigned to it by the Government of India.

Statement-II

Functions of NSDC

National Skill Development Corporation was set up as part of a national skill development mission to fulfill the growing need in India for skilled manpower across sectors and narrow the existing gap between the demand and supply of skills. The objective of NSDC is to contribute significantly (about 30 per cent) to the overall target of skilling / upskilling 500 million people in India by 2022, mainly by fostering private sector initiatives in skill development programmes and providing viability gap funding.

The salient features (mission) of NSDC are:

- i. Upgrade skills to international standards through significant industry involvement and develop necessary frameworks for standards, curriculum and quality assurance.
- ii. Enhance, support and coordinate private sector initiatives for skill development through appropriate Public-Private Partnership (PPP) models; strive for significant operational and financial involvement from the private sector.
- iii. Focus on underprivileged sections of society and backward regions of the country thereby enabling a move out of poverty; similarly, focus significantly on the unorganized or informal sector workforce.
- iv. Play the role of a "market-maker" by bringing financing, particularly in sectors where market mechanisms are ineffective or missing.
- v. Prioritize initiatives that can have a multiplier or catalytic effect as opposed to one-off impact.

NSDC covers skills for the 20 (twenty) High Growth Organized Sectors and from the unorganized sector.

NSDC provides funding to proposals submitted to it for providing vocational training and skill development projects. Besides NSDC plays a significant enabling role in some of support services like curriculum, faculty and their training, standards and quality assurance, technology platforms and setting up standards and accreditation systems in partnership with industry associations by setting up Sector Skill Councils.

Till the end of the last financial year (31st March, 2013), NSDC had approved 82 Training Proposals and 18 Sector Skill Councils. Since inception and till the end of the last financial year, about 6,00,000 people have received job oriented skills training in a wide array of sectors-ranging from healthcare, tourism, hospitality and travel, banking, financial services and insurance (BFSI), retail, IT, electronics, textile, leather, handicrafts and automotive to agriculture, cold chains and refrigeration etc. across India through proposals approved by NSDC.

Statement-III

List of Vocational Courses in Agriculture and Allied Sector.

1. Seed/ seedlings production and marketing
2. Nursery raising
3. Tissue Culture Unit
4. Contract Farming
5. Floriculture
6. Horticulture Clinic
7. Precision farming and hi-tech agriculture/ horticulture
8. Cultivation of Medicinal Plants and Marketing
9. Landscaping and maintenance
10. Land development, conservation, amelioration and use
11. Natural Resources Management including conservation in agriculture
12. Bio-fertilizer Production and Marketing
13. Organic Manure Production

14. Soil Testing
15. Irrigation and Water Management Techniques and Equipment
16. Farm implements/ machinery production, handling and maintenance
17. Plant protection through integrated approaches
18. Food Storage, processing and value addition
19. Value addition (sorting, grading, etc), packaging, storage processing etc.
20. Management of Rural Godowns
21. Direct Marketing and Retail Marketing
22. Marketing, insurance and credit management Borewell maintenance and installation/maintenance of pump sets and accessories.
23. Computer Skills for Agriculture
24. Bee-keeping/Sericulture/Mushroom
25. Animal feed Production and Marketing
26. Dairy/Poultry/Piggery/Goatery
27. Fisheries
28. Agriculture Journalism
29. Agro-Eco Tourism

List of Important Schemes

1. Extension Reforms Scheme- Farm School.
2. National Food Security Mission (NFSM)- Farmers Field Schools
3. National Horticulture Mission (NHM)- Training of Farmers
4. Horticulture Mission for North-eastern and Himalayan States - Training of Farmers
5. Skill based Training of Rural youth and Farmers by KVKs under ICAR.

Mushrooming of New Universities

*46.DR. RATNA DE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria to regulate establishment and functioning of Universities in the country;

(b) whether any mechanism has been put in place to assess the performance of the existing Universities;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/being taken by the Government against those Universities whose performance is not found satisfactory; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to check mushrooming of new Universities in the country and to improve the quality of education being imparted in these Universities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) The Central and the State Governments can establish a University in pursuance of powers under Entry 25 to List III (Concurrent List) and Entry 32 to List II (State List), respectively, of the VIIth Schedule to the Constitution of India. However these powers are subject to provisions in exercise of Entry 66 of List (Union List) of the VIth Schedule of the Constitution, which deals with co-ordination and determination of standards in institutions for higher education or research and scientific and technical education.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956, which has been enacted pursuant to Entry 66 of List I of the Constitution of India, defines a University as established or incorporated by or under a Central Act, a Provincial Act or a State Act, and includes any such institution as may, in consultation with the University concerned, be recognised by the Commission in accordance with the regulations made in this behalf under this Act. Further, as per the provisions of Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956, Deemed to be Universities are declared by the Government of India, on the advice of the UGC. The UGC (Establishment and maintenance of standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003 and the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010 regulate the establishment and operation of Private Universities and Deemed to be Universities respectively.

Further, in exercise of the powers vested with it under Section 12 and 26 of the UGC Act, the UGC has laid down several Regulations in addition to the above mentioned two Regulations, for maintaining the standards

in the Universities. These regulations are available on the UGC website, viz- www.ugc.ac.in.

The UGC has also specified a list of Degrees for the Purposes of Section 22 of the UGC Act, 1956.

(b) and (c) The UGC has reported that it conducts periodical review of the functioning of the Deemed-to-be-Universities and Private Universities in the country. The UGC, in 2009, conducted a comprehensive review of 124 deemed-to-be-universities with the help of Expert Committees. The reports of the Expert Committees are available at <http://www.ugc.ac.in/subpage/UGC-Expert-Committee-Reports-DU.aspx>. UGC also conducts a comprehensive review of each State University before it is included in Section 2(f) and Section 12B of the UGC Act, 1956.

The Government of India had constituted a Review Committee in 2009 to review the functioning of the existing Deemed-to-be-Universities. The Review Committee categorized 38 Deemed-to-be-Universities in category A (fit to continue), 44 in category B (deficient in some aspects and could rectify those deficiencies within a time frame of three years) and 44 in category C (unfit to continue). The 44 Institutions found unfit have filed cases in Supreme Court and the matter is presently sub-judice.

Private Universities are regulated by the UGC as per provisions contained in the UGC (Establishment and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities), Regulations, 2003. These private universities are inspected by the UGC with the help of concerned Statutory Council(s). Out of the 138 State Private Universities, the UGC Expert Committees have already visited 53 Private Universities. The reports of UGC visiting Committees are available at <http://www.ugc.ac.in/privateuniversity.aspx>

Apart from the above reviews, the UGC and the Ministry also review the progress made by Central Universities from time to time.

(d) Since the setting up of Universities is through an Act of Parliament/ State Legislature, every proposal for setting up of new Universities in the country undergoes the scrutiny of the Central/ State Legislature.

Quality enhancement and improvement in standards of higher education in all Universities, including new Universities, is an ongoing process. UGC conducts a

comprehensive review of each State University before it is included in Section 2(f) and Section 12B of the UGC Act, 1956. The UGC has issued Regulations on "Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education, 2010" which sets the standards of teaching in Indian Universities. In order to improve quality of teachers and teaching, National Eligibility Test (NET) and State Level Eligibility test (SLET) have been made compulsory requirements, with the only exception being those who have completed Ph.D in accordance with UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M.Phil/Ph.D Degree), Regulations 2009. National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), an autonomous body established by the UGC, accredits universities and colleges on various parameters of quality. The UGC has issued regulations making accreditation mandatory for higher educational institutions.

[*Translation*]

Civic Amenities in Urban Areas

*47. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be please to state:

(a) whether the urban areas in the country are facing sever constraints in term of basic amenities such as drinking water, sewerage, drainage, toilets, etc;

(b) if so the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the action taken/ being taken by the Government to address these problems in the time bound manner;

(c) the details of the schemes implemented/being implemented by the Government for the development of these basic amenities including the details of the proposals/projects received from various States under each of these schemes during the last three years and the current year, project, city and State-wise;

(d) the details of the proposals cleared, funds sanctioned and released and the work undertaken during the above period, project city and State-wise; and

(e) the number of proposals/projects still pending scheme, city and State-wise and the reasons therefor along

with the time by which these pending proposal are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Yes madam. According to the 2011 Census, the urban population grew to 377 million showing average growth rate of 2.76% per annum during 2001-2011. The level of urbanisation in the country as a whole increased from 27.7% in 2001 to 31.1% in 2011 - an increase of 3.4 percentage points during 2001-2011, compared to an increase of 2.1 percentage points during 1991-2001. Due to rapid urbanization, the provision of basic amenities with reference to water supply, sewerage, drainage and toilet facilities has not been able to keep pace with the increase in population.

(c) to (e) The Central Government (Ministry of Urban Development) provides assistance to State Governments for improvement of basic amenities in cities / towns. The following schemes are being run by the Ministry of Urban Development for the augmentation of the basic amenities in the urban areas:

(i) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM): JnNURM is a reform driven scheme which was launched on 3rd December, 2005 with the objective of fast track development of cities across the country, mainly focusing on bringing efficiency in urban infrastructure service delivery mechanisms, community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies and Parastatal agencies towards citizens alongwith sustainable development of cities during the mission period 2005-12. Sixty five cities are covered under the Urban Infrastructure Governance (UIG) component of JnNURM.

The JnNURM has completed its normal tenure of 7 years on 31st March, 2012. The Government has extended the period for 2 more years for completion of ongoing projects/ reforms and has further approved sanctioning of new projects upto 31.03.2014 as a transitional phase. Under the UIG sub-mission of JnNURM, water supply, sewerage drainage etc. are the admissible components of projects. The details of sanctioned proposals under UIG during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

- (ii) Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT): It is one of the sub-components of JNNURM, which covers, all cities / towns as per 2001 census except cities/towns covered under UIG. The details of sanctioned proposals under UIDSSMT during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.
- (iii) Urban Infrastructure Development in Satellite Towns (UIDSST): This pilot scheme for towns around Seven mega cities (i.e. Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Ahmedabad) is for developing urban infrastructure facilities like drinking water, sewerage and solid waste management etc. The details of sanctioned proposals during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-III.
- (iv) North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP); It is being implemented with the financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB) in the capital cities of five North Eastern States viz. Agartala (Tripura), Aizawl (Mizoram), Gangtok (Sikkim), Kohima (Nagaland), and Shillong (Meghalaya) covering priority urban services. The details of sanctioned proposals during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.
- (v) 10% Lump-sum Provision Scheme for North Eastern Region including Sikkim: This scheme became operational in the. Ministry of Urban Development from the financial year 2001-02. The details of sanctioned proposals during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-V.

Statement-I

List of projects which are approved in last three years and the current year under JnNURM (UIG)

Amount Rs. in Lakhs

Data as on 31.07.2013

Sl. No.	State	Name of the City	Project Title	Date of CSMC/ CCEA/CCI Meeting/ Project Approval	Total ACA Commitmet (Central Share)	As per MoF Release Order ACA Released till date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2010-11						
1	Delhi	Delhi	Laying Interceptor Sewers along the 3 major drains viz. Najafgarh, supplementary and Shahdhra for abatement of pollution in Yamuna River	19-May-10	47,519.85	11,880.00
2	Gujarat	Porbandar	Augmentation of water supply at Porbandar	20-Dec-10	2,104.84	526.21
3	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	Integrated Solid Waste Management Project for Jamshedpur Urban Agglomeration	17-Feb-11	1,668.12	417,03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Revierside corridor of Indore BRTS Phase-I -14.30 Km	12-Nov-10	9,000.00	2,250.00
5	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Construction and Commissioning of additional 120 MLD sewage treatment plant at Koyambedu (Phase - II) in, Chennai	25-Feb-11	4,063.50	1,625.41
6	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Sewerage System in Zone D (Kankhal) and Zone D1 (Arya Nagar, New Haridwar)	25-Mar-11	2,158.40	863.36
7	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Sewerage System in Zone C2 of Haridwar	25-Mar-11	598.68	239.47
8	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Nanital	16-Jun-10	744.80	186.20
9	West Bengal	Kolkata	Stirm Water Drainage Scheme for Kamarhati Municipality Kolkata	16-Jun-10	2,356.85	942.74
10	West Bengal	Kolkata	BRTS from Ultadanga to Gorla in Kolkata Metropolitan Area -15.50 Km	16-Jun-10	8,851.85	2,212.96
11	West Bengal	Kolkata	24x7 Water Supply Scheme for Panihati Municipality, Kolkata	23-Sep-10	8,610.81	3,444.32
12	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of Flyover Eastern Railway Main Line along with Approach Road Chandannagar	12-Nov-10	1,139.95	284.99
13	West Bengal	Kolkata	Barrackpore Kalyani-Dum Dum Expressway Road Project within kMA	12-Nov-10	11,009.95	2,752.49
14	West Bengal	Kolkata	Elevated Corridor from Kestoput to Jora Mandir on Kazi Narul Islam Avenue	12-Nov-10	7,230.60	1,807.65
15	West Bengal	Kolkata	improvement of Upper Bagjola Canal within Kolkata UA.	17-Feb-11	1,795.89	718.317
16	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm Water Drainage for Baranagar Municipal Area within Kolkata UA.	17-Feb-11	1,255.59	502.24
2011-12						
17	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Implementation of 24X7 water supply in left out areas of south west sectors of central region of Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC)	23-Mar-12	4,174.50	1,043.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	Solid Waste Management in Tirupati Municipal Corporation	12-Mar-12	1,863.20	465.80
19	Goa	Panaji	Heritage conservation for the city of Panaji	21-Jun-11	289.80	72.45
20	Goa	Panaji	water suply for panaji city and surrounding areas under the jurisdiction of corporation of the city of panaji at Goa	3-Jan-12	5,697.48	1,424.37
21	Gujarat	Porbandar	Underground Drainage (Sewerage) project for porbandar mission city	23-Mar-12	8,944.52	2,236.13
22	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Sanitary Landfill site for Solid Waste Management plant at village Bhariyal, Tehsil Dist. Shimla	12-Mar-12	840.50	210.13
23	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme for left out area, Phase II of Division Aof Greater Jammu City	12-Mar-12	1,828.83	457.20
24	Karnataka	Mysore	Water Management through surface and Rainwater harvesting at Sri Chamarajendra zoological Gardens	3-Jan-12	264.00	171.60
25	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage System for Ambernath Municipal Council	3-Jan-12	3,829.56	957.38
26	Mizoram	Aizawl	Improvement and Widening of City Road Phase -1	3-Jan-12	3,486.06	871.52
27	Mizoram	Aizawl	Improvement and Widening of Vaivakawn to Mizoram University	3-Jan-12	1,716.88	429.22
28	Mizoram	Aizawl	Shimui to Mizoram University as spur of Aizwal city Ring Road	3-Jan-12	4,778.39	1,194.60
29	Nagaland	Kohima	Storm Water Drainage Development Scheme for Kohima city Phase I	27-Sep-11	3,623.49	2,355.26
30	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Restoration and conservation of Raj Bhawan	8-Nov-11	945.82	236.45
31	West Bengal	Asansol	Improvement upgradation & strengthening of road for Gammon bridge to Gandhi more (NH-2) via Maya bazar in Durgapur	3-Jan-12	3,890.90	972 72
32	West Bengal	Asansol	Improvement, widening to 4 lane and strengthening of road from Jublee Dhaba to SCOB gate at Asansol.	12-Mar-12	2,158.31	539.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply project (Phase-II) for Uluberia Municipality in Kolkata	29-Aug-11	4,367.38	1,091.85
34	West Bengal	Kolkata	RoB on A.P. Banerjee Road connecting Ghosh Para Road, Kalyani Highway in Ward No. 5-8 of Bhatpara Municipality	27-Sep-11	452.55	113.13
35	West Bengal	Kolkata	Bus Terminus Near Kalyani Railway Station	3-Jan-12	227.74	56.93
36	West Bengal	Kolkata	Four Lane Fly Over at Kamalgazi Intersection on EM Bypass Connector at the starting point of Adi Ganga in kolkata	3-Jan-12	3,505.82	876.45
37	West Bengal	Kolkata	Transmunicipal water supply project for municipal towns of Madhyamgram, New Barrackpore and Barasat	10-Feb-12	15,591.72	3,897.93
38	West Bengal	Kolkata	Transmunicipal water supply project for municipal towns of Titagarh and Khardah	10-Feb-12	6,819.40	1,704.85
39	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of elevated road between JinziraBazzar and Bata-nagar on Budge Budge Trunk Road	12-Mar-12	8,950.55	2,237.64
40	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of Bus Terminus with Office Building/cafeteria on the outskirts of Nabadiganta Industrial Township Area (NDITA)	12-Mar-12	218.52	54.63
41	West Bengal	Kolkata	Barrackpore - Kalyani Dum Dum Expressway Road project from Sodepurto MB Road (Phase II)	12-Mar-12	1,551.72	387.93
42	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm water drainage system for Madhyamgram Municipality, Kolkata	23-Mar-12	2,521.53	630.38
43	West Bengal	Kolkata	Integrated storm water drainage system for Barasat Municipality, Kolkata	23-Mar-12	2,991.92	1,196.77
2012-13						
44	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Solid Waste Management in Ujjain Municipal Corporation	26-Mar-13	2,871.10	717.78
45	Maharashtra	Nanded	Sewerage Collection System in CIDCO, HUDCO area south Nanded	26-Mar-13	2,501.55	625.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
46	Maharashtra	Nanded	Water Supply Distribution System, HUDCO Area south Nanded	26-Mar-13	1,758.70	439.68
2013-14 (up to 31st July 2013)						
47	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Automation (SCADA based) of the water supply system	23-Apr-13	1,167.76	291.94
48	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Automation (SCADA based) of the sewerage system	2-Jul-13	970.80	242.70
49	Gujarat	Rajkot	Augmentation of water supply for Rajkot	23-Apr-13	3,648.33	912.08
50	Gujarat	Rajkot	Strengthening of Solid Waste Management of Rajkot	23-Apr-13	2,086.27	521.57
51	Gujarat	Surat	WTP, Transmission line and storage reservoir for water supply system of east zone of Surat	23-Apr-13	2,456.87	614.22
52	Gujarat	Surat	Augmentation of Karanj sewerage treatment plant under east drainage zone of Surat	23-Apr-13	2,861.50	715.38
53	Maharashtra	Nanded	Water supply scheme in additional municipal corporation area in Nanded	23-Apr-13	1,478.00	369.50
54	Maharashtra	Nanded	Sewerage scheme for additional municipal corporation in Nanded	23-Apr-13	6,114.37	1,528.59
55	Maharashtra	Pune	Augmentation of water supply system for area along Pune Nagar Road under PMC	2-Jul-13	19,008.44	
56	Maharashtra	Pune	Water treatment plant & raw water pumping station at Wadgoan (Budruk), Pune under PMC	2-Jul-13	5,903.51	
57	Nagaland	Kohima	Construction of retaining wall along road from NH-61 to north field school	30-May-13	137.11	34.28
58	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm water drainage project for Baruipur municipality	23-Apr-13	2,240.61	560.15
59	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm water drainage project for Rishra Municipality	23-Apr-13	1,787.56	446.89
Total					262,633.20	64,560.09

Statement-II

Funds Released under UIDSSMT during last three years and the current year (Water Supply)

State	Name of towns/cities	Scheme/ Name of component	Cost approved by SLSC	Total eligible Central Share (80%)	1st instalment of the Central Share	2nd Instalment of the Central Share	incsnive @ 1.5% for DPR preparation	ACA released during 2010-11	ACA released during 2011-12	ACA released during 2012-13	ACA released during 2013-14	Total Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad ***	Water Supply	800.00	640.00	320.00	320.00	0.00	320.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	640.00
Andhra Pradesh	Ananthapur	Water Supply	6500.00	5200.00	2600.00	2600.00	97.50	2600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5297.50
Andhra Pradesh	Bheemunipatnam	Water Supply	1064.00	851.20	425.60	425.60	15.96	425.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	867.16
Andhra Pradesh	Bodhan	Water Supply	1807.00	1445.60	722.80	722.80	27.11	722.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	1472.71
Andhra Pradesh	Chirala	Water Supply	619.00	495.20	247.60	247.60	9.29	247.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	504.49
Andhra Pradesh	Jammaiamadugu	Water Supply	1169.00	935.20	467.60	467.60	17.54	467.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	952.74
Andhra Pradesh	Janagaon	Water Supply	1570.00	1256.00	628.00	628.00	23.55	628.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1279.55
Andhra Pradesh	Kadiri	Water Supply	4546.00	3636.80	1818.40	1818.40	68.19	1818.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	3704.99
Andhra Pradesh	Kandukur	Water Supply	4560.00	3648.00	1824.00	1824.00	0.00	1824.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3648.00
Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	Water Supply	3309.00	2647.20	1323.60	1323.60	49.64	1323.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	2696.84
Andhra Pradesh	Macherla	Water Supply	91.00	72.80	36.00	36.00	1.37	36.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	73.37
Andhra Pradesh	Mahaboobnagar	Water Supply	6838.00	5470.40	2735.20	2735.20	102.57	2735.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	5572.97
Andhra Pradesh	Mancherla	Water Supply	2287.00	1829.60	914.80	914.60	34.31	914.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	1863.91
Andhra Pradesh	Mangaigiri	Water Supply	130.00	104.00	52.00	52.00	1.95	52.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	105.95
Andhra Pradesh	Markaour	Water Supply	3338.14	2670.51	1335.26	1344.00	0.00	1344.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2688.00
Andhra Pradesh	Miryalaquda	Water Supply	236.86	189.49	94.74	101.81	0.00	101.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	189.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	Nagari	Water Supply	3540.00	2832.00	1416.00	981.60	53.10	981.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	2450.70
Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Water Supply	444.00	355.20	178.00	177.20	4.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	359.31
Andhra Pradesh	Narayanpet	Water Supply	903.00	722.40	361.20	361.20	13.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	735.95
Andhra Pradesh	Nirmal	Water Supply	2709.00	2167.20	1084.00	1084.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2168.00
Andhra Pradesh	Ongole	Water Supply	1554.00	1243.20	621.60	621.60	23.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1266.51
Andhra Pradesh	Pulivendula	Water Supply	3300.00	2640.00	1320.00	1320.00	0.00	1320.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2664.00
Andhra Pradesh	Proddutur	Water Supply	1680.00	1344.00	672.00	672.00	25.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1369.20
Andhra Pradesh	Rayadurg	Water Supply	4239.00	3391.20	1695.60	1695.60	63.59	1695.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	3454.79
Andhra Pradesh	Sattenpally	Water Supply	2040.00	1632.00	816.00	816.00	30.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1662.60
Andhra Pradesh	Siddipet	Water Supply	4512.00	3609.60	1804.80	1804.80	67.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3677.28
Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	Water Supply	2092.00	1673.60	836.80	836.80	31.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1704.98
Andhra Pradesh	Suryapet	Water Supply	2348.00	1878.40	939.20	939.20	23.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1901.68
Andhra Pradesh	Wanaparthy	Water Supply	2808.00	2246.40	1123.20	1123.20	42.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2288.52
Andhra Pradesh	Warangal	Water Supply	16446.00	13156.80	6578.40	6578.40	246.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13403.49
Andhra Pradesh	Rajampet	Water Supply	3413.00	2730.40	1365.20	1365.20	0.00	1365.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	2730.00
Andhra Pradesh	Piduguralla	Water Supply	3454.00	2763.20	1381.60	1381.60	27.98	1381.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	2791.58
Andhra Pradesh	Ramagundam	Water Supply	404.00	323.20	161.60	161.60	0.00	161.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	323.60
Andhra Pradesh	Anakapalli	Water Supply	366.00	292.80	146.40	146.40	0.00	146.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	292.40
Andhra Pradesh	Suryapet	Water Supply	960.00	768.00	384.00	0.00	9.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	393.60
Andhra Pradesh	Vinukonda	Water Supply	960.00	768.00	384.00	384.00	9.60	384.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	777.60
Andhra Pradesh	Ponnur	Water Supply	1243.00	994.40	497.20	497.20	18.65	497.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	1012.85
Andhra Pradesh	Puttur	Water Supply	3904.00	3123.20	1561.60	1562.20	0.00	1562.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	3124.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	Punganur	Water Supply	3036.00	2428.80	1214.40	1214.40	1214.40	41.59	1214.40	0.00	0.00	2469.99
Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	Water Supply	3592.00	2873.60	1436.80	1436.60	42.39	1436.60	1436.60	0.00	0.00	2915.99
Andhra Pradesh	Ramachandra Puram	Water Supply	1162.00	929.60	464.80	464.60	0.00	464.60	464.60	0.00	0.00	929.60
Andhra Pradesh	Rayachoty	Water Supply	3182.00	2545.60	1272.80	1272.80	47.73	1272.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	2593.53
Andhra Pradesh	Sangareddy	Water Supply	1412.00	1129.60	564.80	564.80	6.00	564.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	1135.80
Andhra Pradesh	Tanuku	Water Supply	1457.00	1165.60	582.80	582.60	0.00	582.60	0.00	582.60	0.00	1165.60
Andhra Pradesh	Adoni	Water Supply	573.00	458.40	229.20	187.86	0.00	187.86	187.86	0.00	0.00	416.86
Andhra Pradesh	Bellampally	Water Supply	1887.00	1509.60	754.80	75.4.80	0.00	754.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	1509.80
Andhra Pradesh	Bhongir	Water Supply	2037.00	1629.60	814.80	814.80	20.37	814.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	1650.17
Andhra Pradesh	Dharmavaram	Water Supply	5945.00	4756.00	2378.00	2378.00	0.00	2378.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4756.00
Andhra Pradesh	Dhone	Water Supply	4476.00	3580.80	1790.40	1790.40	0.00	1790.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	3580.40
Andhra Pradesh	Eluru	Water Supply	5959.00	4767.20	2383.60	2383.20	56.61	2383.20	2383.20	0.00	0.00	5132.20
Andhra Pradesh	Gudur	Water Supply	6487.00	5189.60	2594.80	2537.20	0.00	2537.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	5132.20
Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Water Supply	1685.00	1348.00	674.00	674.00	25.28	674.00	674.00	0.00	0.00	1373.28
Andhra Pradesh	Hindupur	Water Supply	1630.00	1304.00	652.00	652.00	0.00	652.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1304.00
Andhra Pradesh	Kamareddy	Water Supply	2235.00	1788.00	894.00	894.00	33.53	894.00	894.00	0.00	0.00	1821.53
Andhra Pradesh	Kavali	Water Supply	1869.00	1495.20	747.60	747.60	0.00	747.60	747.60	0.00	0.00	1494.60
Andhra Pradesh	Nuzvid	Water Supply	4119.00	3295.20	1647.60	1647.00	61.79	1647.00	1647.00	0.00	0.00	3356.79
Andhra Pradesh	Palameneru	Water Supply	4340.00	3472.00	1736.00	1736.00	0.00	1736.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3472.00
Andhra Pradesh	Pithapuram	Water Supply	1966.00	1572.80	786.40	786.80	0.00	786.80	786.80	0.00	0.00	1572.80
Andhra Pradesh	Srikalahasthi	Water Supply	1881.00	1504.80	752.40	752.40	28.22	752.40	752.40	0.00	0.00	1532.62
Andhra Pradesh	Tenalai	Water Supply	8085.00	6468.00	3234.00	3234.00	65.49	3234.00	3234.00	0.00	0.00	6533.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	Venkatgiri	Water Supply	6962.00	5569.60	2784.80	2784.60	0.00	0.00	2784.60	0.00	0.00	5569.60
Andhra Pradesh	Zeheerabad	Water Supply	1409.00	1127.20	563.60	563.60	21.14	563.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	1148.74
Assam	Hojai	Water Supply	1055.54	949.99	474.99	475.00	15.83	0.00	475.00	0.00	0.00	965.82
Assam	Lakhipur	Water Supply	815.88	734.29	367.146	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	367.65
Bihar	Muzafarpur	Water Supply	9872.25	7897.80	3948.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3948.90
Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Water Supply	4142.60	3314.08	1657.04	1657.04		1657.04				3314.08
Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	Water Supply	451.55	361.24	180.62	180.62		180.62				361.24
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	Water Supply	1524.50	1219.60	609.80	609.80		609.80				1219.60
Gujarat	Amreli	Water Supply	1082.95	866.36	433.18	399.86	0.00					833.04
Gujarat	Bharuch	Water Supply	1371.98	1097.58	548.79	548.79	0.00					1097.58
Gujarat	Bhavnagar	Water Supply	2096.07	1676.85	838.43	838.43	0.00	838.43				1676.86
Gujarat	Bilimora	Water Supply	806.25	645	322.5	322.5	12.09		322.50			657.09
Gujarat	Boriyavi	Water Supply	434.35	347.48	173.74	173.74	6.52	173.74				354.00
Gujarat	Chalala	Water Supply	503.64	402.91	201.46	201.45	7.55					410.46
Gujarat	Dakor	Water Supply	451.98	361.58	180.79	180.79	6.78					368.36
Gujarat	Dhanera	Water Supply	416.35	333.08	166.54	166.54	6.25					339.33
Gujarat	Dhoreji	Water Supply	841.61	673.29	336.65	310.74	0.00					647.39
Gujarat	Gondal	Water Supply	1434.04	1147.23	573.62	529.49	0.00					1103.10
Gujarat	Jamnagar	Water Supply	2015.31	1612.25	806.13	744.11	0.00					1550.23
Gujarat	Junagadh	Water Supply	1598.64	1278.91	639.46	639.45	0.00		639.45			1278.91
Gujarat	Kapadvanj	Water Supply	823.58	658.86	329.43	309.75	0.00	309.75				639.18
Gujarat	Lunawada	Water Supply	477.04	381.63	190.82	190.81	7.16		190.81			388.79

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Gujarat	Palitana	Water Supply	473.69	378.95	189.48	189.47	0.00					378.95
Gujarat	Songadh	Water Supply	334.3	267.44	133.72	133.72	5.01		133.72			272.45
Gujarat	Kheda	Water Supply	496.59	397.27	198.64	198.63	0.00					397.27
Gujarat	Mehsana	Water Supply	940.74	752.59	376.30	376.29	0.00					752.59
Gujarat	Kadi	Water Supply	523.51	418.81	209.40	209.41	0.00					418.81
Gujarat	Godhra	Water Supply	1446.52	1157.22	575.61	578.61	0.00					1157.22
Gujarat	Radhanpur	Water Supply	224.52	179.62	89.81	89.81	0.00	89.81				179.62
Gujarat	Himmatnagar	Water Supply	814.94	651.95	325.98	325.98	0.00					651.95
Gujarat	Prantij	Water Supply	279.92	223.94	111.97	111.97	0.00					223.94
Gujarat	Surendranagar	Water Supply	765.12	612.10	306.05	306.05	0.00					612.10
Gujarat	Valsad	Water Supply	618.59	494.87	247.44	247.44	0.00					494.87
Gujarat	Jetpur	Water Supply	2384.09	1907.27	953.64	953.63	35.76		953.63			1943.03
Gujarat	Chaklasi	Water Supply	713.20	570.56	285.28	285.28	10.70	285.28				581.26
Gujarat	Pethapur	Water Supply	428.20	342.56	171.28	171.28	6.42		171.28			348.98
Gujarat	Vijapur	Water Supply	273.04	218.43	109.22	109.22	4.10	109.22				222.53
Gujarat	Rajula	Water Supply	366.89	293.51	146.76	146.75	5.50	146.76				299.02
Gujarat	Savarkundla	Water Supply	555.45	444.36	222.18	222.18	8.33		222.18			452.69
Gujarat	Dharagadhra	Water Supply	1461.04	1168.83	584.42	0.00	21.92					606.33
Gujarat	Chota Udepur	Water Supply	371.67	297.34	148.67	148.67	0.00	148.67				297.34
Gujarat	Balasinor	Water Supply	521.60	417.28	208.64	208.64	0.00	208.64				417.28
Gujarat	Wadhwan	Water Supply	1539.28	1231.42	615.71	0.00	0.00					615.71
Gujarat	Sutarpada	Water Supply	657.74	526.19	263.10	263.09	0.00		263.09			526.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Gujarat	Kharnbhat	Water Supply	881.93	705.54	352.77	352.77	0.00	0.00	352.77			705.54
Gujarat	Jasdan	Water Supply	337.90	270.32	135.16	135.16	0.00	135.16				270.32
Gujarat	Mahudha	Water Supply	528.52	422.82	211.41	211.41	0.00	0.00	211.41			422.82
Gujarat	Umreth	Water Supply	762.96	610.37	305.18	0.00	0.00	0.00				305.18
Gujarat	Kathlal	Water Supply	392.44	313.95	156.98	156.98	0.00	0.00	156.98			313.96
Gujarat	Upleta	Water Supply	1450.48	1160.38	580.19	580.19	0.00	580.19				1160.38
Gujarat	Keshod	Water Supply	1080.96	864.77	432.38	432.38	0.00	432.38				864.76
Gujarat	Gandevi	Water Supply	362.94	290.35	145.18	145.17	0.00	0.00	145.17			290.35
Gujarat	Bardoli	Water Supply	512.64	410.11	205.06	205.06	0.00	205.06				410.12
Gujarat	Virangam	Water Supply	770.22	616.18	308.09	308.09	0.00	308.09				616.18
Gujarat	Unjha	Water Supply	1699.78	1359.82	679.91	679.91	0.00	679.91				1359.82
Gujarat	Shehera	Water Supply	369.72	295.78	147.89	147.89	0.00	147.89				295.78
Gujarat	Pellad	Water Supply	1063.28	850.62	425.31	0.00	0.00	0.00				425.31
Gujarat	Dwarka	Water Supply	1665.81	1332.65	666.32	666.33	0.00	666.33				1332.65
Gujarat	Sojitra	Water Supply	533.45	426.76	213.38	0.00	0.00	0.00				213.39
Gujarat	Modasa	Water Supply	856.90	685.52	342.76	342.76	0.00	342.76				685.52
Himachal Pradesh	Sarkaghat	Water Supply	3964	3171.20	1585.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	1585.74			1585.74
Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	Water Supply	6485.19	5188.15	2594.08					2594.08		2594.08
Jharkhand	Chas	Water Supply	3324.19	2659.35	1329.68	0.00	49.86	0.00	0.00			1379.54
Jharkhand	Deoghar	Water Supply	4737.77	3790.22	1895.11	0.00	71.07	0.00	0.00			1966.17
Jharkhand	Chaibasa	Water Supply	3217.8	2574.24	1287.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1287.12		1287.12
Jammu and Kashmir	Bhadrawah	Water Supply	1177.98	1060.18	530.09	530.09	17.67	0.00	0.00	530.09		1077.85

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Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	Water Supply	2633.60	2370.24	1185.12	951.47	39.5	0.00	0.00	1185.12		2409.74
Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Water Supply	2136.60	1922.94	961.47	951.47	32.05	0.00	0.00	961.47		1954.99
Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	Water Supply	1882.00	1693.8	846.9	846.90	28.23	0.00	0.00	846.90		1722.03
Jammu and Kashmir	Sundarbani	Water Supply	930.71	837.64	418.82	418.82	13.96	0.00	0.00	418.82		851.60
Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	Water Supply	2882.00	2593.8	1296.9	1296.90	43.23	0.00	0.00	1296.90		2637.03
Jammu and Kashmir	Sopore	Water Supply	3353.16	3017.84	1508.92	1508.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	1508.92		3017.84
Jammu and Kashmir	Anatnag	Water Supply	3689.23	3320.31	1660.15	1660.15	0.00	1660.15	0.00	1660.15		3320.30
Karnataka	Birur	Water Supply	1339.00	1071.20	535.60	535.60	20.09	535.60				1091.29
Karnataka	Devangere	Water Supply	355.80	284.64	142.32	142.32	5.34	142.32				289.98
Karnataka	Hirekerur	Water Supply	1617.00	1293.60	646.80	646.80	24.25					1317.85
Karnataka	Holenarasipura	Water Supply	89.79	71.83	35.92	35.92	1.35	35.92				73.19
Karnataka	Hubli-Dharwad	Water Supply	990.21	792.17	396.09	396.08	14.85	396.08				807.01
Karnataka	Siddapura	Water Supply	524.90	419.92	209.96	209.96	7.87	209.96				427.79
Karnataka	Yargol (Kolar-Bangarpet-Mallur)	Water Supply	7992.00	6393.60	3196.80	3196.80	119.88	3196.80				6513.48
Karnataka	Malbagalu	Water Supply	1894.76	1515.81	757.90	0.00	0.00					757.90
Karnataka	Kerur	Water Supply	1173.23	938.58	469.29	469.29	0.00	469.29				938.58
Karnataka	Mundgod	Water Supply	376.58	301.26	150.63	150.63	0.00	150.63				301.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Karnataka	Bujapura	Water Supply	6277.57	5022.06	2511.03	2511.03	0.00	2511.03				5022.06
Karnataka	Chikkodi	Water Supply	2039.91	1631.93	815.96	815.96	0.00	815.96				1631.92
Karnataka	Hunagunda- Hkaii	Water Supply	5821.20	4656.96	2328.48	2328.48	0.00	2328.48				4656.96
Karnataka	Vijayapura	Water Supply	1109.62	887.70	443.85	000	0.00					443.85
Karnataka	Gajendragarh-Na	Water Supply	3632.44	2905.95	1452.98	1452.98	0.00	1452.98				2905.96
Karnataka	Shirahatti-Mulagu	Water Supply	2595.58	2076.46	1038.23	1038.23	0.00	1038.23				2076.46
Karnataka	Shiggaon-Savanur- Bankapuram	Water Supply	3975.70	3180.56	1590.28	1590.28	0.00	1590.28				3180.56
Kerala	Alappuzha	Water Supply	9194.00	7355.20	3677.60	3677.60	137.91	3677.6				7493.11
Kerala	Payyannur	Water Supply	4019.00	3215.20	1607.60	1607.60	60.285	1607.6				3275.49
Kerala	Guruwayar (Combined Project)	Water Supply	3144.33	2515.46	1257.73	1257.73	0			1257.73		2515.46
Kerala	Chavakkad (Combined Project)	Water Supply	1900.67	1520.54	760.27	760.27	0			760.27		1520.54
Kerala	Thalassery	Water Supply	4120.00	3296.00	1648.00	1648.00	0			1648		3296.00
Kerala	Vadakara	Water Supply	2291.75	1833.40	916.70	996.70	0			996.7		1833.40
Kerala	Kalpetta	Water Supply	3217.00	2573.60	1286.80	1151.66	0			1151.66		2438.46
Kerala	Perinthalamanna	Water Supply	811.00	648.80	324.40	324.40	0			324.4		648.80
Kerala	Chittur-Thatga- nagassery	Water Supply	650.00	520.00	260.00	0.00	0					260.00
Kerala	Changanassery	Water Supply	391.90	313.52	156.76	0.00	0					156.76
Kerala	Thiruvally	Water Supply	627.90	502.32	251.16	251.16	0			251.16		502.32
Kerala	Ottapalam	Water Supply	1800.00	1440.00	720.00	0.00	0					720.00
Kerala	Malappuram	Water Supply	1976.00	1580.80	790.40	603.12	0			603.12		1393.52

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Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Water Supply	5844.00	4675.20	2337.60	2337.60	87.66					4762.86
Maharashtra	Islampur	Water Supply	1454.00	1163.20	581.6	581.60	21.81					1185.01
Maharashtra	Pusad	Water Supply	838.90	671.12	335.56	335.56	12.58					683.70
Maharashtra	Ashta	Water Supply	673.50	538.80	269.4	269.40	10.1					548.90
Maharashtra	Chopda	Water Supply	486.00	388.80	194.4	194.40	7.29					396.09
Maharashtra	Mangalvedha	Water Supply	796.50	637.20	318.6	318.60	11.94					649.14
Maharashtra	Bhor	Water Supply	319.20	255.36	127.68	127.68	4.788					260.15
Maharashtra	Bhadravati	Water Supply	1725.20	1380.16	690.08	690.08	25.878		690.08			1406.04
Maharashtra	Malegaon	Water Supply	4611.00	3688.80	1844.40	1844.40	69.17					3757.97
Maharashtra	Chiplun	Water Supply	956.00	764.80	382.40	382.40	14.34					779.14
Maharashtra	Achalpur	Water Supply	3759.00	3007.20	1503.60	1503.60	56.39		1503.60			3063.59
Maharashtra	Baramati	Water Supply	1368.00	1094.40	547.20	547.20	20.52					1114.92
Maharashtra	Sangli, Miraj, Kupwad	Water Supply	7902.00	6321.60	3160.80	3160.80	118.53		3160.80			6440.13
Maharashtra	Beed	Water Supply	2076.00	1660.80	830.40	830.40	31.14					1691.94
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Water Supply(Ph-I)	2539.00	2031.20	1016.00	1015.20						2031.20
Maharashtra	Nandurbar	Water Supply	2405.18	1924.14	962.07	962.07	0.00	962.07				1924.14
Maharashtra	Shrirampur	Water Supply	4357.00	3485.60	1742.80	1742.80	0.00		1742.80			3485.60
Maharashtra	Umred	Water Supply	1516.00	1212.80	606.40	606.40	0.00	606.40				1212.80
Maharashtra	Vita	Water Supply	747.80	598.24	299.12	299.12	0.00					598.24
Maharashtra	Arvi	Water Supply	729.30	583.44	291.72	291.72	0.00		291.72			33.44
Maharashtra	Satara	Water Supply	4715.90	3772.72	1886.36	1886.36	0.00		1886.36			72.72

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Maharashtra	Jalna	Water Supply	12399.00	9919.20	4959.60	4959.60	0.00	4959.60				9919.20
Maharashtra	Solapur	Water Supply	7198.95	5759.16	2879.58	2879.58	0.00			2879.58		5759.16
Maharashtra	Vaijapur	Water Supply	3490.60	2792.48	1396.24	1396.24	0.00	1336.24				2792.48
Maharashtra	Shegaon	Water Supply	3880.64	3104.51	1552.26	1552.26	43.08	43.08				3147.59
Maharashtra	Khamgaon	Water Supply	4328.18	3462.54	1731.27	1731.27	0.00	1731.27				3462.54
Maharashtra	Osmanbad	Water Supply	10349.42	8279.54	4139.7	4139.77	155.24		4295.01			8434.78
Maharashtra	Basmat	Water Supply	3213.00	2570.40	1285.20	1285.20	0.00	1285.20				2570.40
Maharashtra	Hingoi	Water Supply	4576.92	3661.54	1830.77	1830.77	0.00		1830.77			3661.54
Maharashtra	Shahada	Water Supply	1724.00	1379.20	689.60	689.60	0.00	689.60				1379.20
Maharashtra	Jamner	Water Supply	768.60	614.88	307.44	307.44	0.00	307.44				614.88
Maharashtra	Ichalkaranji	Water Supply	3694.82	2955.86	1477.93	1477.93	0.00	1477.93				2955.86
Maharashtra	Tasgaon	Water Supply	1456.00	1164.80	582.40	582.40	0.00		582.40			1164.80
Maharashtra	Parbhani	Water Supply	10448.00	8358.40	4179.20	4179.20	0.00	4179.20				8358.40
Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Water Supply	35967.00	28773.60	0.00	0.00						14386.80
Maharashtra	Gondia	Water Supply	6136.26	4910.61	2455.30	0.00	0.00		2455.30			4910.60
Maharashtra	Akot	Water Supply	1957.00	1565.60	782.80	782.80	0.00			782.80		1565.60
Maharashtra	Amalner	Water Supply	2487.00	1959.60	994.80	994.80	0.00		994.80			1959.60
Maharashtra	Chalisaaon	Water Supply	407.00	325.60	152.80	162.80	0.00	162.80				325.60
Maharashtra	Dapoli	Water Supply	142.00	113.60	56.80	56.80	0.00		56.80			113.60
Maharashtra	Jintur	Water Supply	909.00	727.20	363.60	363.60	0.00	363.60				727.20
Maharashtra	Karad	Water Supply	2910.00	2328.00	1164.00	1164.00	0.00		1164.00			2328.00
Maharashtra	Karmaia	Water Supply-	939.85	751.89	375.94	375.95	0.00		375.95			751.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Maharashtra	Kurduwadi	Water Supply	766.84	613.47	306.74	306.74	0.00		306.74			613.48
Maharashtra	Murtijapur	Water Supply	1767.00	1413.60	706.80	706.80	0.00		706.80			1413.60
Maharashtra	Parola	Water Supply	403.00	322.40	161.20	161.20	0.00		161.20			322.40
Maharashtra	Pathri	Water Supply	1043.00	834.40	417.20	417.20	0.00		417.20			834.40
Mahargghtra	Sailu	Water Suoolv	1189.00	951.20	475.60	0.00			475.60			951.20
Maharashtra	Sangola	Water Supply	2145.00	1716.00	858.00	585.00	0.00		858.60			1716.00
Maharashtra	Sillod	Water Supply	1236.88	989.50	494.75	494.75	0.00	494.75				383.50
Maharashtra	Sonepeth	Water Supply	298.00	238.40	119.20	119.20	0.00	119.20				238.40
Maharashtra	Telhara	Water Supply	614.00	491.20	245.60	245.60	0.00			245.60		491.20
Maharashtra	Washim	Water Supply	2997.00	2397.60	1198.80	1198.80	0.00	1198.80				2397.60
Maharashtra	Yavatmal	Water Supply	1036.00	876.80	438.40	0.00			242.00			438.40
Maharashtra	Balapur	Water Supply	605.00	484.00	242.00	242.00	0.00		242.00			484.00
Maharashtra	Katol	Water Supply	1918.00	1534.40	767.20	767.20	0.00	767.20				1534.40
Maharashtra	Jaysingpur	Water Supply	691.20	552.96	276.48	276.48	0.00	276.48				552.96
Maharashtra	Hadgaon	Water Supply	214.62	171.70	85.85	0.00						85.85
Maharashtra	Phaltan	Water Supply	3284.87	2627.90	1313.95	1313.95	0.00	1313.95				2627.90
Maharashtra	Gadhinglaj	Water Supply	898.05	718.44	359.22	359.22	0.00		359.22			718.44
Maharashtra	Vadgaon	Water Supply	664.00	531.20	265.60	265.60	0.00			265.60		531.20
Maharashtra	Junner	Water Supply	660.66	528.53	264.26	264.27	0.00		264.27			528.53
Maharashtra	Rahimatpur	Water Supply	403.60	322.88	161.44	161.44	0.00		161.44			322.88
Maharashtra	Pen	Water Supply	1297.00	1037.60	518.80	518.80	0.00			518.80		1037.60
Maharashtra	Khopoli	Water Supply	1483.00	1186.40	593.20	593.20	0.00		593.20			1186.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Maharashtra	Pachora	Water Supply	1818.00	1454.40	727.20	727.20	0.00	727.20	727.20			1454.40
Maharashtra	Sangamner	Water Supply	878.00	702.40	351.20	351.20	0.00	351.20				702.40
Maharashtra	Yeola	Water Supply	1012.85	810.12	406.06	405.06	0.00	405.06				810.12
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Water Supply (Ph-II)	7305.00	5844.00	2922.00	2922.00	56.98	56.98	2922.00	2922.00		5900.98
Madhya Pradesh	Biaora	Water Supply	709.47	567.58	283.79	283.79	10.64	294.43				578.22
Madhya Pradesh	Budhni	Water Supply	194.60	155.68	77.84	77.84	1.17	79.01				156.85
Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	Water Supply	1593.30	1275.04	637.52	637.52	0.00	637.52				1275.04
Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	Water Supply	874.20	699.36	349.58	349.68	0.00	699.36				699.36
Madhya Pradesh	Garhakota	Water Supply	596.36	477.00	187.40	289.69	8.95	8.95				486.04
Madhya Pradesh	Itarsi	Water Supply	1467.83	1174.26	587.13	587.13	22.02	609.15				1196.28
Madhya Pradesh	Jaora	Water Supply	663.00	530.40	265.20	265.20	265.20	271.83				537.03
Madhya Pradesh	Malajkhand	Water Supply	525.42	420.34	110.60	309.74	0.00	309.74				420.34
Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	Source	1552.45	1241.96	620.98	620.98	0.00	620.98				1241.96
Madhya Pradesh	Panna	Water Supply	1808.37	1446.70	723.35	723.35	000	723.35				1446.70
Madhya Pradesh	Rehli	Water Supply	602.75	462.20	241.10	241.10	0.00	241.10				432.20
Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	Water Supply	1427.87	1142.30	571.15	571.15	3.57	574.72				1145.87
Madhya Pradesh	Sanawad	Water Supply	729.66	583.74	291.87	291.87	7.15	291.87				590.89
Madhya Pradesh	Shujalpur	Water Supply	1745.32	1396.26	695.13	698.13	13.96	712.09				1410.22
Madhya Pradesh	Sironj	Water Supply	622.95	498.36	249.18	249.18	7.79	7.79				506.15
Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	Water Supply	983.18	786.54	393.27	393.27	14.75	408.02				801.29
Madhya Pradesh	Vaiasha	Water Supply	1557.52	1246.02	623.01	623.01	0.00	623.01				1246.02
Madhya Pradesh	Dabra	Water Supply	1112.1	889.68	444.84	444.84	16.68	444.84				906.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Madhya Pradesh	Dabra	Water Supply	1441.84	1153.47	576.74	576.73	21.63			576.73		1175.09
Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	Water Supply	1454.52	1163.62	581.81	581.81	21.82			581.81		1185.44
Madhya Pradesh	Raitlam	Water Supply	3265.1	2612.08	1306.04	1306.04	48.98			1306.04		2661.06
Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	Water Supply	5964.66	4771.73	2385.86	2385.86	89.47			2385.86		4861.19
Madhya Pradesh	Aastha	Water Supply	980.40	784.32	392.16	392.16	14.71			392.16		799.03
Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa	Water Supply	10672.30	8537.84	4268.92	4268.92	0.00			4268.92		8537.84
Madhya Pradesh	Rehti	Water Supply	276.48	221.18	110.59	110.59	0.00			110.59		221.18
Madhya Pradesh	(Sehore)	Water Supply	488.96	391.17	195.58	195.58	0.00			195.58		391.16
Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	Water Supply	5837.00	4689.50	2334.80	2334.80	87.55	2334.80		87.55		4757.15
Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	Water Supply	1615.26	1292.21	645.10	646.11	0.00			646.11		1292.21
Madhya Pradesh	Agar	Water Supply	1005.80	804.64	402.32	402.32	15.09			417.41		819.73
Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur	Water Supply	996.00	796.80	398.40	398.40	7.97			406.37		804.77
Madhya Pradesh	Harda	Water Supply	1737.00	1429.60	714.80	673.20	26.81			700.01		1414.61
Madhya Pradesh	Katni	Water Supply	4080.95	3264.76	1632.38	1632.38	30.60			1662.98		3295.36
Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Water Supply	5732.87	4586.30	2293.15				2293.15			2293.15
Madhya Pradesh	Pipariya	Water Supply	2408.11	1926.49	963.24				963.24			963.24
Madhya Pradesh	Pandhurna	Water Supply	4611.62	3689.30	2577.52				2577.52			2577.53
Madhya Pradesh	Betul	Water Supply	3262.07	2609.66	1304.83				1304.83			1304.83
Madhya Pradesh	Sausar	Water Supply	1930.22	1544.18	772.09				772.09			772.09
Madhya Pradesh	Chorai	Water Supply	886.38	709.10	354.55				354.55			354.55
Madhya Pradesh	Khurai	Water Supply	3662.82	2930.26	1465.13				1465.13			1465.13
Madhya Pradesh	Pipla Narayanvar	Water Supply	81.20	64.96	32.48				32.48			32.48

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Madhya Pradesh	Dongar Parasul	Water Supply	3013.33	2410.66	1205.33				1205.33			1205.33
Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	Water Supply	3975.00	3180.00	1590.00				1590.00			1590.00
Madhya Pradesh	Multai	Water Supply	1929.60	1543.68	771.84				771.84			771.84
Madhya Pradesh	Khirkiya	Water Supply	1225.70	980.56	490.28					490.28		490.28
Madhya Pradesh	Mahidpur	Water Supply	1683.75	1347.00	673.50					673.50		673.50
Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	Water Supply	2118.55	1694.84	847.42					847.42		847.42
Madhya Pradesh	Bina	Water Supply	3875.50	3100.40	1550.20					1550.20		1550.20
Manipur	Thoubal	Water Supply	1386.00	1247.40	623.70	623.70	20.79			623.70		1268.19
Manipur	Kakching	Water Supply	1327.00	1194.30	597.15	597.15	0.00			597.15		1194.30
Manipur	Jiribam	Water Supply	576.00	518.40	259.20	259.20	0.00			259.20		518.40
Manipur	Mairang	Water Supply	1779.00	1601.10	800.55	800.55	0.00			800.55		1601.10
Manipur	Bishnupur	Water Supply	1209.00	1088.10	544.05	544.05	0.00			544.05		1088.10
Odisha	Sambalpur	Water Supply	976.00	780.8	390.40		14.64					405.04
Odisha	Berhampur	Water Supply	520.15	416.12	208.06		7.80					215.86
Odisha	Koraput	Water Supply	87.50	70.00	35.00		1.31					36.31
Odisha	Paralakhemundi	Water Supply	527.74	422.19	211.10		7.92					219.01
Odisha	Angul	Water Supply	1273.32	1018.66	509.33		19.10					528.43
Odisha	Vyasaganagar	Water Supply	1429.87	1143.90	571.95		0.00					571.95
Odisha	Phulbani	Water Supply	748.45	598.76	299.38		0.00					299.38
Odisha	Nayagarh	Water Supply	2048.66	1638.93	819.46		0.00					819.46
Odisha	Bsrgarh	Water Supply	3033.00	2426.40	1213.20		0.00					1213.20
Odisha	Talcher	Water Supply	1069.00	855.20	427.60		0.00					427.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Odisha	Bhawanipatana	Water Supply	972.00	777.60	388.80	0.00						388.80
Odisha	Jharsuguda	Water Supply	3196.11	2556.89	1278.44					1278.44		1278.44
Punjab	Jalandhar	Water Supply	336.46	269.17	134.58	129.54	0.00			129.54		264.12
Punjab	Bathinda	Water Supply	2642.00	2113.60	1056.80	1056.80	0.00			1056.8		2113.60
Punjab	Majitha	Water Supply	121.00	96.80	48.40	0.00	0.00					43.40
Punjab	Adampur	Water Supply	51.00	40.80	2040	6.42	0.00			6.42		26.82
Punjab	Fatehgarh Churra	Water Supply	106.00	84.80	42.40	0.00	0.00					42.40
Punjab	Ferozpur	Water Supply	834.08	667.20	333.60	0.00	0.00					333.60
Punjab	Kapurthala	Water Supply	92.00	73.60	36.80	0.00	0.00					36.80
Punjab	Sunam	Water Supply	207.00	165.60	82.80	0.00	0.00					82.80
Punjab	Muktasar	Water Supply	1541.08	1232.85	616.43	592.05	0.00			592.05		1208.48
Rajasthan	Udaipur	Water Supply	5395	4316	2158	2158.00	80	39				4396.39
Rajasthan	Beawar	Water Supply	4979.31	3983.45	1991.72		0.00					1991.72
Rajasthan	Makarna	Water Supply	4870.41	3896.33	1948.16	29.22				29.22		1977.38
Sikkim	Mangan	Water Supply	1580.82	1422.74	711.37	711.37	23.71		711.37			1446.45
Tamil Nadu	Amoor	Water Supply	110.00	88.00	44.00	44.00						88.00
Tamil Nadu	Arakkonam	Water Supply	844.70	675.76	337.88	337.88						675.76
Tamil Nadu	Aranthangi	Water Supply	340.00	272.00	136.00	136.00						272.00
Tamil Nadu	Boonthipuram	Water Supply	61.18	48.94	24.47	24.47						48.94
Tamil Nadu	Devakottai	Water Supply	30.00	24.00	12.00	12*00						24.00
Tamil Nadu	Erode	Water Supply	588.16	470.53	235.26	235.26						470.52
Tamil Nadu	Gudaiur	Water Supply	525.00	420.00	210.00	210.00						420.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Tamil Nadu	Kallinjur	Water Supply	105.27	84.22	42.11	42.11	42.11					84.22
Tamil Nadu	Karur	Water Supply	110.38	88.30	44.15	44.15	44.15					88.30
Tamil Nadu	Keelakarai	Water Supply	2015.50	1612.40	806.20	806.20	806.20					1612.40
Tamil Nadu	Kombai	Water Supply	223.00	178.40	89.20	89.20	89.20					178.40
Tamil Nadu	Manimutharu	Water Supply	130.84	104.67	52.34	52.34	52.34					104.68
Tamil Nadu	Maraimalainagar	Water Supply	254.00	203.20	101.60	101.60	101.60					203.20
Tamil Nadu	Marungoor	Water Supply	31.26	25.01	12.50	12.50	12.50					25.00
Tamil Nadu	Moolakaraiparti	Water Supply	226.00	180.80	90.40	90.40	90.40					180.80
Tamil Nadu	Mylady	Water Supply	25.91	20.73	10.36	10.36	10.36					20.72
Tamil Nadu	Nalloor	Water Supply	62.69	50.15	25.08	25.08	25.08					50.16
Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	Water Supply	990.50	792.40	396.20	396.20	396.20					792.40
Tamil Nadu	Palladam	Water Supply	891.23	712.98	356.49	356.49	356.49			356.49		712.98
Tamil Nadu	Panaipuram	Water Supply	155.37	124.30	62.15	62.15	62.15					124.30
Tamil Nadu	Paramakudi	Water Supply	5824.30	4659.44	2329.72	2329.72	2329.72					4659.44
Tamil Nadu	Ponnamaravathy	Water Supply	721.00	576.80	288.40	288.40	288.40					576.80
Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	Water Supply	4770.00	3816.00	1908.00	1908.00	1908.00					381600
Tamil Nadu	Sevugapatti	Water Supply	141.84	113.47	56.74	56.74	56.74					113.48
Tamil Nadu	Shenbakkam	Water Supply	78.65	62.92	31.46	31.46	31.46					62.92
Tamil Nadu	Srivilliputhur	Water Supply	2949.19	2359.35	1179.68	1179.68	1179.68	1179.68				2359.36
Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	Water Supply	904.00	723.20	361.60	361.60	361.60	361.60				723.20
Tamil Nadu	Thevaram	Water Supply	252.25	201.80	100.90	100.90	100.90					201.80
Tamil Nadu	Thimiri	Water Supply	101.00	80.80	40.40	40.40	40.40					80.80
Tamil Nadu	Thirukazhukundra	Water Supply	105.00	84.00	42.00	42.00	42.00					84.00
Tamil Nadu	Thirupathur	Water Supply	648.00	518.40	259.20	259.20	259.20					518.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Tamil Nadu	Thiruthani	Water Supply	512.30	409.84	204.92	204.92	204.92					409.84
Tamil Nadu	Valparai	Water Supply	221.40	177.12	88.56	88.56	88.56					177.12
Tamil Nadu	Vikramasingapuram	Water Supply	246.00	196.80	98.40	98.40	98.40					196.80
Tamil Nadu	Viliupuram	Water Supply	955.00	764.00	382.00	382.00	382.00		382.00			764.00
Tamil Nadu	Gandhi Nagar	Water Supply	29.15	23.32	11.66	11.66	11.66					23.32
Tamil Nadu	Sivagangai	Water Supply	3279.90	2623.92	1311.96	1311.96	1311.96					2623.92
Tamil Nadu	Rameswaram	Water Supply	3376.50	2701.20	1350.60	1350.60	1350.60					2701.20
Tamil Nadu	Mudukulathur	Water Supply	1127.00	901.60	450.80	450.80	450.80					901.60
Tamil Nadu	Mandapam	Water Supply	893.00	714.40	357.20	357.20	357.20					714.40
Tamil Nadu	Sayalkuci	Water Supply	853.60	682.88	341.44	341.44	341.44					682.88
Tamil Nadu	Thodni	Water Supply	930.00	744.00	372.00	372.00	372.00					744.00
Tamil Nadu	R.S. Mangalam	Water Supply	567.00	453.60	226.80	226.80	226.80					453.60
Tamil Nadu	Kamuthi	Water Supply	801.00	640.80	320.40	320.40	320.40					640.80
Tamil Nadu	Abiramam	Water Supply	339.00	271.20	135.60	135.60	135.60					271.20
Tamil Nadu	Thirupathur	Water Supply	1447.00	1157.60	578.80	578.80	78.80					1157.60
Tamil Nadu	Hayankudi	Water Supply	1121.00	896.80	448.40	448.40	448.40					896.80
Tamil Nadu	Nerkuppai	Water Supply	314.00	251.20	125.60	125.60	125.60					251.20
Tamil Nadu	Rashipuram	Water Supply	669.20	535.36	267.68	267.68	267.68		267.68			535.36
Tamil Nadu	Vellakoil	Water Supply	947.06	757.65	378.82	0.00	0.00					378.82
Tamil Nadu	Palayam	Water Supply	159.18	127.34	63.67	63.67	63.67	63.67				127.34
Tamil Nadu	Vedasandur	Water Supply	236.68	189.34	94.67	94.67	94.67	94.67				189.34
Tamil Nadu	Gudalore	Water Supply	165.10	132.08	66.04	66.04	66.04			66.04		132.08
Tamil Nadu	Sarlsamakulam	Water Supply	78.27	62.62	31.31	31.31	31.31			31.31		62.62
Tamil Nadu	Chettipalayam	Water Supply	71.07	56.86	28.43	28.43	28.43			28.43		56.86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Tamil Nadu	Oddanchatram	Water Supply	581.17	464.94	232.47	232.47	232.47	232.47				464.94
Tamil Nadu	Othakalmandapa	Water Supply	51.52	41.22	20.61	20.61	20.61			20.61		41.22
Tamil Nadu	Thirumalayam-palayam	Water Supply	57.62	46.10	23.05	23.05	23.05			23.05		46.10
Tamil Nadu	Samalpuram	Water Supply	337.87	270.30	135.15	135.15	135.15			135.15		270.30
Tamil Nadu	Karumathampatti	Water Supply	561.41	449.13	224.66	224.66	224.66			224.66		449.12
Tamil Nadu	Mettur	Water Supply	1247.19	997.75	498.88	498.87	498.87			498.87		997.75
Tamil Nadu	Chidambaram	Water Supply	615.60	492.48	246.24	0.00						246.24
Tamil Nadu	Avelalapaty	Water Supply	347.30	277.84	138.92	138.92	138.92			138.92		277.84
Tamil Nadu	Kovilpatti	Water Supply	7060.14	5648.11	2824.05							2824.05
Tamil Nadu	Kayalpattinam	Water Supply	2967.00	2373.60	1186.80	1186.80						1186.80
Tamil Nadu	Vandavasi	Water Supply	930.62	744.50	372.25	372.25						372.25
Tamil Nadu	Karaikudi	Water Supply	1391.83	1113.46	556.73	556.73						556.73
Tamil Nadu	Dharapuram	Water Supply	918.29	734.63	367.31	367.31						367.31
Tamil Nadu	Attur	Water Supply	458.97	367.18	183.59	183.59						183.59
Tamil Nadu	Thiruchengode	Water Supply	603.55	482.84	241.42	241.42						241.42
Tamil Nadu	Cumbum	Water Supply	1852.65	1482.12	741.06	741.06						741.06
Uttar Pradesh	Balia	Water Supply	804.23	643.38	321.69	321.69	12.06					655.45
Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Water Supply	973.26	778.61	389.31	389.30	14.59					793.20
Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	Water Supply	1937.86	1550.29	775.14	775.15	29.07					1579.36
Uttar Pradesh	Etah	Water Supply	962.48	769.93	384.99	384.99	14.44	384.99				784.42
Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	Water Supply	1570.04	1256.03	628.02	628.01	23.55					1279.58
Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	Water Supply	2638.88	2111.10	1055.55	1049.63	39.58					2144.76
Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	Water Supply	985.71	788.57	394.28	394.28	14.79					803.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Uttar Pradesh	Sorakhpur	Water Supply	1598.85	1279.08	639.54	615.02	0.00					1254.56
Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Water Supply	3719.24	2975.39	1487.70	1487.70	0.00	1487.70				2975.40
Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	Water Supply	3214.33	2571.46	1285.73	1285.73	0.00	1285.73				2571.46
Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Water Supply	7800.04	6240.03	3120.02	134.37	3717.57					
Uttar Pradesh	Sambhal	Water Supply	1201.29	961.03	480.52	480.52	0.00		480.52			961.04
Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar	Water Supply	203.36	162.69	81.34	81.34	3.05					165.73
Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	Water Supply	385.09	308.07	154.04	154.03	5.77					313.84
Uttar Pradesh	Loni	Water Supply	4983.63	3986.90	1993.45	1985.45	0.00					3978.90
Uttar Pradesh	Baruasagar	Water Supply	718.62	574.90	287.45	286.96	0.00					574.41
Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Water Supply	1880.82	1504.66	752.33	752.33	0.00	752.33				1504.66
Uttar Pradesh	Gazipur	Water Supply	681.50	545.20	272.60	272.60	0.00		272.60			545.20
Uttar Pradesh	Bagpat	Water Supply	318.15	254.52	127.26	127.26	0.00	127.26				254.52
Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	Water Supply	2848.96	2279.17	1139.58	1139.58	0.00	1139.58				2279.16
Uttar Pradesh	Modinagar	Water Supply	2339.17	1871.34	935.67	935.60	0.00					1871.27
Uttar Pradesh	Nanpara	Water Supply	237.78	190.22	95.11	95.10	0.00		95.10			190.21
Uttar Pradesh	Laharpur (Sitapur)	Water Supply	178.25	142.60	71.30	71.30	0.00	71.30				142.60
Uttar Pradesh	Khurza	Water Supply	1243.81	995.05	497.52	497.41	0.00					994.93
Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	Water Supply	616.29	493.03	246.52	246.52	0.00		246.52			493.04
Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	Water Supply	1036.94	829.55	414.78	414.78	0.00	414.78				829.56
Uttar Pradesh	Badaun	Water Supply	1118.74	894.99	447.50	446.52	0.00		446.52			894.02
Uttar Pradesh	Mau	Water Supply	555.93	444.74	222.37	222.37	0.00		222.37			444.74
Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	Water Supply	1104.06	883.25	441.62	441.62	0.00		441.62			883.24
Uttar Pradesh	Lakhimpur	Water Supply	1190.31	952.25	476.12	475.64	0.00	475.64				951.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Uttar Pradesh	Ramnagar	Water Supply	591.93	473.54	236.77	234.61	0.00	234.61				471.38
Uttar Pradesh	Padrauna	Water Supply	615.25	492.20	246.10	246.10	0.00		246.10			492.20
Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Water Supply	458.34	366.67	183.34	183.15	0.00		183.15			366.49
Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Water Supply	3108.12	2486.50	1243.25	1243.25	0.00		1243.25			2486.50
Uttar Pradesh	Sandila	Water Supply	693.58	554.86	277.43	277.43	0.00		277.43			554.86
Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Water Supply	885.26	708.21	354.10	354.10	0.00		354.10			708.21
Uttar Pradesh	Shahajampur	Water Supply	999.77	799.82	399.91	398.60	0.00	398.60				798.51
West Bengal	Arambagh	Water Supply	1122.21	897.77	448.88	448.88	16.83	0.00	0.00			914.58
West Bengal	Berhampore	Water Supply	1270	1016.00	508.00	508.00	19.05	0.00	0.00	508.00		1035.05
West Bengal	Gushkara	Water Supply	780.27	624.22	312.11	312.11	11.70	0.00	0.00			635.92
West Bengal	Haldia	Water Supply	558.57	446.86	223.43	223.43	8.38	0.00	0.00			455.24
West Bengal	Katwa	Water Supply	1298.14	1038.51	519.26	519.26	19.47	0.00	0.00			1057.99
West Bengal	Krishnagar	Water Supply	1243.00	994.40	497.20	497.20	18.65	0.00	0.00			1013.05
West Bengal	Rampurhat	Water Supply	715.67	572.54	286.27	286.27	10.74	0.00	0.00			583.28
West Bengal	Santipur	Water Supply	1724	1379.20	689.60	689.60	25.86	0.00	0.00	689.60		1405.06
West Bengal	Siliguri	Water Supply	2271.00	1816.80	908.40	908.40	34.07	0.00	0.00			1850.87
West Bengal	Suri	Water Supply	965.73	772.58	386.29	386.29	14.49	0.00	0.00	386.29		787.07
West Bengal	Tamluk	Water Supply	1135.6	908.48	454.24	454.24	17.03	0.00	0.00			925.52
West Bengal	Did Malda	Water Supply	1819.86	1455.89	727.941	727.94	0.00	727.94	0.00			1455.88
West Bengal	Tarakeshwar	Water Supply	927.58	742.06	371.03	371.03	13.91	371.03	0.00			755.98
West Bengal	Kaliyaganj	Water Supply	1167.84	934.27	467.14	467.14	17.52	0.00	0.00	467.13		951.78
West Bengal	Contai	Water Supply	2317.88	1854.30	927.15	927.15	34.77	0.00	0.00	927.15		1889.07
West Bengal	Dhulian	Water Supply	2082.64	1650.11	825.06	825.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	825.05		1650.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
West Bengal	Diamond Harbour	Water Supply	3479.9	2783.92	1391.96	1391.96	000	0.00	0.00	1391.96		2783.92
West Bengal	Kandi	Water Supply	3740.29	2992.23	1436.12	1496.11	0.00	0.00	1436.11			2992.23
West Bengal	Taherpur	Water Supply	867.75	694.20	347.10	347.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	347.10		694.20
West Bengal	Kharar	Water Supply	579.17	543.34	271.67	271.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	271.67		543.34
West Bengal	Nalhati	Water Supply	567.62	454.10	227.05	227.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	227.05		454.10
West Bengal	Khirpai	Water Supply	946.34	757.07	378.54	378.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	378.54		757.08
West Bengal	Egra	Water Supply	1496.78	1197.42	598.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	598.71			598.71
West Bengal	Ramjibanpur	Water Supply	1101.03	880.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	440.41			440.41
West Bengal	Birnagar	Water Supply	977.25	781.80	390.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	390.90			390.90
West Bengal	Sainthia	Water Supply	1299.62	1039.70	519.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	519.85			519.85
West Bengal	Chandrakona	Water Supply	1557.29	1245.83	622.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	622.92			622.92
West Bengal	Balughat	Water Supply	4160.24	3328.19	1664.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	1664.10			1664.10
West Bengal	Englishbazar	Water Supply	4140.00	3312.00	1656.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1656.00			1656.00
West Bengal	Coochbehar	Water Supply	3634.84	2907.87	1453.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	1453.94			1453.94
West Bengal	Raiganj	Water Supply	4401.23	3520.984	1760.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1760.00		1760.00
Mizoram	Lunglei	Water Supply	867.44	780.70	390.35	390.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	390.35		780.70
Mizoram	Serchhip	Water Supply	687.60	618.84	309.42	309.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	309.42		618.84
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa/Amlil	Water Supply	1864.73	1491.78	745.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		745.89
Puduchery	Yanam	Water Supply	3918.00	3134.40	1567.20	1567.20	0.00		1567.20			3134.40

Funds Released under UIDSSMT during last three years and the current year (Drainage)

State	Name of towns/cities	Scheme/ Name of component	Cost approved by SLSC	Total eligible Central Share (80%)	1st instalment of the Central Share (80%)	2nd Instalment of the Central Share	incsnltve @ 1.5% for DPR preparation	ACA released during 2005-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	Anakapalli	SWD	2222.00	1777.60	886.60	888.80	33.33	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	Bapatala	SWD	4896.00	3916.80	1953.40	1958.40	73.44	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	Chirala	SWD	968.00	774.40	387.20	387.20	14.52	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	Medak	SWD	262.00	209.60	104.801	104.80	393	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	Nandyal	SWD	216.00	172.80	86.40	86.40	3.24	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	Suryapet	SWD	2464.00	1971.20	985.50	796.54	24.04	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	Siddipet	SWD	984.00	787.20	393.60	393.60	9.84	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	Miryalguda	SWD	3435.00	2748.00	1374.00	1374.00	34.35	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	SWD	3586.00	2868.80	1435.00	33.17	0.00	0.00
Assam	Titabar	SWD	828.85	745.97	372.96	372.99	12.43	0.00
Assam	Pathsala	SWD	503.06	452.75	226.38	226.37	7.55	0.00
Assam	Bokakhat	SWD	545.74	491.17	245.58	245.59	8.19	0.00
Assam	Lakhipur	SWD	632.1	568.89	284.45	253.75	9.48	0.00
Assam	Hailakandi	SWD	783.64	705.26	322.54	0.00	11.75	0.00
Assam	Hojai	SWD	992.98	893.68	446.84	446.84	14.9	0.00
Assam	Sarthebari	SWD	274.14	246.73	123.36	0.00	4.11	0.00
Assam	Dhekiajuli	SWD	722.88	650.59	325.30	325.29	0.00	0.00
Assam	Marlgaon	SWD	423.77	381.39	169.51	211.88	0.00	0.00
Assam	Hamren	SWD	226.47	203.82	90.59	113.23	0.00	0.00
Assam	Chabua	SWD	226.91	204.22	113.46	0.00	0	0.00
Assam	Gosaigoan	SWD	201.98	181.78	80.79	100.99	0.00	0.00
Assam	Barpeta	SWD	328.57	295.71	131.43	164.28	0.00	0.00
Assam	Lanka	SWD	399.11	359.20	159.64	199.56	0.00	0.00
Assam	Lakhipur	SWD	264.18	237.76	105.67	132.09	0.00	0.00
Assam	Howraghat	SWD	262.75	236.48	105.10	131.29	0.00	0.00
Assam	Digboi	SWD	1074.97	367.47	483.74	438.40	16.12	0.00
Assam	Basugaon	SWD	756.09	680.48	340.24	340.24	11.34	0.00
Assam	Maibong	SWD	492.61	443.35	221.67	221.58	7.39	0.00
Assam	Lala	SWD	612.21	550.99	275.49	0.00	7.96	0.00
Assam	Barpeta	SWD	1871.96	1684.76	842.38	0.00	28.08	0.00
Assam	Udaiguri	SWD	743.50	669.15	334.58	334.58	11.15	0.00
Assam	Simaluguri	SWD	667.74	600.97	300.48	300.48	10.02	0.00
Assam	Gauripur	SWD	547.64	492.88	246.44	0.00	8.21	0.00

Funds Released under UIDSSMT during last three years and the current year (Drainage)

ACA released during 2006-07	ACA released during 2007-08	ACA released during 2008-09	ACA released during 2009-10	ACA released during 2010-11	ACA released during 2011-12	ACA released during 2012-13	ACA released during 2013-14	Total Release
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
387.12	535.01	0.00		888.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	1810.93
852.98	1178.86	1958.40			0.00	0.00	0.00	3990.24
168.65	233.07	387.20			0.00	0.00	0.00	768.92
45.65	63.08	104.80			0.00	0.00	0.00	213.53
37.63	52.01	86.40			0.00	0.00	0.00	176.04
0.00	0.00	1010.64			0.00	796.54		1807.1
0.00	0.00	403.84		393.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	797.44
0.00	0.00	1408.35			0.00	1374.00		2782.35
0.00	1467.17	1435.00			1435.00	0.00	0.00	2902.17
385.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	372.99			758.40
233.93	0.00	226.37	0.00	0.00	0.00			460.30
253.77	0.00	245.59	0.00	0.00	0.00			499.36
0.00	293.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	253.75		547.68
0.00	364.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			364.39
0.00	461.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	446.34			908.58
0.00	127.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			127.47
0.00	30.04	295.26	0.00	0.00	325.29			650.59
0.00	0.00	169.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	211.88		381.39
0.00	0.00	90.59	0.00	0.00	113.23			203.82
0.00	90.76	0.00	0.00	113.46	204.22			
0.00	0.00	80.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.99		181.78
0.00	0.00	131.43	0.00	0.00	0.00		164.28	295.71
0.00	0.00	159.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	199.55		358.20
0.00	0.00	105.67	0.00	0.00	0.00		132.09	237.76
0.00	0.00	105.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	131.29		236.39
0.00	0.00	499.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	438.40		938.26
0.00	0.00	351.58	0.00	0.00	340.24			691.82
0.00	0.00	229.06	0.00	0.00	221.68			450.74
0.00	0.00	283.45	0.00	0.00	0.00			283.45
0.00	0.00	870.46	0.00	0.00	0.00			870.46
0.00	0.00	345.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	334.58		680.31
0.00	0.00	310.50	0.00	0.00	0.00		300.48	610.98
0.00	0.00	254.65	0.00	0.00	0.00			254.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam	Jorhat	SWD	1592.42	1433.18	716.59	716.59	23.89	0.00
Assam	Sapatgram	SWD	565.06	508.55	254.28	0.00	8.48	0.00
Assam	Dhubri	SWD	710.17	639.15	319.53	doo	9.23	0.00
Assam	Dergaon	SWD	1660.36	1494.32	747.16	0.00	21.58	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	Anini	SWD	159.24	143.32	71.658	71.66	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	Seppa	SWD	1380.00	1242.00	621.00	621.00	0.00	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	Channelisation of Nallahs	190.18	152.14	76.07	76.07	2.85	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	Strom water	334.12	267.30	133.55	133.65	5.01	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	Akhnoor	Drainage	651.39	586.25	293.13	293.12	9.77	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	Bhadrawah	Drainage	822.55	740.3	370.15	370.15	12.34	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	Drainage	557.15	501.44	250.72	250.72	8.36	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Drainage	4089.00	3680.1	1840.05	61.34	0.00	1497.48
Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch Samba	Drainage	1271.35	1144.22	572.11	19.07	0.00	465.60
Jammu and Kashmir	Drainage	1013.66	912.29	455.15	15.2	0.00	371.22	100.13
Jammu and Kashmir	Sundarbani	Drainage	1004.60	904.14	452.07	15.07	0.00	367.91
Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	Drainage	746.79	672.11	336.06			
Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Drainage	1827.24	1644.52	822^6			
Karnataka	Devangere	SWD	5060.30	4048.24	2024.12.	2024.12	75.90	
Karnataka	Holenarasipura	SWD	800.00	640.00	320.00	320.00	12.00	
Karnataka	Ramanagara	SWD	1460.00	1168.00	584.00	0.00	21.90	
Karnataka	Hanhara	SWD	2422.00	1937.60	968.80	968.80	0.00	
Maharashtra	Latur	Construction of drains	5531.00	4424.80	2212.40	2212.40	0.00	
Maharashtra	Pandharpur	Drainage	3175.00	2540.00	1270.00	1270.00	0.00	
Madhya Pradesh	Malajkhand	Drain	27.60	22.08	11.04	11.04	0.00	
Rajasthan	Bundi	SWD	624.22	499.38	249.69	249.69	9.36	0.00
Rajasthan	Mangrole	SWD	292.3	233.84	116.92	4.39	0.00	
Rajasthan	Paratapgarh	Drainage	148.03	118.43	59.21	59.21	222	0.00
Rajasthan	Ramganjmandi	SWD	148.97	119.18	59.59		2.24	0.00
Rajasthan	Mount Abu	SWD	422.00	337.60	163.80		6.33	0.00
Rajasthan	Sangaria	SWD	366.00	292.80	146.40	146.40	5.49	0.00
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	Drain	343.00	274.40	137.20			137.20
Tripura	Ranibazar	Drain	1217.00	1095.30	547.65	547.65	0.00	
Uttar Pradesh	Vrindavan	Drainage	2195.16	1756.13	878.96	870.30	0.00	000
West Bengal	Balurghat	Drainage	1535.90	1228.72	614.36	614.36	23.04	0.00
West Bengal	Siliguri	Drainage	3386.39	2709.11	1354.56	1354.55	50.80	0.00

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
0.00	0.00	740.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	716.59		1457.07
0.00	000	262.76	0.00	000	0.00			262.76
0.00	0.00	328.81	0.00	0.00	0.00			328.81
0.00	0.00	768.74	0.00	0.00	0.00			768.74
0.00	0.00	71.66	0.00	0.00	71.66			143.32
0.00	0.00	621.00	0.00	0.00	621			1242.00
37.63	41.29	0.00		76.07				154.99
66.11	72.55	0.00		133.65				272.31
238.55	64.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	293.12		596.02
301.24	81.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	370.15		752.64
204.04	55.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	250.72		509.79
403.91	0 00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1840.06		3741.45
125.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	572.11			1163.29
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	456.15				927.50
99.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	452.07			919.21
							336.06	336.06
							822.26	822.26
2100.02	0.00	0.00		2024.12				4124.14
0.00	332.00	0.00		320 00				652.00
0.00	605.90	0.00						605.90
0.00	0.00	968.80	968.80					1937.60
2212.40	0.00	0.00	2212 40					4424.80
0.00	0.00	1270.00	0.00		1270.00			2540.00
11.04	0.00	11.04						22.08
238.41	20.64	249.69						508 74
111.65	9.66	0.00						121.31
61.43	0.00	59.21						120 64
56.90	4 93	0.00						61.83
0.00	175.13	0.00						175.13
0.00	151.89	146.40						298.29
137.20	0.00	137.20	0.00					274.40
	0.00	547.65			547.65			1095.30
	0.00	873.06		870.30				1748.36
0.00	637.40	0.00	000	614.36	0.00			1251.76
0.00	1405.36	1354.55	0.00	0.00	000			2759.91

Funds Released under UIDSSMT During Last Three Years and the Current Year (Sewerage)

State	Name of towns/cities	Scheme/ Name of component	Cost approved by SLSC	Total eligible Central Share (80%)	1st instalment of the Central Share (80%)	2nd Instalment of the Central Share	incsnltive @ 1.5% for DPR preparation	ACA released during 2005-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	Sewerage	4915.00	3932.00	1966.00	1966.00	34.41	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	Sewerage	6237.00	4989.60	2494.80	2494.80	93.56	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	Miryalaguda	Sewerage	3493.00	2794.40	1397.20	1397.20	34.93	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Sewerage	4687.50	3750.00	1875.00	1875.00	43.36	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	Narsaraopet	Sewerage	2641.00	2112.80	1056.00	1056.00	8.19	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	Sewerage	8106.00	6484.80	3242.40	3242.40	121.59	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	Nagari	Sewerage	983.00	786.40	393.20	393.20	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	Yeminganur	UGD	3983.00	3186.40	1593.20	1593.40	58.01	0.00
Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Sanitary Sewerage System	19025.00	8578.00	4289.00	4289.00		
Haryana	Bahadurgarh	Sewerage	4576.04	3660.83	1830.42	1830.41	68.64	0.00
Haryana	Bahadurgarh	STP	2707.01	2165.61	1082.80	1082.81	0.00	0.00
Haryana	Ambala	STP	2082.19	1665.75	832.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
Haryana	Narnaul	STP	812.99	650.39	325.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
Haryana	Charki-Dadri	STP	709.25	567.40	283.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
Haryana	Ambala	Sewerage	3728.00	2982.40	1491.20			
Karnataka	Bawavana BAC	Sewerage	844.00	675.20	337.60	337.60	12.66	
Karnataka	Channapatna	UGD	1311.00	1048.80	524.40	524.40	19.66	
Karnataka	Devangere	UGD	336.00	268.80	134.40	0.00	5.04	
Karnataka	Holenarasipur	Sewerage	303.00	242.40	121.20	121.20	4.55	
Karnataka	Malavalli	UGD	730.41	584.33	292.17	292.16	10.96	
Karnataka	Nanjangud	UGD	974.58	779.66	389.83	389.83	14.62	
Karnataka	Pandavapura	UGD	602.09	481.67	240.84	240.84	9.03	
Karnataka	Shikaripura	Sewerage	1317.00	1053.60	526.80	526.60	19.76	
Karnataka	Sreerangapatna	UGD	522.18	417.74	208.87	208.87	7.83	
Karnataka	Soundatti	Sewerage	867.84	694.27	347.14	0.00	0.00	
Kerala	Chalakkudy	Sewerage	4978.00	3982.40	1991.20	0.00	74.67	

Funds Released under UIDSSMT During Last Three Years and the Current Year (Sewerage)

ACA released during 2006-07	ACA released during 2007-08	ACA released during 2008-09	ACA released during 2009-10	ACA released during 2010-11	ACA released during 2011-12	ACA released during 2012-13	ACA released during 2013-14	Total Release
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1966.00	0.00	3441		1966.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3966.41
1086.62	1501.74	0.00		2494.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	5083.16
1397.00	0.00	34.93		1397.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	2829.13
1875.00	0.00	43 36		1875.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3793.36
1056.00	0.00	1056.00	8.19		0.00	0.00	0.00	2120.19
1412.23	1951.76	0.00		3242.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	6606.39
0.00	0.00	393.00		393.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	786.20
0.00	0.00	1593.00	58.01		1593.40	0.00	0.00	3244.41
0.00	4289.00				4289.00			8578.00
0.00	1899.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	1830.41			3729.47
0.00	0.00	1082.80	0.00	0.00	1082.81			2165.61
0.00	0.00	832.88	0.00	0.00	0.00			832.88
0.00	0.00	325.20	0.00	0.00	0.00			325.20
0.00	0.00	283.70	0.00	0.00	0.00			283.70
						1491.20		1491.20
167.00	183.26	0.00			337.60			687.86
544.06	0.00	0.00			524.40			1068.46
139.44	0.00	0.00						139.44
0.00	125.75	0.00			121.20			24695
303.12	0.00	0.00		292.16				595.28
404.45	0.00	0.00		389.83				794.28
249.87	0.00	0.00		240.84				490.71
260.60	285.96	526.80						1073.36
216.70	0.00	208.87						425.57
0.00	0.00	347.14						347.14
0.00	2065.87	0.00						2065.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Sewerage	3198.00	2558.40	1279.20	1279.20	47.97	
Maharashtra	Sirdi	Sewerage	2426.00	1940.80	970.4	970.40	36.39	
Maharashtra	Ambad	Sewerage	811.00	648.80	324.4	324.40	12.165	
Maharashtra	Savner	Sewerage	631.50	505.20	252.6	0.00	9.47	
Maharashtra	Shirur	UGD	889.80	711.84	355.92	355.35	0.00	
Maharashtra	Amravati	UGD (phase-I)	8612.28	6889.82	3444.91	3444.91	0.00	
Maharashtra	Akola	Sewerage	13275.00	10620.00	5310.00	0.00	0.00	
Maharashtra	Pachgani	Sewerage	370.00	256.00	128.00	128.00	0.00	
Maharashtra	Chandrapur	Sewerage	7201.30	5761.04	2880.52	2880.52	0.00	
Maharashtra	Daund	Sewerage	1915.80	1532.64	766.32	766.32	0.00	
Maharashtra	Panvet	Sewerage	3107.15	2485.72	1242.86	1242.86	0.00	
Maharashtra	Malvan	Sewerage	1884.40	1507.52	753.76	0.00	0.00	
Maharashtra	Venguria	Sewerage	755.35	636.28	318.14	318.14	0.00	
Maharashtra	Alibag	Sewerage	1240.00	992.00	496.00	0.00	0.00	
Maharashtra	Kamptee	Sewerage	2221.21	1776.97	888.46	888.48	0.00	
Maharashtra	Gondia	Sewerage	8233.70	6586.96	3293.48			
Madhya Pradesh	Budhni	Sewerage	195.05	156.04	78.02	0.00	1.95	
Madhya Pradesh	Itarsi	Sewerage	708.43	566.74	283.37	0.00	10.63	
Madhya Pradesh	Jaora	Sewerage	294.25	235.40	117.70	0.00	2.94	
Madhya Pradesh	Rehti	Sewerage	143.48	114.78	57.39	0.00	1.43	
Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Sewerage	218.00	174.40	87.20	0.00	0.00	
Madhya Pradesh	Gwator	Sewerage	6650.00	5320.00	2660.00	0.00	0.00	
Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	Sewerage	7661.55	6129.24	3064.62	0.00	114.92	
Odisha	Sambaipur	Sanitation	593.23	474.58	237.29		8.90	
Punjab	Jalandhar	Sewerage	4955.00	3964.00	1982.00	1982.00	0.00	
Punjab	Jalandhar	Sewerage-Ph-II	4696.85	3757.48	1878.74	1797.22	0.00	
Punjab	Malout	Sewerage	2286.00	1328.80	914.40	0.00	0.00	
Punjab	Pathankot	Sewerage	4766.00	3812.80	1906.40	0.00	45.04	
Punjab	Zirakpur	Sewerage	4197.61	3358.09	1679.04	1679.04	0.00	
Punjab	Patiala	Sewerage	8940.00	7152.00	3576.00	3463.79	78.23	
Punjab	Muktasar	Sewerage	2789.45	2231.56	1115.78	1112.12	0.00	
Rajasthan	Bikaner	sewerage	3876.10	3100.88	1550.44		0.00	0.00

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1327.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	1279.20				2606.37
1006.79	0.00	0.00	970.40					1977.19
336.57	0.00	0.00	324.40					660.97
262.07	0.00	0.00	0.00					262.07
0.00	0.00	355.92	0.00		355.36			711.28
0.00	0.00	3444.91	0.00		3444.91			3889.32
000	0.00	4998.48	0.00					4998 48
0.00	0.00	128.00	0.00		128.00			256.00
0.00	0.00	2880.52	0.00		2880.52			5761.04
0.00	0.00	766.32	0.00		766.32			1532.64
0.00	0.00	1242.86	0.00		1242.86			2485.72
0.00	0.00	753.76	0.00					753.76
0.00	0.00	318.14	0.00		318.14			636.28
0.00	0.00	496.00	0.00					496.00
0.00	0.00	888.48	0.00				888.48	1776.96
						3293.48		3293.48
78.02	0.00	0.00				1.95		79.97
283.37	0.00	0.00				10.63		294.00
117.70	0.00	0.00				2.94		120.64
57.39	0.00	0.00				1.43		58.82
87.20	0.00	0.00						87.20
0.00	0.00	2660.00						2660.00
0.00	0.00	3064.62				114.92		3179.54
127.55	118.65	0.00						246.20
	1982.00	0.00		1982.00				3964.00
	0.00	1878.74				1797.22		3675.96
	914.40	0.00						914.40
	1906.40	45.04						1951.44
	1679.04					1679.04		3358.08
	0.00	3654.23				3463.79		7118.02
	0.00	1115.78				1112.12		2227.90
0.00	0.00	1550.44	1550.44					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	Sewerage & Drainage	328.18	262.54	131.27	129.38	3.18	133.16
Rajasthan	Jalore	Sewerage	1066.31	853.05	426.52		15.99	0.00
Rajasthan	Jhalawar and Jhalarpatan	Sewerage	1904.02	1523.22	761.61		28.56	0.00
Rajasthan	Sumerpur	Sewerage	927.74	742.19	371.10		13.92	0.00
Rajasthan	Mount Abu	Sewerage	2715.00	2172.00	1086.00		27.15	0.00
Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Sewerage	6167.00	4933.60	2466.80		92.51	0.00
Rajasthan	Kishangarh	Sewerage	2601.00	2080.80	1040.40		26.01	0.00
Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	Sewerage	4279.00	3423.20	1711.60		24.39	0.00
Rajasthan	Pali	Sewerage	3329.53	2663.62	1331.81		32.48	0.00
Rajasthan	Kota	Sewerage	5122.42	4097.94	2048.97		0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	Sewerage	3781.00	3024.80	1512.40		26.09	0.00
Rajasthan	Sardarshahar	Sewerage	3692.00	2953.60	1476.80		23.63	0.00
Sikkim	Namchi	Sewerage Treatment Plant	1097.00	987.30	493.65	493.65	0.00	
Sikkim	Jorethang	Sewerage Treatment Plant	480.00	432.00	216.00	216.00	0.00	
Sikkim	Melli	Sewerage Treatment Plant	341.00	306.90	153.45	153.45	0.00	
Sikkim	Rangpo	Sewerage Treatment Plant	494.00	444.60	222.30	222.30	0.00	
Tamil Nadu	Mamaliapuram	Sewerage	608.00	486.40	243.20	243.20		
Tamil Nadu	Maraimalainag	Sewerage	375.00	300.00	150.00	150.00		
Tamil Nadu	Thiruchendur	U. G. Sewerage	1122.00	897.60	448.60	448.60		
Tamil Nadu	Udumalpet	Sewerage	3034.23	2427.38	1213.69	0.00		
Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	UGD	2555.20	2044.16	1022.08	1022.08		
Tamil Nadu	Nagercoil	Underground	6556.47	5245.18	2622.59			
Uttar Pradesh	Balia	Sewerage	4472.31	3577.85	1788.92	1786.28	67.08	
Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	Sewerage	8691.66	6953.33	3476.65	3424.03	130.37	
Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	Sewerage	4874.18	3899.34	1949.67	1949.67	73.11	
Uttar Pradesh	Loni	Sewerage	7341.24	5872.99	2936.50	2882.64	0.00	
Uttar Pradesh	Vrindavan	Sewerage	3463.00	2770.40	1385.20	1384.87	0.00	
Uttarakhand	Mussoorie	Sewerage	6173.25	4938.60	2469.30	2469.30	0.00	0.00
West Bengal	Kurseong	Sewerage	1251.59	1001.27	500.64	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman and Diu	Moti & Nandi Daman	Underground Sewerage	942.37	753.90	376.95	0.00	0.00	0.00

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
0.00	129.38	0.00	3.18					26572
442.51	0.00	0.00						442.51
790.17	0.00	0.00					790.17	
385.02	0.00	0.00						38502
0.00	0.00	1086.00	27.15					1113.15
0.00	2559.31	000						2559.31
0.00	0.00	1040.40	26.01					1066.41
0.00	0.00	1711.60	24.39					1735 99
0.00	0.00	1331.81	3248					1364.29
0.00	0.00	2048.97	2048.97					
0.00	0.00	1512.40	26.09					1538.49
0.00	0.00	1476.80	23.63					1500.43
	0.00	493.65	493.65					987.30
	0.00	216.00	216.00					432.00
	0.00	153.45	153.45					306 90
	0.00	222.30	222.30					444.60
243.20	0.00	0.00	243.20					486.40
150.00	0.00	0.00	150.00					300.00
0.00	443.80	0.00	0.00			448.8		897 60
0.00	0.00	1213.69	0.00					121369
0 00	0.00	1022.08	0.00			1022.08		2044.16
		2622.59						2622.59
1708.15	147.85	0.00		1786.28				3642 29
3319.70	287.34	0.00		3424.08				7031.12
2022.78	0.00	0.00		1949.67				397245
0.00	2935.50	0.00	2882.64					5819.14
0.00	0.00	1385.20		1384.87				2770.07
0.00	0.00	2469.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	2469 30		4938 60
0.00	500.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0 00			500.64
0.00	0.00	31.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			31.00

Funds Released under UIDSSMT in the Current Year - Water Supply (T.P.)

Sl. No.	State Name	Name of towns/cities	Scheme/ Name of component	Cost approved by SLSC	Total eligible Central Share (80%)	1st	2nd	ACA released during 2012-13	ACA released during 2013-14	Total released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Madhya Pradesh	Amarwara	Water Supply	1609.30	1287.44	643.72	643.72	643.72		643.72
2	Madhya Pradesh	Waraseoni	Water Supply	2232.00	1785.60	892.80	892.80	892.80		892.80
3	Madhya Pradesh	Chitrakoot	Water Supply	1319.68	1055.74	527.87	527.87	527.87		527.87
4	Madhya Pradesh	Barkuhi	Water Supply	1211.82	969.46	484.73	484.73	484.73		484.73
5	Madhya Pradesh	Shamshahbad	Water Supply	882.47	705.98	352.99	352.99	352.99		352.99
6	Madhya Pradesh	Manawar	Water Supply	1125.60	900.48	450.24	450.24	450.24		450.24
7	Madhya Pradesh	Baikunthpur	Water Supply	732.75	586.20	293.10	293.10	293.10		293.10
8	Madhya Pradesh	Tendukheda	Water Supply	1028.64	822.91	411.46	411.46	411.46		411.46
9	Madhya Pradesh	Shahganj	Water Supply	436.45	349.16	174.58	174.58	174.58		174.58
10	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	Water Supply	1521.22	1216.98	608.49	608.49	608.49		608.49
11	Madhya Pradesh	Shamgarh	Water Supply	2374.00	1899.20	949.60	949.60	949.60		949.60
12	Madhya Pradesh	Hindoria	Water Supply	1138.34	910.67	455.34	455.34	455.34		455.34
13	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	Water Supply	8087.57	6470.06	3235.03	3235.03	3235.03		3235.03
14	Madhya Pradesh	Beganganj	Water Supply	1392.22	1113.78	556.89	556.89	556.89		556.89
15	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	Water Supply	7140.42	5712.34	2856.17	2856.17	2856.17		2856.17
16	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	Water Supply	1907.76	1526.21	763.11	763.11	763.11		763.11
17	Madhya Pradesh	Kareli	Water Supply	3550.77	2840.62	1420.31	1420.31	1420.31		1420.31
18	Madhya Pradesh	Mandleshwar	Water Supply	799.29	639.43	319.72	319.72	319.72		319.72
19	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	Water Supply	4735.80	3788.64	1894.32	1894.32	1894.32		1894.32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20	Madhya Pradesh	Jiran	Water Supply	549.92	439.94	219.97			219.97	
21	Madhya Pradesh	Malhargarh	Water Supply	548.92	439.14	219.57			219.57	
22	Madhya Pradesh	Pipiyamandi	Water Supply	968.72	774.98	387.49			387.49	
23	Madhya Pradesh	Junnardeo/Jamai	Water Supply	2432.07	1945.66	972.83			972.83	
24	Madhya Pradesh	Rampura	Water Supply	1956.37	1565.10	782.55			782.55	
25	Madhya Pradesh	Suwasara	Water Supply	1764.30	1411.44	705.72			705.72	
26	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	Water Supply	7048.83	6343.95	3171.98			3171.98	
27	Maharashtra	Shirpur Warvade	Water Supply	3077.77	2462.22	1231.11			1231.11	1231.11
28	Tamil Nadu	Kangeyam	Water Supply	1423.71	1138.97	569.49			569.49	569.49
29	Tamil Nadu	Arani	Water Supply	3228.05	2582.44	1291.22			1291.22	1291.22
30	Tamil Nadu	Periakulam	Water Supply	1349.68	1079.74	539.87			539.87	539.87
31	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvathipuram	Water Supply	1121.41	897.13	448.57			448.57	448.57
32	Tamil Nadu	Tindivanam	Water Supply	4506.91	3605.53	1802.771			1802.77	1802.77
33	Uttar Pradesh	Rai Bareilly	Water Supply	10618.46	8494.77	4247.39			4247.39	4247.39
34	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	Water Supply	3369.29	2695.43	1347.72			1347.72	1347.72
35	Uttar Pradesh	Auriya	Water Supply	4120.67	3296.70	1648.35			1648.35	1648.35
36	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	Water Supply	999.68	799.74	399.87			399.87	399.87
37	Uttar Pradesh	Kasiya	Water Supply	1045.23	836.18	418.09			418.09	418.09
38	West Bengal	Joynagar-Mazilpur	Water Supply	1866.28	1493.02	746.51			746.51	746.51
39	West Bengal	Dubrajpur	Water Supply	2316.75	1853.40	926.70			926.70	926.70
40	West Bengal	Panskura	Water Supply	3525.10	2820.08	1410.04			1410.04	1410.04
41	West Bengal	Kalna	Water Supply	2793.66	2234.93	1117.47			1117.47	1117.47
42	West Bengal	Ranaghat	Water Supply	6402.91	5122.33	2561.17			2561.17	2561.17
43	West Bengal	Nabadwip	Water Supply	7851.68	6281.34	3140.67			3140.67	3140.67

Funds Released under UjDSSMT in the Current Year - Sewerage (T.P.)

Sl. No.	State Name	Name of towns/cities	Scheme/ Name of component	Cost approved by SLSC	Total eligible Central Share (80%)	1st	2nd	ACA released during 2012-13	ACA released during 2013-14	Total released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	Sewerage	5939.00	5345.1	2672.55		2672.55		2672.55
2	Maharashtra	Shrirampur	UGD (Sewerage)	4936.29	3949.03	1974.52		1974.52		1974.52
3	Tamil Nadu	Mettur	Sewerage	5651.66	4521.33	2260.67		2260.67		2260.67
4	Tamil Nadu	Thirupathur	Sewerage	7682.91	6146.33	3073.17		3073.17		3073.17
5	Tamil Nadu	Arakkonam	Sewerage	7745.16	6196.13	3098.07		3098.07		3098.07
6	Tamil Nadu	Jolarpet	Sewerage	3399.48	2719.58	1359.79		1359.79		1359.79
7	Tamil Nadu	Chidambaram	Sewerage	5738.37	4590.70	2295.35		2295.35		2295.35
8	Tamil Nadu	Sattur	Sewerage	2957.53	2366.02	1183.01		1183.01		1183.01
9	Tamil Nadu	Periakulam	Sewerage	1712.92	1370.34	685.17		685.17		685.17

Statement-III

Project Status:

Sl. State No.	Town	Projects approved	Approved cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Committed share of approved cost (in Rs. Lakhs)	Total Released (in Rs. Lakhs)	Expected date of completion	Status			
1	2	6	7	8	18					
1	UP	Pilkhua	Reorganisation of Water Supply	2167.55	1734.04	216.76	216.76	1322.70	30.09.2013	Recently state had requested for final installment. State was requested to sent the revised UC in the prescribed format.
		Pilkhua	Underground Sewerage	3687.51	2950.01	368.75	368.75	2212.50	30.09.2013	3rd Instalment released on 05.03.2013.
		Pilkhua	Solid WasteManagement	897.70	718.16	89.77	89.77	179.54	31.01.2014	1st inst. released on 29.08.2011. UC is pending
		Pilkhua	GIS Base Map and HHSurvey	29.30	29.30			7.32	31.03.2014	1st inst. released on 30.03.2012. UC is pending.
		Sub Total		6782.06	5431.51	675.28	675.28	3722.06		
2	AP	Vikarabad	Providing Underground Drainage	6474.00	5179.00	647.40	647.40	2590.00	04.01.2014	2nd inst released on 22.05.2013.
		Vikarabad	Water Supply	7009.00	5607.00	701.00	2123.10	4206.00	04.01.2014	3rd inst released on 11.07.2013.

1	2	6	7	8	18				
	Vikarabad	Solid Waste Management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-		
	Sub Total		13483.00	10786.40	1348.40	2770.50	6796.00		
3 HR	Sonepat	Water Supply	6958.00	5566.40	695.80	695.80	2783.20	31.03.2014	2nd inst released on 14.06.2013.
	Sonepat	Underground Sewerage	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
	Sonepat	Solid Waste Management	2496.00	1996.80	249.60	249.60	499.20	31.03.2014	1st inst released on 29.03.2011. UC is pending.
	Sub Total		9454.00	7563.20	945.40	945.40	3282.40		
4 MH	Vasai-Virar	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
	Vasai-Virar	Underground Sewerage	6622.63	5298.10	662.26	662.26	1324.52	14.02.2015	1st inst released on 14.02.2012. UC is pending.
	Vasai-Virar	Integrated Solid Waste Mgmt	3172.64	2538.12	317.26	317.26	1269.06	14.07.2013	2nd inst released on 21.02.2013. UC is pending.
	Sub Total		9795.27	7836.22	979.53	979.53	2593.58		
5 TN	Sriperumbudur	Water Supply	4071.00	3256.80	407.10	407.10	814.20	30.07.2013	1st inst released on 30.01.2012. UC is pending.
	Sriperumbudur	Underground Sewerage	5622.00	4497.60	562.20	562.20	1124.40	24.07.2013	1st inst released on 30.01.2012. UC is pending.
	Sriperumbudur	Solid Waste Management	443.77	355.02	44.38	44.38	88.75	30.04.2014	1st inst released on 30.01.2012. UC is pending.
	Sub Total		10136.77	8109.42	1013.68	1013.68	2027.35		
6 GJ	Sanand	Water Supply	3320.86	2656.69	332.09	332.09	664.17	29.09.2013	1st inst released on

1	2	6	7	8	18			
					29.03.2011. UC received, file sent to TCPO for comments.			
	Sanand	Underground Sewerage	5848.68	4678.94	584.87	1169.73	29.09.2013	1st inst released on 29.03.2011.
	Sanand	Solid Waste Management	213.62	170.90	21.36	41.72	29.09.2013	1st inst released on 29.03.2011. UC received on 2nd July, 2013. File sent to TCPO for comments.
	Sub Total		9383.16	7506.53	938.32	1875.62		
7	KN	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
		Underground Sewerage	4072.84	2767.12	652.86	649.10	30.09.2013	1st inst released on 30.03.2012. UCis pending
		Solid Waste Management	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
		Sub Total	4072.84	2767.12	652.86	652.86	649.10	
		Grand Total	63107.10	50000.00	6553.46	7975.56	20946.11	

Statement-IV

(i) *The details of projects have been received and sanctioned during last three years under Tranche-II*

Sl. No.	City (State)	Received in 2011-12	Sanctioned in 2012-13
1	Kohima (Nagaland)	Water Supply	Water Supply
2	Aizwal (Mizoram)	Water Supply, and Sewerage Sewerage	Water Supply, and
3	Shillong (Meghalaya)	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management
4	Gangtok (Sikkim)	Water Supply, and Solid Waste Management	Water Supply, and Solid Waste Management
5	Agartaia (Tripura)	Water Supply	Water Supply

(ii) *State and project-wise funds released* (Rs. Crore)*

Sl. No.	State	City	Projects Sanctioned	Allocation	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto Jun'13)
1	Nagaland	Kohima	Water Supply	57.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Mizoram	Aizawl	Water Supply	62.75	Nil	Nil	0.85	Nil
3	Mizoram	Aizawl	Sewerage	35.38	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Meghalaya	Shillong	Solid Waste Management	4.25	Nil	Nil	0.12	Nil
5	Sikkim	Gangtok	Water Supply	37.81	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Sikkim	Gangtok	Solid Waste Management	16.48	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7	Tripura	Agartaia	Water Supply	111.16	Nil	Nil	2.01	Nil
Total				324.82	Nil	Nil	2.98	Nil

* Funds are released as reimbursement of expenditure incurred by the states on the project works based on statements of expenditure submitted by the States.

Statement-V(a)

Project Sanctioned upto 31.03.2013:

- In the last 12 years, 260 projects estimated at a cost of Rs.235011.05 lakh have been sanctioned; out of which 151 projects have been completed and rest are under various stages of progress.

- 63 projects in Arunachal Pradesh, 52 projects in Nagaland; 39 projects in Assam; 27 projects in Sikkim; 20 projects in Manipur; 20 projects in Mizoram; 19 projects in Tripura and 20 projects in Meghalaya.

The project status is as follows:

Sl. No.	State	Project sanctioned	Project Completed	Total estimated cost (in lakh)	Sanctioned amount (in lakh)	Released till date 31/3/2013 (Rs. in lakh)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	63	46	37487.98	34515.18	26857.69
2	Assam	39	6	34893.29	32135.10	21200.24
3	Manipur	20	13	16001.83	14928.43	12544.78
4	Meghalaya	20	11	15683.83	15193.12	8897.55
5	Mizoram	20	13	32651.90	32067.72	24215.77
6	Nagaland	52	33	36534.71	33098.38	21691.26
7	Sikkim	27	19	31854.35	30914.71	23261.32
8	Tripura	19	10	29903.16	29903.16	24949.19
Total		260	151	235011.05	222755.80	163617.80

Funds released during the last 3 years:

Year	B.E.	R.E.	Actual expenditure	Exp. On Water Supply	Exp. On Sewerage
2010-11	80.00	92.00	92.00	5.46	3.55
2011-12	164.00	164.00	164.00	7.56	9.73
2012-13	160.00	145.55	145.55	15.00	4.79
2013-14	150.00		21.64*	14.78*	4.48*

* Up to 2nd August, 2013

Water Supply and Storm Water Drainage project details is at Annexure-5.II

Statement-V(b)

Water Supply (Rs. in lakh)			1	2	3
1	2	3			
1	Itanagar water supply	358.37	4	Augmentation of water supply for Namsai Township	606.91
2	Improvement of water supply at Jairampur	627.19	5	Augmentation of water supply to Seppa Town, Arunachal Pradesh	826.20
3	Providing water supply to Tawang Township	854.53	6	Water Supply scheme at Longding Township, Arunachal Pradesh	2016.4
			7	Improvement of THOUBAL Water Supply Scheme, Manipur	90.98

1	2	3
8	KAKCHING Water Supply Scheme, Manipur	108.62
9	Improvement of existing distribution system in selected areas of Imphal city, Manipur	64.00
10	Proposal for improvement of Nighthem Pukhri Water Supply Scheme, Manipur	83.95
11	Mayang Water Supply Scheme	2087.29
12	Action Plan for Integration of Municipal Sources for Supply of Water in Shillong, Meghalaya	341.29
13	Action Plan for Integration of Municipal Sources for Supply of Water in Shillong, Meghalaya	38.49
14	Renewal and augmentation of Greater Saiha Water Supply Scheme	1863.18
15	Augmentation of Water Supply to Klabung Water Supply Scheme, Nagaland	396.90
16	Augmentation of Water Supply Kohima Town, Nagaland	2911.56
17	Providing Gravity Water Supply to Tuensang Town, Nagaland	1511.80
18	Water Supply Scheme to Tourist Centre at Chemchey, South Sikkim	385.74
19	Augmentation of Gangtok Water Supply Scheme, Phase-I, Sikkim	759.57
20	Augmentation of Water Supply at Soreng Town, Sikkim	733.76
21	Augmentation of Water Supply at Chakung Town, Sikkim	916.67
22	Augmentation of Water Supply at Ravangla Bazar, South Sikkim	404.57
23	Upgradation of old treatment plant at Chinga, Manipur	77.90

1	2	3
24	Khazwal Water Supply Scheme	2447.30
Total		20513.30
12 under implementation, rest completed.		
<i>Projects under 10% Lumpsum Scheme for NER</i>		
(Rs. in lakh)		
Storm Water Drainage		Estimated amount
1	2	3
1.	Storm Water Drainage Scheme, Arunachal Pradesh	237.05
2	Storm Water Drainage Scheme at Naharlagun, Arunachal Pradesh	656.13
3	Construction of Storm Water Drainage System, Silapathar Town, Assam	1703.54
4	Construction of Storm Water Drainage Scheme for Jorhat Master Plan Area, Assam	1367.42
5	Golaghat Master Plan Area Storm Water Drainage Scheme Phase-I, Assam	646.70
6	Drainage System for Dhemaji Town, Assam	1095.30
7	Silchar Storm Water Drainage Project (Ph-I), Assam	1342.66
8	Tinsukia Master Plan Area Storm Water Drainage Scheme, Ph-I, Assam	1252.00
9	Storm Water Drainage Karimganj (Phase-I)	1065.21
10	Construction of Storm Water drain within Imphal Municipal Area and in Jiribam, Katching, Thoubal, Nambol, Norirang, Bishnupur and Ningthoukhong Municipal areas Manipur	543.87
11	Drainage system in Commercial area at Tura, Meghalaya	40.00

1	2	3
12	Development and construction of artificial Channel (Rehabilitation of Drainage) System, Aizawl	540.00
13	Storm Water Drainage Scheme for Dimapur, Nagaland	2094.25
14	Design of Storm Water Drainage System along NH 31A in Gangtok, Sikkim	564.50
15	Improvement of Agartala Drainage System, Tripura	1311.37
16	Improvement of General Hygiene & Environment of Central Zone, Agartala, Tripura (NBCC) (Akhuara Drain)	509.85
17	Improvement of Agartala Drainage System, Phase-II, Tripura (NBCC) Kalapania Khal (Construction of balance portion)	1094.77
18	Allo Storm Water drainage Scheme (Phase-II)	929.05
19	Development of Storm Water Drainage at Khonsa, Arunachal Pradesh	422.29
20	Storm water drainage system (Phase-I) for along Town Master Plan Area	671.09
Total		20555.64

9 projects under implementation, rest completed.

Statement-V(c)

10% Lumpsum Provision Scheme Proposals (Solid Waste Management, Water Supply etc.) pending with Ministry

Arunachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of Project
1	2
1.	Solid Waste Management at Daporijo township
2.	Augmentation of water Supply at Anini Township Arunachal

1	2
3.	Storm Water Drainage Scheme Daporijo Township Arunachal
Assam	
Sl. No.	Name of Project
1	2
1	Construction of Storm Water Drainage in Golapara Town
Nagaland	
Sl. No.	Name of Project
1	2
1.	Construction of Drainage System at Dimapur, Nagaland
2.	Storm Drainage Development for Tuli Town, Nagaland

Autonomy of CBI

*48. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has directed the Government to make the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) an independent organisation and ensure its functional autonomy as reported in the media;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/being 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) No, Madam. The Supreme Court passed an order dated 08.05.2013 in Writ Petition (Criminal) No. 120 of 2012, and WP (Civil) 463 of 2012 to know whether the Central Government intended to put in place appropriate law for

the independence of the CBI and its functional autonomy and insulate it from extraneous influence(s) of any kind so that CBI is viewed as a non-partisan investigating agency. The Court directed the filing of the affidavit by July 3, 2013.

(c) The Government constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) which considered the matter at length and recommended amendments to Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.

Accordingly, an affidavit has been filed in the Supreme Court on 03.07.2013.

[English]

Operation of Airport Metro

*49. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) has taken over the operation of Airport Metro Express from the Reliance Infrastructure Limited (RIL) and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the RIL has invoked the termination clause and claimed termination payment as the DMRC had failed to cure the substantial defects in the civil structure designed and built by the DMRC within the period prescribed under the Concession Agreement;

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

(d) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the other corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Madam. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has taken over the operation of Airport Metro Express Line from the close of business operating hours of 30th June 2013. M/s Delhi Airport Metro Express Private Limited (DAMEPL), the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formed by Reliance Infra Limited and CAF JV, informed

DMRC on 27th June 2013 that they will not be responsible for the Project after the close of business operating hours of June 30, 2013 and asked DMRC to take over the Project and the Assets. Therefore, in the larger public interest, DMRC decided to take over the operations of the Airport Express Line from the close of business operating hours of 30th June, 2013.

(b) & (c): Yes Madam. Reliance Infra Limited has invoked the Termination clause and claimed Termination payments from DMRC. DMRC, in response to the notice issued by DAMEPL dated 9th July 2012, informed DAMEPL on 5th October 2012 that the defects identified by DAMEPL have been cured and it is not correct to say that DMRC failed to cure the substantial defects in the civil structure within the prescribed period under the Concession Agreement. DMRC also informed DAMEPL that the notice of default was against the provisions of Concession Agreement. However, DAMEPL decided to terminate the Concession Agreement on 8th October 2012. DMRC has also invoked the Arbitration mechanism available within the Concession Agreement to resolve the disputes between the parties and the arbitrator has been appointed by both parties for the same. In the meantime, DAMEPL, however, continued with operation of the line till 30.06.2013.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) The Enquiry Committee consisting of the Additional Secretary & Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO), Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) and the then Additional Member (Works), Railway Board conducted an enquiry into the incident to fix the responsibility for the defects in construction. The Enquiry Committee found deficiencies / failures on part of various agencies viz. the Concessionaire (M/s DAMEPL), the construction contractor (M/s IJM-IJMI JV), Airport Line Consultants (PCI - PBI - JARTS - TONICHI - RITES), the Detailed Design Consultants (M/s Systra) and DMRC.

The report of the Enquiry Committee was referred to Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), and as per the CVC's advice, the report has been forwarded to DMRC for examination by the Board of DMRC and for taking action against various officials of DMRC, Consultants and Contractors as per finding of the report. DMRC has also been directed to examine system improvements to avoid recurrence of such failure in the future.

Nuclear Energy Agreements

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

(a) the countries with which India has already entered into nuclear energy cooperation agreements and the countries with which talks are going on for the same;

(b) the progress made in reopening the Indo-Japan nuclear energy cooperation talks;

(c) the time by which a nuclear-energy agreement would be reached with Japan; and

(d) the benefits likely to accrue to the country in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) India has signed civil nuclear cooperation agreements with France, the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Canada, Argentina, Namibia, Mongolia, Kazakhstan and the Republic of Korea. There is a Memorandum of Understanding with the United Kingdom. Discussions have been held with Japan, Australia and Sri Lanka.

(b) and (c) Three rounds of formal negotiations have been held between India and Japan on an Agreement for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy.

(d) Cooperation in civil nuclear energy with Japan is aimed at strengthening the India-Japan Strategic and Global Partnership, enabling Japanese companies to participate in India's civil nuclear programme and fostering cooperation in basic and applied research regarding peaceful uses of nuclear energy and nuclear safety.

Unsolicited Calls/SMSs

*51. SHRI N. S. V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA:

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

(a) whether the regulations of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI issued in 2011 has not been fully successful in curbing the menace of unsolicited calls/SMSs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has issued or proposes to issue revised guidelines to curb the menace of unsolicited text messages and pesky calls;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of various stakeholders and experts in this regard; and

(e) the details of the action taken by the Government against the telecom service providers and telemarketers for violation of guidelines of TRAI?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Madam, with the implementation of the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulations (TCCCPR) by TRAI with effect from 27.09.2011, the number of complaints relating to Unsolicited Commercial Communications (UCC) have reduced considerably. Prior to the coming into force of the regulations from 27.09.2011, on an average 47454 complaints were received per month (Averaged over the period March, 2010 to March, 2011). However, the total number of complaints lodged by telecom consumers with their service providers has come down to about 27000 complaints per month after coming into force of this regulation since 27.09.2011.

Through the TCCCPR, TRAI has laid down the framework for addressing Unsolicited Commercial Communications (UCC). These regulations came into force from 27.09.2011. The main features of the regulation are as follows:

- (i) Filtering of Calls & SMS both by Access Service Provider and Telemarketers.
- (ii) In order to ensure effective control, there is a provision of security deposit by Telemarketers to their Access Service Providers and deduction ranging from Rs. 25,000/-to Rs. 2.5 lakhs in case of violation.
- (iii) In case telemarketer is not complying with the regulation even after deduction from security deposit, there is a provision for blacklisting of telemarketers.
- (iv) Disconnection of telecom resource(s) of Unregistered Telemarketers by Access Service Providers.
- (v) In case Access Service Provider is not complying

with the regulation, there is a provision to levy financial disincentive ranging from Rs. One lakh to Ten lakhs.

- (vi) The regulations lay down a separate number series and specified SMS header for telemarketers for voice calls and SMSs respectively.
- (vii) The customer can opt to block all commercial communication or opt for 'partially blocked' category.
- (viii) No commercial communication to be sent between 9.00 PM to 9.00 AM
- (ix) Five paise SMS Termination Charge has been prescribed for Telemarketing Messages.
- (x) Also in order to create deterrent against misuse of cheaper SMS packs by subscribers who have not registered as a Telemarketer, TRAI has prescribed that a minimum of 50 paise per SMS shall be charged for every SMS sent beyond 100 SMS in a day.

(c) and (d) TRAI has recently issued the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference (Twelfth Amendment) Regulation on 23.05.2013. This regulation provides for disconnection of all the telecom resources of subscribers sending unsolicited calls/SMSs, blacklisting of the name and address of such subscribers for two years, disconnection of telecom resources to such subscriber by the other service providers within twenty four hours of blacklisting of such subscriber. Also no telecom resources shall be allotted to such blacklisted subscriber by any Access Provider for two years. In pursuance of these efforts by TRAI, a total of about three lakhs telephone connections of un-registered telemarketers have been disconnected by the Access Service Providers and the name and address of around 20000 such subscribers have been put into the blacklist. As per TRAI, the stakeholders have generally welcomed these measures.

(e) The details of action taken by the TRAI against the telemarketers and service providers are given below:

1	2	3
01. Number of notices sent to unregistered telemarketers (From 27.9.2011 to 31.7.2013)		2,85,813

1	2	3
02. Number of Telephone disconnections of unregistered telemarketers (From 27.9.2011 to 31.7.2013)		2,99,575
03. Number of notices sent to telemarketers		246
04. Total amount deducted from the security deposit of the telemarketers for violations. (From 27.9.2011 to 30.07.2013)		1.36 Crores
05. No. of Telemarketers Blacklisted (From 27.9.2011 to 25.06.2013)		15
06. No. of service providers on which financial disincentive is imposed (From 27.9.2011 to 30.07.2013)		1

Judicial Accountability

*52. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the alleged corruption in judiciary;

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to address the issue and to bring in structural reforms in the judicial system;

(c) the current status of the proposal to set up All India Judicial Service;

(d) whether the Government plans to bring in fairness and transparency in the selection of High Court Judges and also ensure accountability in judicial system; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Representations alleging corruptions in judiciary are

received in the Government from time to time. As per the established "in-house mechanism" for the higher judiciary, the Chief Justice of India is competent to receive complaints against the conduct of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justice of the High Courts. Similarly, the Chief Justices of the High Courts are competent to receive complaints against the conduct of Judges of their Courts. Administrative control over the members of the subordinate judiciary in the States vests with the concerned High Court. In view of this, the Central Government does not maintain records of such complaints and has no mechanism to monitor the action taken on the same.

With a view to enforce greater transparency and accountability in the functioning of the higher judiciary, the Government has moved the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, which provides for a comprehensive mechanism for handling complaints made by citizens on grounds of alleged misbehavior and incapacity against judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts and for taking action against those found guilty after investigation. The Bill also lays down judicial standards and makes it incumbent on the Judges to declare their assets/liabilities.

(c) The Constitution was amended in 1977 to provide for an All India Judicial Service (AIJS) under Article 312 of the Constitution. There has been support in favour of AIJS by 11th Law Commission in its 116th Report, the First National Judicial Pay Commission, Committee on Centre State Relations and Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee. However, consensus on having AIJS has not been possible in the consultations held with the State Governments and the High Courts. The proposal was recently placed for consideration in the Conference of Chief Ministers of the States and Chief Justices of the High Courts. It has been decided that further consultation on the matter would be required with States and High Courts.

(d) and (e) The appointment of Judges to High Courts and Supreme Court is based on a Memorandum of Procedure for Appointment of Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts prepared in 1998 pursuant to the Supreme Court Judgement of October 6, 1993 read with their Advisory Opinion of October 28, 1998. Representations have been made by various agencies and expert bodies to review/change the present procedure of appointment of

judges. Based on the suggestions received, the Judicial Appointments Commission Bill is under formulation.

[*Translation*]

Telecom Facilities in Naxal Areas

*53. SHRI P.C. MOHAN:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

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

(a) the present status of telecom facilities in the naxal and left wing extremist affected areas in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to install mobile towers in such areas in various States and if so, the details thereof along with the locations identified for the purpose so far, State-wise;

(c) the details of the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred and the funds allocated for the purpose;

(d) whether the agencies for installation of mobile towers have been finalised by the Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which mobile towers are likely to be installed in all such locations?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) launched a scheme to provide subsidy support for setting up and managing 7,353 infrastructure sites/towers in 500 districts spread over 27 states, including 673 towers in naxal affected districts, for provision of mobile sendees in the specified rural and remote areas, where there was no existing fixed wireless or mobile coverage. The agreements effective from 01.06.2007 were signed with the successful bidders in May 2007, which are valid till November, 2013.

As on 30.06.2013, 7,317 towers i.e. about 99.51% have been set up under the scheme. All the targeted towers under the scheme in naxal affected districts have already been installed. Details of towers installed in naxal affected districts is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (e) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has identified and conveyed 2199 locations to Department of

Telecommunications (DoT) in 9 states which are affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE) and do not currently have any coverage by any service provider. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has already installed Mobile Towers at 363 locations. Details of these locations are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of locations identified by MHA	Towers already commissioned by
1	2	3	4
BSNL			
1	Andhra Pradesh	227	3
2	Bihar	184	0
3	Chhattisgarh	497	351
4	Jharkhand	782	0
5	Madhya Pradesh	22	6
6	Maharashtra	60	3

1	2	3	4
7	Odisha	253	0
8	Uttar Pradesh	78	0
9	West Bengal	96	0
Total		2199	363

Government has approved the project proposal at an estimated cost of Rs. 3046.12 Crore to be implemented by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) on nomination basis in its meeting held on 04.06.2013. USOF would fund the capital and operational expenditure net of revenue for five years. In the current financial year, a sum of Rs. 3000 crore has been allocated for all USOF projects including the project for connectivity in LWE affected areas.

Installation of mobile towers and rollout of mobile services in these areas is targeted to be completed in 12 months' period after signing of the agreement between USOF zind BSNL. After implementation of the project, mobile services shall be available to general public as well as security personnel at these locations.

Statement

State-wise Status of Mobile Tower sites installed in LWE affected areas under USOF Scheme of Shared Mobile Infrastructure

State	LWE District	Towers to be commissioned (Target)	Towers commissioned (Achievement)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	27	27
Bihar	Jamui	29	29
Bihar	Gaya	31	31
Bihar	Aurangabad	19	19
Bihar	Jehanabad	6	6
Bihar	Rohtas	17	17
Chhattisgarh	Bastar	69	69
Chhattisgarh	Dantewada	12	12
Chhattisgarh	Kanker	25	25

1	2	3	4
Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	16	16
Chhattisgarh	Surguja	118	118
Jharkhand	Bokaro	5	5
Jharkhand	Chatra	14	14
Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	8	8
Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	36	36
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	4	4
Jharkhand	Garhwa	17	17
Jharkhand	Gumla	41	41
Jharkhand	Lohardaga	3	3
Jharkhand	Palamu	34	34
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	12	12
Maharashtra	Gondiya	20	20
Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	14	14
Odisha	Debagarh	2	2
Odisha	Sambalpur	10	10
Odisha	Gajapati	9	9
Odisha	Malkangiri	5	5
Odisha	Rayagada	10	10
Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	25	25
West Bengal	Medinipur	35	35
	Total	673	673

[English]

R&D in Electronics

*54. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:

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

(a) the details of the branded electronic products manufactured domestically in the country;

(b) whether the domestic production of electronic products is not sufficient to meet the demand;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government for promotion of indigenous Research & Development (R&D) for development of electronics manufacturing in the country;

(d) whether the Government proposes to create a corpus to promote R&D for electronics and information technology; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard, so far?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) No formal data on the production of branded electronic products is being compiled by Department of Electronics & Information Technology (DeitY).

The electronics hardware production is estimated to have increased from Rs.66,000 crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 143,300 crore in 2011-12, registering a CAGR of 16.5%. It is estimated that demand of Electronics System Design & Manufacturing (ESDM) in India would grow to USD 400 Billion by 2020. The projected domestic production of ESDM by 2020 is estimated to be nearly USD 100 Billion.

(c) to (e) The Government has taken several steps for promotion of Research & Development (R&D) in electronics design and manufacturing in the country. These initiatives, inter alia, include:

- (i) There are 5 R&D societies of the Department which undertake scientific and research activities:
 - (a) SAMEER- mainly carrying out research and development in Microwave technology.
 - (b) C-MeT - Mainly carrying out research in the domain of material technology pertaining to electronic application and also for the strategic sector.
 - (c) C-DAC - undertaking R&D in the areas such as High Performance Computing, Multi-lingual Computing, Professional Electronics and Cyber Security, Health Informatics, Software Technologies, etc.
 - (d) Media Lab Asia - Understanding research in the area of ICTs for Livelihood Enhancement Health Care, Education, Agriculture and Empowerment of Differently
 - (e) ITRA - A programme for capacity and capability building of R&D in Electronics and Information & Communications Technologies.
- (ii) The DeitY provides funding under several schemes for promotion of R&D, including support for

International Patents in Electronics & IT (SIP-EIT); Multiplier Grants Scheme and Scheme for Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs (TIDE) in the area of Electronics.

- (iii) For the promotion of Research & Development (R&D), a weighted deduction of 200% of expenditure incurred on in-house R&D in case of a company engaged in the business of electronic equipment, computers and telecommunication equipment is available under the Income Tax Act.
- (iv) The National Policy on Electronics (NPE) has, inter alia, the following initiatives to promote R&D for Electronics & Information Technology:
 - (a) To create an Electronics Development Fund (EDF) in the ESDM, nano electronics and IT sectors to promote innovation and IP and R&D by providing funding to industry, academia and R&D institutions.
 - (b) To develop electronic products catering to domestic as well as international needs at affordable prices.

Release of Indian Fishermen

*55. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Indian fishermen and their boats in the custody of Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh at present, State-wise including Gujarat;
- (b) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to secure release of these fishermen; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to rehabilitate fishermen and their families whose boats have been confiscated by neighbouring countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) From time to time, Government receives reports of apprehension of Indian fishermen by our neighbouring countries for alleged violations of their territorial waters.

As on date there are 437 fishermen believed to be Indian in Pakistan's custody belonging to Andhra Pradesh (2 persons), Bihar (2 persons), Dadar & Nagar Haveli (3 persons), Daman & Diu (17 persons), Gujarat

(391 persons), Maharashtra (17 persons), Uttar Pradesh (4 persons) and West Bengal (1 person). Pakistan authorities have provided Consular Access to all 437 fishermen; nationality status has been confirmed for 378 fishermen for whom official requests for early release and repatriation have been made. There are also over 740 Indian fishing boats in the custody of Pakistani, but no boats have been returned in the last five years.

As per available information there are presently, 114 Indian fishermen, along with 21 vessels in the custody of Sri Lanka. There are no Indian fishermen in the custody of Bangladesh.

Government attaches the highest priority to the safety, security and welfare of Indian fishermen. Government has been consistently taking up the issue concerning the release of all Indian fishermen and their boats in Pakistani custody with the Government of Pakistan at all appropriate levels. Our High Commission in Islamabad is in regular touch with the concerned Pakistani authorities for securing immediate Consular Access (CA) when any information is received about arrest of an Indian fisherman. Concerned Pakistani authorities are also reminded regularly for release of all fishermen who have completed their prison terms. Necessary travel documents are provided promptly by the High Commission to facilitate repatriation of fisherman as and when they are released by Pakistan authorities.

As soon as reports of apprehensions of Indian fishermen are received Government through diplomatic channels, immediately and consistently takes up the matter with the Government of Sri Lanka to secure an early release and repatriation of apprehended Indian fishermen.

The Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries) is the nodal agency for payment of compensation to the fishermen lodged in Pakistani jails and the scheme "Soft Loan Package for Replacement of Fishing vessels held in captivity in Pakistan" is being implemented by Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA).

Special Programme for Promotion of SSIs

*56. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any special programme to promote Small Scale Industries (SSIs) in various States of the country including West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of SSIs in various States, State/UT-wise;

(c) the quantum of funds released to various States for the said purpose during each of the last three years and the current financial year, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the amount of loans provided by the banks to the SSIs in various States during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises implements various schemes and programmes for promotion of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) at all India level including West Bengal. The major schemes / programmes include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Cluster Development Programme, Marketing Development Assistance and International Cooperation Scheme etc. The details containing total number of working MSMEs as per 4th All India Census of MSMEs 2006-07 published in April 2011 in the country, State/UT-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The funds are not allocated State-wise as all the plan schemes implemented by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are Central Sector Schemes. The total outlay allocated to Ministry of MSME for promotion of MSMEs sector during 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 is Rs. 2,400.00 crore, Rs. 2,700.00 crore Rs. 2835.00 crore and Rs. 2977.00 crore respectively.

(d) As per Reserve Bank of India, outstanding credit to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) sector in the country by Scheduled Commercial Banks were Rs. 3,62,290.75 crore, Rs. 4,78,527.20 crore and Rs. 5,27,684.58 crore at the end of March, 2010, March, 2011 and March, 2012 respectively. State-UT-wise details of outstanding credit to MSE by Scheduled Commercial Banks are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I*State - wise Distribution Of Working MSMEs*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Enterprises (In lakhs)
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.14
2	Andhra Pradesh	25.96
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.41
4	Assam	6.62
5	Bihar	14.70
6	Chandigarh	0.49
7	Chhattisgarh	5.20
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.09
9	Daman and Diu	0.06
10	Delhi	5.52
11	Goa	0.86
12	Gujarat	21.78
13	Haryana	8.66
14	Himachal Pradesh	2.87
15	Jammu and Kashmir	3.01
16	Jharkhand	6.75
17	Karnataka	20.19

1	2	3
18	Kerala	22.13
19	Lakshadweep	0.02
20	Madhya Pradesh	19.33
21	Maharashtra	30.63
22	Manipur	0.91
23	Meghalaya	0.88
24	Mizoram	0.29
25	Nagaland	0.39
26	Odisha	15.73
27	Puducherry	0.35
28	Punjab	14.46
29	Rajasthan	16.64
30	Sikkim	0.17
31	Tamil Nadu	33.13
32	Tripura	0.98
33	Uttar Pradesh	44.03
34	Uttarakhand	3.74
35	West Bengal	34.64
All India		361.76

Source: As per 4th Census 2006-07 data collected upto 2009 and published in April 2011

Statement-II

*Outstanding credit to MSE sector by Scheduled Commercial Banks
As on last reporting Friday*

State/Union Territories	31st March 2010 Balance O/S (Rs. in crore)	31st March 2011 Balance O/S (Rs. in crore)	31st March 2012 Balance O/S (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4
Assam	2757.44	3753.84	5291.32
Meghalaya	304.21	419.78	366.30

1	2	3	4
Mizoram	112.41	133.91	150.78
Arunachal Pradesh	166.82	179.76	259.21
Nagaland	290.32	171.45	308.41
Manipur	110.81	117.66	205.61
Tripura	319.01	357.59	648.88
Bihar	4687.88	4384.89	7273.22
Jharkhand	5596.12	7208.72	7629.45
West Bengal	27865.88	31525.74	32487.99
Odisha	7161.36	9698.29	11280.27
Sikkim	172.04	227.79	422.19
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	145.59	212.65	264.61
Uttar Pradesh	24109.98	27418.12	33323.45
Uttarakhand	2947.89	3990.41	5054.37
Madhya Pradesh	12144.93	10809.36	13703.68
Chattisgarh	3711.94	5641.69	6969.83
Delhi	27926.11	36877.34	42159.27
Punjab	16715.44	21464.86	25145.34
Haryana	10936.67	14288.36	16853.34
Chandigarh	2874.58	4342.87	4531.06
Jammu and Kashmir	3909.67	4457.06	5725.81
Himachal Pradesh	2987.31	4084.44	4321.98
Rajasthan	12566.93	15578.18	19128.45
Gujarat	20596.09	32263.64	34733.00
Maharashtra	71556.10	108387.60	100619.25
Daman and Diu	99.56	175.99	163.61
Goa	2024.73	2222.64	2178.19
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	74.29	114.93	156.44
Andhra Pradesh	22515.63	29057.05	38128.63
Karnataka	19903.27	26431.87	27562.88

1	2	3	4
Lakshadweep	6.39	452.11	7.51
Tamilnadu	41787.62	57089.96	60577.75
Kerala	12779.16	14454.36	19298.07
Puducherry	426.56	532.28	754.46
All India	362290.75	478527.20	527684.58

[Translation]

Dams on Brahmaputra

57. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has started construction of three new dams on the river Brahmaputra in addition to the one already built on it;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India has got any assurance that its downstream interests will not be affected adversely and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether China has agreed to India's demand to have either a water commission or an inter-governmental dialogue to deal with water issues; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the other steps taken/ proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (e) The recently released 'Outline of the 12th Five Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China' indicates that three more hydropower projects on the main stream of the Brahmaputra River in Tibet Autonomous Region have been approved for implementation by the Chinese authorities. A hydropower project at Zangmu is under construction. Government carefully monitors all developments on the Brahmaputra River. As a lower riparian State with considerable established user rights to the waters of the River, India has conveyed its views and concerns to the Chinese authorities, including at the

highest levels of the Government of the People's Republic of China. India has urged China to ensure that the interests of downstream States are not harmed by any activities in upstream areas.

[English]

US Immigration Reforms Bill

*58. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the immigration reforms bill passed by the US Senate, if becomes a law, would adversely affect Indian interests;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to protect the interests of our IT professionals and students;

(d) whether the Government is contemplating to take up the issue before the WTO Disputes Settlement body; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) On 27 June 2013, the United States Senate passed Bill No. S.744, "The Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act 2013." While the current Bill is not expected to impact adversely against foreign students, including from India, Indian IT industry has raised concerns over some measures in the Bill that relate to skilled non-immigrant visas, which, if brought into force, after the completion of US Congressional processes in both Houses,

is likely to place more onerous requirements on HI-B/L-1 visa dependent firms including higher wages; enhanced audit by U.S. agencies; non-displacement guarantee/ additional recruitment notice requirements; and higher visa fees.

(c) The concerns of Indian IT companies have been conveyed to the U.S. side at Ministerial levels during the recent meetings of Homeland Security Dialogue in May 2013, Strategic Dialogue in June 2013, and at the CEOs Forum in July 2013 by Home Minister, Finance Minister, Commerce & Industry Minister and External Affairs Minister. The Indian Embassy in Washington is working with IT industry to create more awareness in the US Congress on concerns of Indian IT companies regarding the Senate Bill.

(d) and (e) Government is examining the Senate Bill with regard to its WTO compatibility. However, the matter can only be taken up before the WTO Disputes Settlement body at an appropriate time once the Senate Bill becomes law.

IRNSS

*59. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether ISRO has successfully launched the first of the seven satellites planned under the Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the objectives and the expected strategic applications of the said system;

(d) the schedule for launch of other satellites under the system; and

(e) the total financial outlay of the project?

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

(b) The first satellite of seven satellites IRNSS constellation, viz., IRNSS-1A has been successfully launched on 1st July 2013 onboard PSLV-C22 from Sriharikota. After a series of orbital maneuvers, the satellite reached the intended inclined geosynchronous orbit on

14th July 2013. The in-orbit testing of the payload and testing of various ground systems are in progress.

(c) The objective of IRNSS is to provide positioning services over Indian region with an absolute position accuracy of better than 20 metres. IRNSS shall provide two types of applications, Standard Position Service (SPS), which is open to all users and Restricted Services (RS) which is an encrypted position service meant for strategic users.

(d) The next satellite IRNSS-1B is targeted for launch during first half of 2014, after evaluation of the on-orbit performance of the first satellite, IRNSS-1 A. It is targeted to complete the constellation of 7 satellites by 2015.

(e) The total financial outlay for 7 satellites constellation of IRNSS and the associated ground segment is 71420 Crore.

[Translation]

Employment to Poor

*60. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented to provide employment to the poor in the country including Madhya Pradesh during each of the last three years and the current year; State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the amount of funds sanctioned, released, actual expenditure made and the targets achieved including the number of persons benefitted under various schemes including Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana implemented by the Government for the urban unemployed person; State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to expand the scope of the said schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing a Centrally Sponsored scheme namely

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) through State/UT Governments including Madhya Pradesh, which aims to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed poor, by encouraging setting up of self employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line, skills training and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

(b) Statement-I showing State-wise funds sanctioned, released and actual expenditure under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) for the last three years and current year is enclosed. Statement-II showing State-wise number of beneficiaries assisted for setting up of individual Micro enterprise for Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP), Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP) and Urban

Women Self-help Programme (UWSP) components of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) as ppr-reported by States/UTs during last three years and current year is enclosed.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has proposed to launch a "National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)" in 12th Five Year Plan, which will replace the existing Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY). The NULM would focus on organizing urban poor in self help groups, creating opportunities for skill development Heading to market-based employment and helping them to set up self-employment ventures by ensuring easy access to credit. The Mission would aim at providing shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner. In addition, the Mission would also address livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors.

Statement-I

Central Funds Released & Funds Utilized Under Swarna Jayanti Shahari RozgarYojana (SJSRY) For the Last 3 years and current year 120

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	3790.43	3790.43	6910.24	6910.24	8457.92	5638 61	3243.50	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	201.79	201.79	129.99	129.99	129.99	126.30	0.00	0.00
3	Assam	2869.96	2869.96	3274 80	3274.80	3413.28	3413.28	0.00	0.00
4	Bihar	0.00	0.00	1579.36	1579.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	1201.95	1201.95	1921.96	1921.96	2024.30	2024.30	0.00	0.00
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.50	0.00
7	Gujarat	839 27	839.27	3843.37	3843.37	4855.11	3017.25	797.14	0.00
8	Haryana	654.37	654.37	1597.70	1597.70	1866.07	414.87	0.00	0.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	25.00	25.00	109.54	109.54	335.61	77.65	0.00	0.00
10	Jammu and Kashmir	67.61	67.61	293.30	293.30	296.27	296.27	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	814.00	814.00	1782.29	229.99	0.00	0.00
12	Karnataka	3940.45	3940.45	4874.28	4874.28	5058.16	3476.95	1024.79	0.00
13	Kerala	474.03	474.03	1970.37	1970.37	2634.58	1452.65	0.00	0.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	4570.13	4570.13	5719.08	5719.08	4743.32	4743.32	2351.00	0.00
15	Maharashtra	9028.52	9028.52	10304.04	10304.04	10271.98	10271.98	0.00	0.00
16	Manipur	448.43	448.43	399.65	0.00	399.65	80.28	0.00	0.00
17	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	234.74	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Mizoram	179.37	179.37	514.74	514.74	653.12	591.41	0.00	0.00
19	Nagaland	134.53	134.53	269.06	269.06	443.18	443.18	0.00	0.00
20	Odisha	1650.75	1650.75	2083.28	2083.28	1669.30	1669.30	0.00	0.00
21	Punjab	0.00	0.00	2275.11	0.00	1344.04	323.30	0.00	0.00
22	Rajasthan	2932.96	2932.96	4187.60	2275.70	1976.70	725.81	0.00	0.00
23	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	45.00	45.00	174.95	84.33	0.00	0.00
24	Tamil Nadu	4267.63	4267.63	6346.09	6346.09	11221.33	8632.54	2434.66	0.00
25	Tripura	224.25	224.25	523.81	341.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Uttarakhand	546.34	546.34	583.96	583.96	625.97	134.50	0.00	0.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	7224.67	7224.67	11119.01	10027.27	4668.63	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	West Bengal	2169.31	2169.31	5764.81	5764.81	7500.54	3463.32	848.28	0.00
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18.75	18.75	23.34	981	9.27	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Chandigarh	39.26	39.26	147.13	147.13	68.21	68.21	0.00	0.00
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8.79	8.79	8.65	5.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Delhi	0.00	0.00	175.00	0.00	250.01	112.65	0.00	0.00
34	Puducherry	25.00	25.00	75.00	75.00	37.58	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		47533.55	47533.55	77883.27	71830.07	77146.10	51512.25	10781.87	0.00

Statement-II

Urban self Employment Programme (USEP), Skilled Trained for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP) & Urban Women Self - Help Programme (UWSP) components Under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) For the Last 3 years and current year

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2010-11					2011-12					2012-13					2013-14*		
		No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro enterprises (USEP)	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Group micro enterprises (UWSP)	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro enterprises (UWSP)	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Group micro enterprises (UWSP)	No. of beneficiaries assisted for training (STEP-UP)	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro enterprises (UWSP)	No. of beneficiaries assisted for training (STEP-UP)	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro enterprises (UWSP)	No. of beneficiaries assisted for training (STEP-UP)	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro enterprises (UWSP)	No. of beneficiaries assisted for training (STEP-UP)	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro enterprises (UWSP)	No. of beneficiaries assisted for training (STEP-UP)	No. of beneficiaries assisted for training (STEP-UP)	No. of beneficiaries assisted for training (STEP-UP)	No. of beneficiaries assisted for training (STEP-UP)		
1	Andhra Pradesh	9005	26753	13500	12259	67664	687	9387	50567	2350	94	2268	40						
2	Arunachal Pradesh	12	28	22	89	213	54	86	252	70	97	125	70						
3	Assam	90	470	36	126	1006	80	150	10243	40	0	0	0						
4	Bihar	0	17134	0	1396	5170	53	380	58663	31	0	0	0						
5	Chhattisgarh	1862	3701	911	2687	10505	1895	3068	16908	1339	321	0	25						
6	Goa	0	0	0	14	59	0	36	40	5	0	0	0						
7	Gujarat	8015	31517	3287	8914	43179	934	2845	40778	240	171	7688	1						
8	Haryana	1606	4724	818	1511	2440	758	925	4696	367	0	0	0						
9	Himachal Pradesh	24	112	2	68	262	1	2	148	0	0	0	0						
10	Jammu and Kashmir	200	2356	0	85	1380	3	25	1904	0	0	0	0						
11	Jharkhand	402	2874	382	81	438	35	1541	8733	1149	65	975	50						
12	Karnataka	3527	13397	4030	5080	26644	7263	6369	45562	3994	127	0	249						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13	Kerala	1065	3190	1830	1668	5040	2252	1914	20011	1353	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	16743	31439	1079	11724	27586	1856	15981	51269	1622	638	16111	0
15	Maharashtra	7449	38669	34699	6708	56168	6764	13043	28507	19994	0	0	0
16	Manipur	8	131	0	0	1283	0	0	1025	0	0	177	0
17	Meghalaya	52	154	0	0	0	0	34	150	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	216	3145	330	359	2755	400	372	4913	182	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	130	154	196	296	864	609	120	3652	201	0	0	0
20	Odisha	5168	3356	4338	2851	7364	3088	3933	35993	4434	40	6397	126
21	Punjab	66	0	0	59	995	0	13	2225	0	17	422	0
22	Rajasthan	7305	3355	48	5727	9131	220	5607	25716	22	0	0	0
23	Sikkim	80	320	70	106	908	0	73	907	0	1	627	0
24	Tamil Nadu	3925	7198	4660	5755	29656	5386	5748	27570	5534	7767	9086	6499
25	Tripura	362	1586	20	253	1688	180	194	1659	264	0	0	0
26	Uttarakhand	904	2168	10	725	1890	0	694	4563	0	3	220	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	7402	52419	2541	4605	31846	904	9503	11393	1221	1167	0	329
28	West Bengal	4412	5878	607	6346	24870	7065	3895	58116	6855	0	0	0
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	43	0	0	65	0	0	39	0	6	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	112	124	2	429	616	15	209	639	115	73	447	5
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	5	60	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	2298	548	213	306	1230	10	410	7934	5	3	0	0
34	Puducherry	497	276	926	478	760	56	178	215	24	0	0	0
Total		82980	257176	74557	80775	363670	40868	86786	524951	51417	10584	44543	7394

* As per the MPRs received from the States/UTs for the month ending June, 2013.

[English]

Development Schemes in Naxal Affected Areas

461. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the progress of various schemes launched for the development of naxal affected areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of deficiencies noticed in the implementation of these schemes; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen these schemes and ensure that the funds allocated for the purpose are properly utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (d) For the development of areas including those affected by naxalism, the Government is implementing a number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes / Flagship Programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), etc. These programmes are administered by different Central Ministries and their progress of implementation is monitored by the respective Ministry /Department regularly with reference to the objectives of these schemes and corrective action taken, wherever required.

To supplement the efforts to develop the naxal affected areas, an intervention in the form of Integrated Action Plan (IAP) was made in 82 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts in nine States. This programme was approved in its existing form till 31.3.2013. For ensuring transparency, a multi-level system of review and monitoring had been put in place. The Districts covered under the programme upload the data concerning physical and financial performance online on the MIS portal which can be reached at <http://pcserver.nic.in/iapmis>. In addition, the Development Commissioner/equivalent officer in charge of development in the State is responsible for monitoring of IAP in the State. Further, Planning Commission has

been reviewing the programme regularly through video-conference / meetings with the State Governments so that problems can be sorted out and the efficacy of the programme is improved.

Some of the deficiencies of IAP such as non-involvement of elected representatives and limited spread of the programme were addressed through an advisory under which the District Level Committee was to evolve a suitable mechanism of consultation with elected representatives including local Members of Parliament. Further, it was emphasized to spend 65% of the allocation in most affected areas. To overcome the constraints of implementation of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes / Flagship programmes in these areas certain special dispensations in the guidelines of some of these programmes were also given.

Residential Projects in Kidwai Nagar

462. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited (NBCC) has undertaken a residential project in Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the flats are available for common man;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to give some flats to Central Government employees at subsidized rates; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

It is a fact that NBCC is developing Residential & Office space on an area of about 86 acres in Kidwai Nagar (East), New Delhi on behalf of Ministry of Urban Development as a redevelopment project. The intention of the Government is to construct 4747 residential accommodation for Government employees.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) The project aims of creating additional accommodation to be used as General Pool Residential

Accommodation and not for disposal to Government Employees.

Unauthorised Construction

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

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has received complaints against officers of Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) for allowing rampant unauthorised construction in Block 'A' of Kalkaji, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the erring officers of MCD so far for dereliction of duty by allowing unauthorised construction?

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 Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) had received a complaint dated 15.4.2013 against Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) officials regarding illegal constructions in flats A-442 & A-444, Kalkaji, New Delhi. The Commission has sought a factual report in the matter from Director, Vigilance, South Delhi Municipal Corporation.

[*Translation*]

Appointment of IAS Officers on Fake Certificate

464. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some All India Services Officers have been charged for getting their job on the basis of fake Caste/Tribe Certificate as reported in the media;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The All India Services comprise of Indian Administrative Service (IAS), the Indian Police Service (IPS) and the Indian Forest Service (IFS). The Department of Personnel & Training (DOPT), the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and the Ministry of Environment & Forests are the Cadre Controlling

Authority in respect of IAS, IPS and IFS, respectively. In so far as DOPT is concerned, no IAS officer has been charge sheeted for getting their job" on the basis of the fake Caste/Tribe Certificate. However, on the basis of complaints received in this Department, 5 cases have been referred to respective State Governments for verification of authenticity of the caste certificates in accordance with the law on the subject.

[*English*]

All Women Post Offices

465. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up all women post offices in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to set up more all women post offices in all the States and UTs in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the locations identified for the same State-wise; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Circle-wise number of all women post offices set up in the country is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The details of Post Offices identified for all women post offices in the country is enclosed as Statement-II.

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

Statement

Circle-wise number of All Women Post Offices set up in the country

(as on 01.08.2013)

Sl. No.	Name of the Circles	No. of Post Offices
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	4

1	2	3
2	Assam	1
3	Bihar	2
4	Chhattisgarh	1
5	Delhi	2
6	Gujarat	2
7	Haryana	9
8	Himachal Pradesh	1
9	Jammu and Kashmir	1
10	Jharkhand	0
11	Karnataka	1
12	Kerala	1
13	Madhya Pradesh	1
14	Maharashtra	1
15	North East	0
16	Odisha	1
17	Punjab	1
18	Rajasthan	1
19	Tamil Nadu	1
20	Uttarakhand	1
21	Uttar Pradesh	1
22	West Bengal	1
Total		34

Statement-II

*Post Offices identified for All Women Post Offices
(as on 01.08.2013)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Circles	Name of Post Offices
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	Vidya Nagar Non-Delivery Sub-Post Office at Hyderabad

1	2	3
	-do-	Alwal Non-Delivery Sub-Post Office at Secunderabad
2	Jharkhand	Sakehi Court Non-Delivery Sub-Post Office at Jamshedpur
	-do-	A.G. Bihar Sub Post Office at Ranchi
3	North East	Oakland Sub-Post Office at Shillong
4	Rajasthan	Girdikot Non-Delivery Sub-Post Office at Jodhpur

Guidelines for Websites

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

(a) whether guidelines for Indian websites (GIGW) is mandatory for all Government websites to abide by international accessibility standards and guidelines;

(b) if so, whether the Government has instructed its departments to abide by the said guidelines and make them disabled friendly;

(c) if so, whether out of 200 Government websites, only 2 sites are disabled friendly; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken or being taken by the Government to make all the websites disabled friendly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) National Informatics Centre (NIC) has issued Guidelines for Indian Government Website (GIGW). These guidelines, inter alia, consider the needs of special users, including people with disabilities.

These guidelines have been communicated to all the Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments through various communications from Cabinet Secretariat, Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances (DARPG), Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment and National Informatics Centre (NIC).

(c) and (d) Number of websites are GIGW compliant and out of these compliant websites, two websites have acquired Standardisation Testing and Quality Certification (STQC) certificate. Some of the steps to make all the websites disabled friendly include, inter alia, requesting the Government Ministries/Departments to nominate Web Information Managers, technical assistance to Ministries/Departments by Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DEITY) and review meetings with the Ministries/Departments.

[*Translation*]

Inclusion in Backward Region Grant Fund

467. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the PRIME MPNISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request for inclusion of Janjgir Champa district of Chhattisgarh in Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) has been received by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether nine newly constituted districts and two left out districts of Chhattisgarh have not been included under the scheme despite their backwardness;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to include the said backward districts in BRGF during the 12th Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) A letter was received from the Hon'ble Member of Parliament in December, 2012 for the inclusion of Janjgir Champa district of Chhattisgarh under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). As indicated in the Twelfth Five Year Plan document, the restructuring of BRGF has been under consideration of the Planning Commission. Therefore, no new district was considered to be covered under BRGF for 2012-13.

(c) to (e) As of now, 15 districts of Chhattisgarh are covered under BRGF. Inclusion of new districts, if any, will depend on the outcome of the restructuring exercise of BRGF.

[*English*]

Construction of School Buildings

468. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has made any arrangements in consultation with the State Government of Uttarakhand to help the students to carry out their studies in the absence of school buildings wiped out in recent floods; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) In order to help the Government of Uttarakhand provide for the education of students in the flood affected areas, the Central Government has sanctioned an additional Rs. 12.63 crore under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme for 42 new primary schools, 15 new upper primary schools, major repairs to school buildings and for the counselling of children suffering from post traumatic stress disorder. A sum of Rs. 36.39 lakh has also been approved for the construction of 26 new kitchens and Rs. 1.55 lakh provided for new kitchen devices under the Mid Day Meal (MDM) Scheme.

Nuclear Spent Fuel

469. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of spent fuel generated in the country from nuclear power generation;

(b) the manner in which the spent fuel is being utilised and the quantum being reprocessed and disposed of;

(c) the process of disposing of spent fuel in the country;

(d) the environmental repercussions of the current method of spent fuel disposal along with environmental rules for disposal of spent fuel;

(e) whether there is any contingency plans for a level-7 accident arising from spent fuel disposal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) About 640 tons of spent fuel was generated in the year 2012-13 from nuclear power generation.

(b) India has adopted a closed fuel cycle option, which involves reprocessing and recycling of the spent fuel. During reprocessing, 2-3% of the spent fuel becomes waste and the rest is recycled.

(c) Spent fuel is a valuable material for India and we have adopted closed fuel cycle involving reprocessing & recycling. During reprocessing, as mentioned earlier, 2-3% of radioactivity associated with the spent fuel is generated in the form of high level liquid waste.

A three step strategy is adopted in India for management of High Level Liquid Waste. This involves:

- (i) Immobilising high level liquid waste into inert solid vitreous (glass) matrix. This process of converting high level liquid waste into solidified glass matrix is called "vitrification".
- (ii) Interim storage & cooling of these vitrified waste products in specially designed storage vaults for a period of 40-50 years. This is to dissipate the heat generated on account of decay of fission products associated with these waste products, and
- (iii) After 40-50 years of storage, these cooled vitrified waste are disposed of in geological disposal facility (GDF).

(d) As mentioned above, in India no spent fuel is disposed off. Only 3% of the waste generated during reprocessing of the spent fuel is vitrified, cooled and will be eventually disposed off in Geological Disposal Facility. There are well defined rules and regulation given by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board for disposal of any nuclear waste. In any case, the impact on the environment is far far negligible compared to disposal of waste from non-nuclear power stations.

(e) and (f) The discharged spent fuel from reactors is stored in spent fuel storage bay either at reactor site or

at reprocessing facilities. All the spent fuel storage bays are adequately designed and will not lead to any level-7 accidents.

Funding from AISRF

470. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether Australia has announced a \$10 million grant in funding from the Australia-India Strategic Research Fund (AISRF) for collaborative research projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of higher educational institutions that will be benefited therefrom;

(d) whether Australia has agreed to send students to India for a study experience under the new Asia Bound program and if so, the facts thereof; and

(e) whether the two countries have also agreed to set up a new Australia-India Knowledge Partnership Grants under the AIEC to fund the projects and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes Madam, The Government of Australia announced a \$10 million additional grant under the Australia-India Strategic Research Fund (AISRF) for collaborative research projects by researchers from Australia and India. The announcement was made during the bilateral meeting between the Minister of Human Resource Development and the Minister for Innovation, Industry, Science, Research and Higher Education, Australia on 12th July, 2013 at Sydney.

(b) The AISRF helps Australian researchers to participate in cutting edge scientific projects and workshops with Indian scientists. It supports the development of strategic alliances between Australian and Indian researchers. It is Australia's largest fund dedicated to bilateral research with any country. The Fund has four

components, viz., Science and Technology Fund; Biotechnology Fund; Grand Challenge Fund and Fellowship Fund. AISRF was announced in 2006 with a commitment of \$ 20 million from Australian government with Government of India committing to meet the costs of the participation of the Indian researchers supported through AISRF. In 2009, this scheme received additional funding of \$ 50 million from the Australian government with Indian Government committing to meet the costs of the participation of the Indian researchers under AISRF for the period ending 2016. The AISRF has supported over 100 joint projects and workshops, Grand Challenge projects in food security, health and energy, and over 80 fellowships for Australian and Indian researchers.

(c) The fund is meant for individual level collaborative research in which academic institutions, universities and national R&D laboratories from India are participating and there is no cap on the number of Institutions.

(d) Under the new Asia Bound program, Australia has announced support to 29 higher education institutions to send 300 students to India for a study experience during 2013-14.

(e) During the meeting of the Australia India Education Council (AIEC) held at Sydney on 12th July, 2013, the two countries have also announced a new initiative "Australia India Knowledge Partnership Grants", to fund projects in thematic priority areas in higher education.

Interest Subsidy Scheme for ISHUP

471. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) envisages interest subsidy to the economically weaker sections and other urban poor for construction of houses;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the amount released and the number of beneficiaries under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has decided to extend the coverage of the scheme by enhancing the amount of loan and liberalizing the eligibility criteria;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government is planning to enhance the corpus of funds allocated for the scheme this year and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) envisaged interest subsidy of 5% upto a loan amount of Rs. 1,00,000/- to the economically weaker sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LEG) of urban poor for construction of houses. The scheme was launched in the year

2008 to be implemented in the 11th Five Year Plan on a pilot basis. The amount released and the number of beneficiaries under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) The Government has proposed to extend the coverage of the scheme by enhancing the amount of loan eligible for subsidy upto Rs. 5,00,000/- both for EWS and LUG beneficiaries of the urban poor by liberalizing the income eligibility criteria as under:

	Category Income Criteria as existed upto 13th November, 2012	Revised Income Criteria
EWS	Upto Rs. 60,000/- per annum per household	Upto Rs. 1,00,000/- per annum per household
LIG	From Rs. 60,012/- to Rs. 1,20,000/- per month per household	From Rs. 1,00,001/- to Rs. 2,00,000/- per annum per household

(e) ISKUP is being relaunched as Rajiv Rinn Yojana and sufficient budgetary provision of approximately Rs. 103 crores is earmarked for this purpose.

Statement

*Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP)
Year-wise Progress under ISHUP during last five financial years*

(in lakh)

As on 30th June, 2013

Year	States covered	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount of NPV of interest subsidy	Total No. of beneficiaries	Total NPV of interest subsidy released
1	2	3	4	5	6
2010-11	Andhra Pradesh	523.3	378.01		
	Karnataka	53	14.50		
	Rajasthan	27	7.84	5859	476.64
	Chhattisgarh	542	75.12		
	Tamil Nadu	4	1.17		
2011-12	Andhra Pradesh	2875	220.52		
	Karnataka	546	96.32		
	Maharashtra	241	17.75		
	Tamil Nadu	220	56.5		
	Assam	1	0.30	4308	473.86
	Madhya Pradesh	9	1.55		
	Rajasthan	18	4.10		
	Kerala	227	59.70		
	Chhattisgarh	170	16.83		
	Uttar Pradesh	1	0.29		
2012-13	Andhra Pradesh	270	24.34		
	Karnataka	623	77.21		
	Maharashtra	157	12.77	3267	735.49
	Tamil Nadu	228	65.23		
	Rajasthan	685	234.28		
	Kerala	1072	305.66		
	Chhattisgarh	232	16.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6
2013-14	Andhra Pradesh	50	4.45		
	Karnataka	130	9.67		
	Kerala	41	8.80	339	64.00
	Tamil Nadu	03	0.72		
	Rajasthan	99	35.01		
	Madhya Pradesh	16	5.35		

*[Translation]***School Development Fund**

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

(a) whether the students belonging to the reserved categories are exempted from payment of tuition fees in Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are also exempted from paying school development fund;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) All the students belonging to the SC/ST categories are exempted from the payment of a tuition fee. However, the children of Government employees belonging to the SC/ST categories are not exempted from the payment of a tuition fee, since they get the reimbursement from the Government.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Under the Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan charges an amount of Rs.500 per month from the students for the development of the Vidyalayas. This amount is very negligible in comparison to other Schools. Moreover this amount is being spent entirely for the development of the school and for the welfare of the student community.

*[English]***Aptitude Test**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that CBSE conducts its aptitude test aimed at helping students to choose their subjects according to their interests; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has been conducting the aptitude test known as the Students Global Aptitude Index (SGAI) since 2011. Three aptitude tests have been conducted by the CBSE so far. A total of 3,70,000 students appeared in these tests. The test is designed to help students choose subjects after their class X examination.

Establishment of Centre of Excellence

474. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Centre of Excellence for Studies in Classical Kannada has been established at the Central Institute of Indian Languages (GIL), Mysore;

(b) if so, whether the Government has received any proposal to shift the GIL, Mysore to Bengaluru; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes Madam. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has issued an order on 29.9.2011 to establish the Centre of Excellence for Studies in Classical Kannada at the Central Institute of Indian Languages (GIL), Mysore, a subordinate office of this Ministry.

(b) There is no proposal to shift the CIIL from Mysore to Bengaluru. However, the State Government of Karnataka have requested this Ministry in November, 2012 to shift the Centre of Excellence for Studies in Classical Kannada from CIIL, Mysore to Bengaluru.

(c) On receiving the above mentioned proposal, this Ministry requested the State Government in December, 2012 to convey its willingness to make free of cost land available that is also free from all other encumbrances for the establishment of the Centre. In turn, the State Government have informed the Ministry in June, 2013 that they have identified 3.00 acres of land in the Bangalore University Campus for this purpose. The Ministry has requested the CIIL to offer its comments on the proposal. For want of comments from the CIIL, no decision has been taken.

[Translation]

Corruption in NCTE

475. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the cases of irregularities and corruption in the regional centres of National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) have come to the light of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the action taken against the erring persons; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI

THAROOR): (a) and (b) Complaints alleging irregularities and corruption in the regional centres of the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) have been received in the Ministry from time to time.

(c) and (d) Vigilance enquiries have been initiated against the erring officials, as per the established procedure. The Government has appointed Dr. Mahammed Ariz Ahammed, Director in the Department of School Education and Literacy in the Ministry of Human Resources Development (HRD) as the part time Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) of the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE). The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has been revamped with the appointment of the foremost Teacher Education experts in the country as members.

Funds to NGOs

476. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) the details of the financial assistance provided by the Government to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the country including Odisha and Uttar Pradesh in the field of education during each of the last three years and the current year, NGO-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of the schemes under which assistance has been provided;

(c) the details of the NGOs found involved in various irregularities along with the nature of irregularities committed, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has taken action against such NGOs for the irregularities committed by them;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check such irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Education in Minority Dominated Areas

477. SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI SYED SHAH NAWAZ HUSSAIN:

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

(a) the details of the steps taken by the Government for the development of education in minority dominated areas;

(b) whether the Government has sanctioned model degree colleges, new polytechnics and girls hostels in these areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the funds allocated and spent so far;

(d) whether the Government has received proposals for setting up Women Inter Colleges in these areas of Uttar Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) For the development of education in the Minority Dominated Areas, the Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing the Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarasas (SPQEM) and the Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutes (IDMI) Scheme, exclusively for the benefit of the minorities. While implementing other Schemes, inter alia, such as the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, the Saakshar Bharat, the Jan Shikshan Sansthan, the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, the Women's Hostels Scheme, the Block Institutes of Teacher Education Scheme, Model Degree Colleges, Polytechnics etc., special focus is given to the 90 Minority Concentration Districts across the country.

(b) and (c) A Statement is enclosed.

(d) and (e) No, Madam.

Statement

States/UTs	Model Degree Colleges		Polytechnics		Girls' Hostels	
	No.	Fund sanctioned (Rs. in crores)	No.	Fund sanctioned (Rs. in crores)	No.	Funds sanctioned (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	2	1.00	5	22.74	7	0.78
Assam	9	4.50	9	18.00	47	34.09
Bihar			6	35.35	65	25.44
Haryana						
Jammu and Kashmir	1	2.00			1	00.02
Jharkhand			3	21.35	15	9.69
Karnataka					10	9.47
Kerala						
Madhya Pradesh					2	-
Maharashtra	2	2.67	1	11.00	8	3.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manipur			6	12.12		
Meghalaya					6	1.63
Mizoram			2	16.00		
Odisha			1	10.12		
Sikkim			1	09.12		
Uttar Pradesh			13	135.35	58	25.12
Uttarakhand					7	5.20
West Bengal			7	28.62		

**Amendments in Affiliation Bye
Laws of CBSE**

478. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has amended rules for affiliation i and examination bye laws;

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

(c) whether these amendments in bye laws have been made so as to ensure compliance of various provisions of the Right to Education Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) In order to cater to the education needs and the policies of the Government of India, amendments were made in the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)'s Affiliation and Examination Bye-Laws in 2012-2013. After the amendments, the revised Bye-Laws were uploaded on the CBSE website.

The following amendments were made in the Affiliation Bye-Laws-

- The No Objection Certificate from State/UT Governments is not mandatory at the time of seeking provisional affiliation. The applicant school must produce evidence to the effect that it has intimated

to the concerned Education Department of the state about the application made to the CBSE for seeking its affiliation.

- Change in the requirement of minimum land area for the schools seeking affiliation to the Board in the National Capital Territory of Delhi, four metropolitan cities i.e. Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai and Arunachal Pradesh.
- Change in the nomenclature of counsellor as Health Wellness Teacher.
- Provision regarding the appointment of TGT teacher exclusively to coordinate CCE related work.
- Provision of a Physical Education Teacher at each level i.e. Secondary and Sr. Secondary with the designation PGT (Physical Education) and TGT (Physical Education).
- Provision of charging of fees for the verification of compliance submitted by the independent school Rs. 25,000/- and Rs. 50,000/- for overseas schools.
- Restoration/re-affiliation fee

Independent schools	- Rs. 3,00,000/-
Overseas independent schools	- Rs. 5,00,000/-
- Provisions regarding prescribing books.

The following amendments were made in the Examination Bye-Laws-

- Applicability of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation Scheme.

- Adoption/adaption of RTE Act
- Reduction in the number of chances for Improvement of Performance

(c) and (d) The CBSE made provisions in its Affiliation Bye-Laws and Examination Bye-Laws to ensure compliance of various provisions of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE), 2009 to, inter alia, provide for the following -

Affiliation Bye-Laws

- Provision of a School Managing Committee as per the RTE Act.
- Provision for no screening for admission and school's responsibility for free and compulsory education.
- Prohibition of private tuition by the teacher.
- Prohibition of physical punishment and mental harassment.
- School's responsibility to provide information.
- Undertaking continuous and comprehensive evaluation.
- Prohibition of charging capitation fee.

Examination Bye-Laws

- Provision of age for admission.
- Award of certificate on the completion of elementary education.
- Undertaking continuous and comprehensive evaluation.
- Prohibition on charging a capitation fee.

Bringing Vacant Houses into Housing Market

479. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to bring in the houses lying vacant in the country into the housing market through taxation and incentive policies; and

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) As per Census of India 2001 and 2011, the total number of Census Houses, Vacant Census Houses and Occupied Census Houses are as under:

Sl. No.	House List Item	Numbers (in Millions) and percentage	
		2001	2011
1.	Total Number of Census Houses	71.56	110.14
2.	Total Number of Vacant Census Houses	6.45 (9%)	11.09 (10.10%)
3.	Total Number of Occupied Census Houses	65.11 (91%)	99.05 (89.90%)

Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has constituted a study to analyse the reasons for vacant houses and further action, if necessary will be taken based on the findings of the study.

Ambassadors Abroad

480. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ambassadors and high commissioners posted in various countries of the world and the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes among them; and

(b) the names of those countries where they are posted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) As on date there are 116 Ambassadors and High Commissioners posted to various Indian Missions abroad. Of these officers posted as Heads of Mission, 20 belong to the Scheduled Caste category.

(b) The countries in which these officers are posted are:

United Arab Emirates, Brazil, Ghana, Azerbaijan, Switzerland, Romania, Tanzania, Finland, Ukraine, Zambia, Mozambique, Mongolia, Belarus, Democratic Republic of Congo, Papua New Guinea, Jamaica, Morocco, Fiji, Maldives, Namibia.

Closure of SSI

481. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of closure of small scale industries in various States of the country including the State of Assam;

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

(c) the action being taken by the Government to revive closed units and also for setting up of new small scale units in these States including Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Information on the number of closed Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country is collected by conducting All India Census of Registered Sector periodically. As per latest Census (Fourth Census) conducted (with base reference year 2006-07), wherein the data was collected till 2009 and results published in 2011-12, and the previous Census (Third All India Census of Small Scale Industries, 2001-02), the number of closed MSMEs in various States including Assam is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The reasons for closure of MSMEs are varied and range from inadequate access to capital, technology & market, inability to survive competition and financial non-viability due to changing business environment.

(c) Rehabilitation package for the revival of viable sick micro and small enterprises (MSEs) is provided by primary lending institutions, including commercial banks, which provide credit to the MSEs. The rehabilitation package is determined as per the guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from time to time.

The latest guidelines were issued by RBI in November, 2012, based on the recommendations of the Committee set up by Ministry of MSME to examine the definition of sickness and the procedure for assessing the viability of sick MSEs. The guidelines, inter alia, provide for:

i. Early detection of sickness;

ii. A viability study to form the basis of rehabilitation package to potentially viable sick MSEs; and

iii. A non-discretionary one time settlement scheme for the MSE sector.

Statement*State-Wise Distribution of Number of Closed SSIs/MSMEs, Registered Sector*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Third Census (2001-02)	Fourth Census (2006-07)
1	2	3	4
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	22709	1831
2.	Himachal Pradesh	6509	4034
3.	Punjab	82731	24553
4.	Chandigarh	1405	559
5.	Uttarakhand	12100	8219
6.	Haryana	27546	10973
7.	Delhi	8357	0
8.	Rajasthan	36847	17342
9.	Uttar Pradesh	122282	80616
10.	Bihar	20525	16344
11.	Sikkim	155	86
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	248	167
13.	Nagaland	129	2395
14.	Manipur	1226	929
15.	Mizoram	1313	669
16.	Tripura	1077	424
17.	Meghalaya	1908	665
18.	Assam	10338	6266
19.	West Bengal	26080	10708
20.	Jharkhand	13822	3712
21.	Odisha	9708	5744

1	2	3	4
22. Chhattisgarh		27830	15485
23. Madhya Pradesh		65649	36502
24. Gujarat		39159	34945
25. Daman and Diu		454	24
26. Dadar and Nagar Haveli		423	0
27. Maharashtra		54243	41856
28. Andhra Pradesh		38582	2250
29. Karnataka		46611	47581
30. Goa		2327	2754
31. Lakshadweep		16	0
32. Kerala		74832	34903
33. Tamil Nadu		127185	82966
34. Puducherry		2586	711
35. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		515	142
All India		887427	496355

[Translation]

Automated Sorting Centres

482. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish more automatic mail processing centres at Hyderabad and Bengaluru;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of works undertaken in this regard so far; and

(d) the time by which the above centres are likely to be operative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) At present there is no Automated Mail Processing Centre at Hyderabad and Bengaluru. However, the Government proposes to establish

one Automated Mail Processing Centre each at Hyderabad and Bengaluru during XIIth Plan.

(b) and (c) Hyderabad State Government has handed over a piece of land measuring 3 Acres in 'Survey No. 23 at Raikunta H/o Pedda Golkunda village Shamshabad Mandal to the Department. In respect of Bengaluru, State Government and Airport Authority of India have been requested for allotment of adequate piece of land for setting up of the centre.

(d) These centres are likely to be operative during the XII Plan.

[English]

IITs under PPP Mode

483. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved 7 Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) to be set up under Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode in the country;

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

(c) the demands received from each State in this regard during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Expansion of NCR

484. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether boundaries of the National Capital Region (NCR) have been expanded recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) has sufficient funds and powers to ensure planned development in the region;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the NCRPB in bringing about uniformity in the physical and social infrastructure in the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) in its 33rd meeting held on 01.07.2013 has approved the proposal for inclusion of Bharatpur district of Rajasthan and Bhiwani & Mahendragarh districts of Haryana State in National Capital Region (NCR).

(c) and (d) As per Section 7(e) of the NCRPB Act, 1985, one of the functions of the Board is to arrange for, and oversee, the financing of selected development projects in the National Capital Region through Central and State plan funds and other sources of revenue.

As per Section 22 of the NCRPB Act, 1985, a NCRPB fund has been created which is utilized for the purpose of providing financial assistance for selected infrastructure development projects.

(e) The NCRPB has notified the Regional Plan-2021 for NCR in September, 2005, which provides for development of physical and social infrastructure in the region for balanced development which are to be implemented by the participating States of NCR and the concerned Central Ministries.

[Translation]

Slums in Delhi

485. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAJ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of slums in Delhi are on the rise during the past few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the year-wise details of the notified and denotified slums during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the year-wise number of people residing in such slums during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) to (d) Madam, according to the information received from New Delhi Municipal Council, Delhi Urban Shelter

Improvement Board (DUSIB) of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi and Delhi Cantonment Board there has been no increase in number of slums in Delhi in the past years. During the last three years and current year no area has been notified or de-notified as slum. It is estimated by DUSIB that there are at present 685 JJ clusters containing about 20-22 lakh population.

Social and Economic Change

486. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been encouraging the students who are bringing about social and economic transformation particularly in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this direction during the last three years alongwith the amount of funds allocated and spent, year-wise for this purpose;

(c) the State-wise and class-wise details of the relevant lessons included in this regard; and

(d) if not, the time by which such a proposal would be considered in consultation with all the States, particularly Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) The Social Science syllabi and textbooks designed, developed and published by the NCERT aim to sensitize students towards promoting social and economic transformation. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) recommends NCERT textbooks in Classes I-VIII and prescribes NCERT textbooks in classes IX-XII. The class wise details of the relevant lessons included for sensitizing students towards promoting social and economic transformation in the NCERT's textbooks is given in the enclosed Statement. Education is in the concurrent list of the Constitution of India. It is for the State School Education Boards to finalise their own Curricula and Syllabi.

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) encourages the students who are bringing about social and economic transformation by connecting with the downtrodden people outside the school and performing Social Service for uplifting their status. The Board has

started to acknowledge and honour such students on National Education Day for the year 2012. The Board has also introduced themes for schools; the theme from the year 2012 was 'the Joy of Giving' and 150 schools participated in the event last year.

In the implementation of the National Policy on Education (1986), the Government of India has set up the Jawaharlal Nehru Vidyalayas (JNV) to bring out the best of rural talent. These residential schools provide

opportunities to the rural children with special talent and aptitude to progress at a faster pace by making good quality Education available to them irrespective of their capacity to pay for it and enable them to compete with their urban counterpart on an equal footage. The Admissions in the JNVs are primarily for children from the rural areas with provision of at least 75% seats for rural children. The Government has so far set up 586 JNVs throughout the country out of which 50 are in Madhya Pradesh.

Statement

Class	Name of Textbook	chapter	Page Number
1	2	3	4
Class VI	Social and Political Life-I	Diversity and Discrimination	14
		Key elements of a democratic government	38
		Panchayati Raj	43-48
		Rural Administration	53-54
		Rural Livelihoods	68-75
Class VII	Social and Political Life-I	On Equality	4-15
		Women change the world	54-67
		Struggles for Equality	114-121
Class VIII	Social and Political Life-III	Marginalisation	80-91
		Confronting marginalisation	90-102
		Public Facilities	106-119
Class IX	Democratic Politics-I	Democratic Rights	101-110
Class X	Democratic Politics- II	Gender, Religion and caste	39-56
		Popular struggles and movements	57-70
		Outcomes of Democracy	89-98
Class IX	Economics	The story of village Palampur	1-15
		People as Resource	16-28
		Poverty as a Challenge	29-41
		Food security in India	42-53
Class X	Understanding Economic Development	Development	2-17

1	2	3	4
		Sectors of the Indian economy	18-37
		Money and Credit	38- 53
		Globalisation and the Indian Economy	54- 73
		Consumer Rights	74-89
Class X	Contemporary India II	Resources and Development	1-13

[English]

Errors in Textbooks

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

(a) whether the State of Arunachal Pradesh has been omitted from the map of India in the textbook used by more than 15 lakh students affiliated to the Maharashtra State Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that the erroneous map shows Arunachal Pradesh as not only missing from the country's territorial domain but also as part of Chinese territory; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) Education is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India. It is for the State School Education Boards to finalise their own Curricula and Syllabi.

In a textbook prepared by the Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education for the year 2013-14, a map of India has been printed omitting Arunachal Pradesh. The Secretary, Maharashtra State Board, Pune informed this Ministry that the textbook of Geography for class X prepared by the State Board for the year 2013-14 contains a total of nine maps of India. While eight maps are correctly printed, one map that gave details of India and its neighbouring countries inadvertently omitted the State of Arunachal Pradesh.

As soon as the error was reported, the Board immediately verified the details and took corrective action. The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education has deeply regretted the error that occurred in the geography textbook of class X and has expressed profound apologies to the people of the country.

Employment Under PMRY

488. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of youths provided self employment under the Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the rules fixed under the Yojana in this regard, at present;

(c) whether the recommendation of the State Government is necessary for self employment under the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of youths who have been recommended for self-employment by the State Governments during the above period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) has been discontinued with effect from 2008-09 and a new credit-linked subsidy scheme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is being implemented since 2008-09 for creation of self-employment and wage employment by setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector.

State-wise estimated employment generated under PMEGP during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

Under PMEGP, general category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy @25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, OBCs, minorities, women, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped, beneficiaries belonging to NER, hill and border areas, etc., the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of project is Rs. 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs. 10 lakh in the service sector. Any individual above 18 years of age irrespective of income is eligible for assistance. For projects costing above Rs. 10 lakh in the manufacturing sector and above Rs.5 lakh in the service

sector, the beneficiaries should have an educational qualification of atleast VIII standard. Units that have already availed government subsidy under any other scheme of Government of India or of State Government are not eligible. The detailed guidelines of the scheme is available on the website www.kvic.org.in.

(c) and (d) PMEGP is implemented through Khadi and Village Industries Commission(KVIC), State Khadi and Village Industries Boards(KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs). KVIC is the nodal agency at the national level. Individual project proposals for setting up micro-enterprises are screened by District-level Task Force Committee (DTFC) headed by District Magistrate/Collector and are recommended to Banks for sanction. No specific recommendation, as such, is necessary from State Government.

Statement

State-wise employment generated under PMEGP during the last three years

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
1	Jammu and Kashmir	15360	15360	17452
2	Himachal Pradesh	4781	4248	4508
3	Punjab	8234	4622	5109
4	Chandigarh	302	144	239
5	Uttarakhand	8769	6942	8367
6	Haryana	10508	7418	7416
7	Delhi	1490	906	1288
8	Rajasthan	24085	14955	19127
9	Uttar Pradesh	45019	59901	45678
10	Bihar	8316	35193	19106
11	Sikkim	321	253	256
12	Arunachal Pradesh	2320	1516	2660
13	Nagaland	1396	6545	5601
14	Manipur	1691	3142	3541
15	Mizoram	3658	3404	4128

1	2	3	4	5
16	Tripura	2583	16079	12172
17	Meghalaya	1609	3273	1936
18	Assam	38473	44205	26161
19	West Bengal	56790	61092	52624
20	Jharkhand	15363	7116	11485
21	Odisha	25842	20905	37390
22	Chhattishgarh	18213	10345	13734
23	Madhya Pradesh	17467	16256	26605
24	Gujarat*	16483	18662	11095
25	Maharashtra**	36592	24661	18112
26	Andhra Pradesh	53808	37336	17982
27	Karnataka	14000	14971	7797
28	Goa	2456	2467	300
29	Lakshadweep	84	25	0
30	Kerala	11375	9195	12396
31	Tamil Nadu	31895	43473	32723
32	Puducherry	757	361	294
33	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	573	552	939
Total		480613	495523	428221

* including Daman and Diu

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Charging of Tuition and Other Fees from Students

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

(a) whether, at present, the tuition and other fees charged from the students studying at the Central and Centrally Funded Universities is heavily subsidized and is in fact a lot less than the fees at most of the schools operating in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a large portion of this subsidy is being granted to students who can afford to pay the actual fees and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to rationalize the fees charged from such students;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the fees are likely to be rationalized; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed MHRD that the various committees constituted on the subject have all recommended the rationalization of fees. The XII Plan approved by the National Development Council also envisages raising the

fees to a reasonable and sustainable level. The Expenditure Reforms Commission (ERC) has also recommended, inter alia, that fees in higher educational institutions needs to be revised to meaningful levels to have a co-relation with the cost of education in such institutions. It has also recommended using a portion of the additional sums realized from the increase in fees for extending freeships to poor students, besides granting scholarships to meritorious students.

(c) to (e) The Central Universities (CUs) have been advised by this Ministry to revise the fee and other user charges to make them reasonable in view of the increase in the electricity and water charges, cost of consumables, salaries, scholarships, etc. The universities have also been advised to keep in mind that the students who are economically disadvantaged are given adequate scholarships to absorb the impact of revised fee/charges and do not suffer any hardship on this count. This was also reiterated in the Conference of Vice-Chancellors of CUs. The CUs are autonomous bodies established through their respective Acts of Parliament and are governed by their respective Acts, Statutes and Ordinances. All academic matters including tuition and other fees to be charged from the students are decided by the Statutory Authorities of the Central University in question.

KVIC Schemes for Self-Employment

490. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has launched schemes for providing self-employment to the handicapped, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, minorities, backward and the people living below the poverty line in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such schemes and the number

of families benefitted under the schemes during each of the last three years, State-wise including Karnataka;

(c) whether the KVIC proposes to chalk out any other new comprehensive scheme for the people living below poverty line in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has not launched any scheme for providing self-employment specifically to the handicapped, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, minorities, backward and the people living below the poverty line in the country. However, KVIC is implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) from 2008-09 for generating self-employment through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. Under PMEGP, general category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, OBCs, minorities, women, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped, beneficiaries belonging to NER, hill and border areas, etc., the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. There is no income ceiling for assistance under PMEGP. Below Poverty Line is also included in the scheme, subject to meeting the prescribed eligibility conditions. The maximum cost of project is Rs. 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs. 10 lakh in the service sector. The State-wise number of units assisted under PMEGP during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise number of units assisted under PMEGP during the last three years

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
1	Jammu and Kashmir	1920	1920	2036

1	2	3	4	5
2	Himachal Pradesh	961	809	916
3	Punjab	823	899	770
4	Chandigarh	30	38	55
5	Uttarakhand	974	894	1426
6	Haryana	915	786	927
7	Delhi	149	195	161
8	Rajasthan	2481	2075	2572
9	Uttar Pradesh	4462	5569	4533
10	Bihar	1428	4887	3150
11	Sikkim	78	64	49
12	Arunachal Pradesh	232	375	266
13	Nagaland	242	556	436
14	Manipur	204	564	660
15	Mizoram	380	418	516
16	Tripura	733	1812	1571
17	Meghalaya	305	712	484
18	Assam	4756	5280	7337
19	West Bengal	5679	5806	6578
20	Jharkhand	1707	2372	2297
21	Odisha	2581	2259	3739
22	Chhattishgarh	1576	1510	1783
23	Madhya Pradesh	1180	1943	3201
24	Gujarat*	1354	1863	1066
25	Maharashtra**	4848	2705	2948
26	Andhra Pradesh	2743	1672	1968
27	Karnataka	1871	1852	1201
28	Goa	133	155	46
29	Lakshadweep	32	12	0
30	Kerala	1641	1629	1872
31	Tamil Nadu	2247	3228	2244
32	Puducherry	216	72	54
33	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	183	204	216
Total		49064	55135	57078

* including Daman and Diu.

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

[*Translation*]

AMCAT Report on Indian Graduates

491. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMANRESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the report of Aspiring Minds Computer Adoptive Test (AMCAT), about 47 per cent Indian graduates who receive degree after three years study, are unemployable;

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

(c) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Aspiring Minds is a website run by a private organisation. It has reportedly conducted some tests and published some results on its website. These findings are neither validated nor approved by the Government. The Government has created the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) for detailed surveys relating to Indian society and economy.

(c) The universities and regulatory bodies such as University Grants Commission (UGC) and the All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) are striving to constantly enhance the employability of graduates in the higher education system. An increased emphasis has been placed on academia-industry inter-action to ensure that academic institutions are sensitized to the needs and expectations of employers.

The AICTE has also notified its Grant of Approval for conducting Vocational Education Program, Community College courses and Skill Knowledge Providers under NVEQF Regulations, 2012. The above skill framework addresses the problems of skilled manpower and youth unemployment.

The UGC has also notified a Bachelor of Vocation degree (B. Voc). The framework provides multiple pathways and exit options after every certificate level so that a student can opt to drop out at any certificate level and be employed at a certain job role within a sector and come back into education if he/she so desires. The UGC is implementing

a scheme of "Career Oriented Courses in Universities and Colleges under which it provides financial assistance to Universities / Colleges for the introduction of career oriented courses at the certificate / diploma / advance diploma levels, which run concurrently with conventional degree courses like the Bachelors of Arts / Science / Commerce etc.

[*English*]

Appointment of Ombudsman

492. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to mandate the appointment of Ombudsman in higher educational institutes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such Ombudsman would also be appointed by private institutions and deemed to be universities; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure that there is no conflict of interest in the working of the Ombudsman in such Institutions?

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

(b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued the UGC (Grievance Redressal) Regulations, 2012 according to which every University and every deemed to be University shall appoint an Ombudsman for the redressal of grievances of students.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) These Regulations stipulate that the Ombudsman shall not, at the time of appointment, during one year before such appointment, or in the course of his tenure as Ombudsman, be in a conflict of interest with the University where his personal relationship, professional affiliation or financial interest may compromise or reasonably appear to compromise, his/her independence of judgement toward the University.

These Regulations further stipulate that the Ombudsman, or any member of his/her immediate family

shall not hold or have held at any point in the past, any post or, employment in the office of profit in the University; have any significant relationship, including personal, family, professional or financial, with the University; and hold any position in the University by whatever name called, in the administration or governance structure of the University.

[Translation]

III Treatment of Hindus in Nepal

493. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of inhuman treatment being meted out to people of Indian origin in Nepal and other countries have come to light during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any initiative in this regard held talks with the Governments of the countries concerned; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) There is no record of incidents of inhuman treatment with persons of Indian origin in Nepal.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[English]

Bilateral Assistance

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

(a) the details of assistance promised and provided by India to other countries during the last three years, country-wise;

(b) whether India has received any assistance from other countries during the said period; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) Information in respect of the question is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

MSME Development Institute

495. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Development institute plans to set up common facility centres for different trades across the country;

(b) if so, the details of the locations identified for the purpose along with the details of facilities available in such centres-State/UT-wise especially in Haryana; and

(c) the time by which the said centres are likely to be made functional in order to solve the problem of quality testing and manpower training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes Madam, Ministry of MSME implements a Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) which provides financial assistance for setting up of Common Facility Centres (CFCs).

(b) and (c) It is a demand driven Scheme and locations are identified when a demand is made by the local cluster through the State Government. The details of the locations (including the proposed location) which have been approved and their status of functionality are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The details and location of completed Common Facility Centre (CFC)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the cluster	Year of Approval	Date of Final Approval	Year/Date of completion	Implementing Agency	Facilities created
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Andhra Pradesh	Imitation Jewellery Industry Cluster, Machilipatnam, Krishna	2006-07	11.06.07	Nov-11	Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation (APSFC), Hyderabad	(i) Common Effluent Treatment Plant(ii) De-Mineralized Water Plant (iii) Common Lacquer Plant.
2	Bihar	Brass & Bronze Metal Utensils Cluster, Pareb	2003-04	-	18.7.08	Govt. of Bihar	(i) Common Processing Facilities (ii) Testing Centre
3	Gujarat	Foundry Industry cluster, Ahmedabad,	2005-06	30.03.07	7.6.07	Center for Entrepreneurship Development, Ahd, Govt of Gujarat	(i) Common Design Facility (ii) Common Processing Facilities (iii) Common Technology and Training Centre (iv) Common Testing Laboratory
4	J&K	Cricket Bat Manufacturing Industry Cluster, Anantnag	2004-05	31.03.05	1.11.12	Govt. of J & K / PPDC Meerut	(i) Installation of seasoning chambers (ii) Installation of Small Industry Boilers (iii) DG sets (iv) Testing & Lab Equipment (v) Training cum Class room equipments (vi) Construction of the building.
5	Karnataka	Readymade Garments Cluster, Hubli	2009-10	17.02.10	Sept. 2011	Karnataka Council for Technology Up gradation (KCTU), Bangalore	(i) Common Facility Centre with advance manufacturing technologies for better resource utilization, to adopt good manufacturing and packaging techniques (ii) Common Testing Centre to test and analyse the quality parameter of fabrics, dyes and finished products.
6	Karnataka	Food Processing Cluster, Gulbarga	2007-08	05.03.08	May-11	Karnataka Council for Technology Up gradation (KCTU), Bangalore	(i) Fruit Processing Section (ii) Instant Mixes/ Ready Mixes (iii) Snack Food Section (iv) Bakery

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Products Section (v) Common Facilities (vi) Laboratory Equipments, Glass Ware and Chemicals.
7	Kerala Rubber Cluster Development Programme at Kottayam	2002-03	23.03.04	2008	Kerala Bureau of Industrial Promotion (KBIP), Thiruvananthapuram	Rubber mixing plant.
8	Kerala Tiles Industry Cluster, Thrissur	2006-07	02.01.07	11.1.10	Kerala Bureau of Industrial Promotion (KBIP), Thiruvananthapuram	Clay processing and testing facility.
9	Kerala Wood Furniture cluster, Ernakulam	2007-08	02.01.08	Sept.2011	Kerala Bureau of Industrial Promotion (KBIP), Thiruvananthapuram	Seasoning, designing, standardization, testing and finishing eco friendly wood. The objective of CFC is to improve productivity and efficiency in manufacturing, creating more value add products, optimizing the usage of scarce raw material and to help serve as an import substitute initiative and promote manufacture of high quality products.
10	Kerala Plastic industries cluster, Perumbavoor, Ernakulam	2005-06	22.12.06	27.2.09	Kerala Bureau of Industrial Promotion (KBIP), Thiruvananthapuram	Tool Room for facilities of mould/dies making, repairing of machinery etc.
11	Kerala Plywood Manufacturing Cluster, Perumbavoor, Ernakulam	2005-06	07.12.06	11.1.10	Kerala Bureau of Industrial Promotion (KBIP), Thiruvananthapuram	Manufacture of urea formaldehyde resin and high-density plywood pressing
12	Kerala Wood working cluster, Malappuram	2007-08	04.01.08	Feb-12	Kerala Bureau of Industrial Promotion (KBIP), Thiruvananthapuram	Efficient and value added processing of wood, efficient mechanical wood processing availability to cluster members, activities for self-substance of the CFC.
13	Kerala Rice Mill Cluster, Kalady, Ernakulam	2005-06	07.02.07 and 11.08.10	Dec-11	Kerala Bureau of Industrial Promotion (KBIP), Thiruvananthapuram	Refining of rice bran oil as a forward integration to the implementation of extraction of rice bran oil
14	Maharashtra Textile cluster, Vita,	2010-11	03.08.10	Comple-	Maharashtra Industrial Development	(i) Common Processing Facilities(ii)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Dist. Sangli			tion report awaited.	Corporation Limited, Mumbai	Testing laboratory
15	Maharashtra Raisin Making cluster, Sangli	2010-11	16.08.10	Sept. 2012	Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation Limited, Mumbai	(i) Common Processing Centre(ii) Common Testing laboratory (iii) Common Packaging Centre
16	Odisha Rice Mill Cluster at Bargarh, Sambalpur	2006-07	29.03.07	Comple- tion report awaited.	OSIDC Ltd, Govt. of Odisha	(i) Solvent Extraction Plant (ii) Testing Lab.
17	Tamilnadu Starch and Sago Cluster at Salem and Namakkal	2006-07	04.10.07	May-11	Sago and Serve, Salem	Testing Laboratory.
18	Tamilnadu Saftey Match Industries Cluster, Srivilliputhur	2007-08	12.08.08	2010-11	TANSIDCO, Chennai	Common Processing Facilities.
19	Tamilnadu Saftey Match Industries Cluster, Gudiyatham	2007-08	12.08.08	27.11.09	TANSIDCO, Chennai	Common Processing Facilities.
20	Tamilnadu Saftey Match Industries Cluster, Kalugumalai	2007-08	12.08.08	2010-11	TANSIDCO, Chennai	Common Processing Facilities.
21	Tamilnadu Saftey Match Industries Cluster, Kovilpatti	2007-08	12.08.08	2010-11	TANSIDCO, Chennai	Common Processing Facilities.
22	Tamilnadu Saftey Match Industries Cluster, Sattur	2007-08	12.08.08	2010-11	TANSIDCO, Chennai	Common Processing Facilities.
23	Tamilnadu Saftey Match Industries Cluster, Virudhunagar	2007-08	12.08.08	10.1.10	TANSIDCO, Chennai	Common Processing Facilities.
24	Uttar Pradesh Pottery Cluster, Khurja	2009-10	17.02.10	Comple- tion report awaited.	SPV (Kutir Avam Hastship Pottery Mfg., Khujra)	Clay Processing Facility, Tunnel KILN Facility, Training Facilities and Testing Facilities
25	West Bengal Surgical Instruments Industry Cluster, Baruipur, 24- Parganas	2003-04	23.03.06	Jul-11	MSME-TC, Kolkata	Forging, Polishing, laser marking, testing facilities and Training facility.

The details and locations of proposed Common Facility Centre (CFC)

Sl. State No.	Name of the cluster	Year of Approval	Date of Final Approval/ Date of Approval in Steering Committee	Year/ Date of completion	Implementing Agency	Facilities created
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Assam Brass and Bell Metal Industry Cluster, Hajo, Kamrup	2007-08	24.03.08	Due date was 16.09.10, extension of duration will be considered upon receipt of request from State Govt.	Director of Industries, Government of Assam	Facilities for melting, molding, casting, scraping, threading & soldering, hot rolling mill, circle cutting and shearing machines, mechanical power press, polishing, lacquering, chemical and metallurgical laboratory etc.
2	Goa Cashew Cluster, Goa	2009-10	16.08.11	Completed report pending from State Govt.	Goa Khadi and Village Industry Board, Goa	Common Processing Facilities Training Centre Common Packaging Facilities
3	Gujarat Gem & Jewellery cluster, Ahmedabad	2010-11	12.08.10	Under implementation, extension will be considered.	Center for Entrepreneurship Development, Ahd, Govt of Gujarat	Design Centre, Research and Development & Training Centre
4	Haryana Home Furnishing, Panipat	2013-14	Approved in 33rd meeting	2 years from date	Investment Promotion Centre, Chandigarh	(i) High Tech Cad Design Centre, (ii) Common Processing Facilities.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Haryana Pharmaceuticals Cluster, Karnal	2013-14	of Steering Committee held on 14.06.13 Approved in 33rd meeting of Steering Committee held on 14.06.13	2 years from date of issue of Final approval	Investment Promotion Centre, Chandigarh	Testing lab facility
6	Haryana Stainless Steel Cluster, Kundli, Sonapat	2013-14	Approved in 33rd meeting of Steering Committee held on 14.06.13	2 years from date of issue of Final approval	Investment Promotion Centre, Chandigarh	(i) Common Processing Facilities. (ii) Tool Room (iii) Material Storage.
7	Haryana Footwear Cluster, Bahadurgarh	2011-12	03.12.12 Steering Committee held on 14.06.13	02.12.14	Investment Promotion Centre, Chandigarh	(i) Design Centre(ii) Testing Lab(iii) Value added facility.(iv) Skill Development Centre
8	Haryana Printing & Packaging Cluster, Karnal	2012-13	09.01.13	08.01.15	Investment Promotion Centre, Chandigarh	(i) Design studio(ii) Common Processing Facilities.
9	Karnataka Auto (Servicing) Cluster, Bidar	2012-13	28.12.12	27.12.14	Karnataka Council for Technology Up gradation (KCTU), Bangalore	(i) Dismantling Testing & Calibration Section (ii) Fitting Centre (iii) Gear Box Section (iv) Major Repair & Engine Section (v) Workshop Section (vi) Final Fitment & Testing Section (vii) Emergency Section (viii) Training Design & Research Section.
10	Karnataka Automobile Components, Gokul Industrial Estate, Hubli	2007-08	05.03.08	6.03.09	Karnataka Council for Technology Up gradation (KCTU), Bangalore	A centre named centre of Excellence and Common Facility Centre which will have two major activities: one providing common facility services

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						and the other R&D and prototype development. In addition, these facilities will also be utilized for skill development training at operator level and CAD/CAM course for graduate and diploma students. The centre will have State of Art technology with CNC machinery & equipment suitable for precision machining, manufacture of jigs & fixtures, design & manufacture of moulds & Dies. It will also have an exclusive R&D centre.
11	Kerala Furniture Cluster, Kozhikode	2013-14	Approved is 33rd meeting of Steering Committee held on 14.06.13	2 years from date of issue of Final approval	Kerala Bureau of Industrial Promotion (KBIP), Thiruvananthapuram	Design facility, Training facility, Primary Processing facility, Value added component development facility, Finger joint board facility, Tool Room Facility, Test and Training facility.
12	Kerala Agriculture Cluster, Shornur	2013-14	Approved in 33rd meeting of Steering Committee held on 14.06.13	2 years from date of issue of Final approval	Kerala Bureau of Industrial Promotion (KBIP), Thiruvananthapuram	Heat Treatment Plant, Shearing Machine, Die Forging Hammer, Pneumatic Power Hammer, Trimming Press, Size Rolling Machine, Oil Furnace, Plasma Cutting Machine, Rubber Molding Machine, Plastic Injection Machine & Powder Coating Machine
13	Kerala Wood Cluster, Taliparamba, Kannur	2011-12	28.08.12	28.08.14	Kerala Bureau of Industrial Promotion (KBIP), Thiruvananthapuram	Modernized manufacturing facilities, Preservation and seasoning of wood with sophisticated technologies, Finger Joining Facilities which facilitates joining of small pieces of wood which helps in maximum utilization of raw material, Training, Procurement of raw materials,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14	Kerala Wood Processing Cluster, Kollam	2010-11	20.1.12	20.01.14	Kerala Bureau of Industrial Promotion (KBIP), Thiruvananthapuram	Providing other support facilities Manufacturing facility: The CFC will provide different types of services like wood planning, moulding panel saw, preserving, kiln seasoning, painting, polishing etc. Training: CFC will impart training for cluster units and unskilled labour. Designing Center: The designing center in CFC would help in manufacturing of modern wood products with minimum wastage of raw material.
15	Kerala Offset Printers Cluster, Kannur	2012-13	31.05.2013	30.05.2015	Kerala Bureau of Industrial Promotion (KBIP), Thiruvananthapuram	The proposed CFC would have design equipment, computer to plate equipment, plate exposing equipment, Multi colour offset printing, Web Offset Machine etc.
16	Kerala Ethnic Food Processing Women Cluster, Pala, Kottayam	2009-10	02.07.10	31.10.13	Kerala Bureau of Industrial Promotion (KBIP), Thiruvananthapuram	Raw material storage facility, Finished Chill Room Storage Facility and packaging facility.
17	Kerala General Engineering Cluster, Malappuram, Manjeri	2010-11	29.10.10	31.12.13	Kerala Bureau of Industrial Promotion (KBIP), Thiruvananthapuram	Testing facility for raw material and finished goods, Advanced machineries, Training for development & up gradation of the skills for better employability, Research & Development of products for construction & building industry.
18	Maharashtra Auto & Engineering Cluster, Ahmednagar	2013-14	Approved in 33rd meeting of Steering Committee held on 14.06.13	2 years from date of issue of Final approval	MIDC, Mumbai	(i) Common Testing (ii) Training Facilities.(iii) Common Processing Facilities.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19	Maharashtra Mango Processing Cluster, Ratnagiri	2013-14	Approved in 33rd meeting of Steering Committee held on 14.06.13	2 years from date of issue of Final approval	MIDC, Mumbai	(i) Testing Laboratory(ii) Common Processing Facilities.
20	Maharashtra Powerloom Cluster, Shirpur, Dhule	2011-12	07.03.12	1 year from 1st release	MIDC, Govt. of Maharashtra	(i) Common Processing (Pre and Post-processing) (ii) Machine shop services;
21	Maharashtra Fly Ash Cluster, Chandrapur	2010-11	25.02.11	24.02.13	MIDC, Govt. of Maharashtra	(i) Common Processing Centre (ii) Testing Laboratory(iii) Training Centre(iv) Common Marketing Centre
22	Maharashtra General Engg. Cluster, Bhosari, Pune	2012-13	22.04.13	21.04.15	MIDC, Govt. of Maharashtra	(i) Common Processing House(ii) Industrial Waste Processing Centre.(iii) Metrology, Metallurgy, Testing and Analysis Lab.(iv) Training (HR) Centre.
23	Maharashtra Dal Mill Cluster, Nagpur	2011-12	12.11.12	11.11.14	MIDC, Govt. of Maharashtra	(i) Raw material storage (ii) Testing Lab.(iii) Common Processing Centre
24	Maharashtra Textile Cluster, Malegaon, Nasik	2011-12	28.08.12	27.08.14	MIDC, Govt. of Maharashtra	(i) Common Processing House. (ii) Testing Laboratory.
25	Maharashtra Garment Cluster, Nagpur	2011-12	14.03.12	13.03.14	MIDC, Govt. of Maharashtra	(i) Skill Training facilities(ii) Computer Aided Designing and Embroidery facilities(iii) Common Processing Centre
26	Maharashtra Garment Cluster, Ichalkaranji, District Kolhapur	2011-12	24.09.12	23.09.14	MIDC, Govt. of Maharashtra	(i) Laboratory Testing, R&D Facilities.(ii) Design Centre.(iii) Value Addition Facility.(iv) Common Processing.(v) Marketing display, exhibition and sales.(vi) Common Raw Material Preparation.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27	Odisha Cashew Cluster, Ganjam, Odisha	2012-13	03.05.13	03.05.15	Odisha Small Industries Corporation Limited (OSIC), Cuttack	(i) Common Processing Facilities (ii) Storage / Warehouse unit.(iii) Common value added products development centre.(iv) Common cashew shell oil extraction centre.(v) Common Cashew Packaging Centre.
28	Punjab Mohali Hitech Metal Cluster at Mohali, Punjab	2011-12	03.07.13	03.07.15	Chief Coordinator, Udyog Sahayak, Chandigarh	(i) R & D facility (ii) Training (iii) Mini Tool Room
29	Tamilnadu Rice mill Cluster, Thanjavur	2013-14	Approved in 33rd meeting of Steering Committee held on 14.06.13	2 years from date of issue of Final approval	TANSIDCO, Chennai	(i) Common Processing Facilities(ii) Testing Facility(iii) Training Facility
30	Tamilnadu Plastic Cluster, Chennai, Kancheepuram	2013-14	Approved in 33rd meeting of Steering Committee held on 14.06.13	2 years from date of issue of Final approval	TANSIDCO, Chennai	(i) Common processing centre (ii) Testing Facilities (iii) A Centre for training
31	Tamilnadu Steel Product Fabrication Cluster, Salem	2012-13	03.05.13	03.05.15	TANSIDCO, Chennai	(i) Common Processing Centre(ii) Tool room (iii) Testing Lab
32	Tamilnadu Starch and Sago Cluster (Phase-II) at Salem and Namakkal	2012-13	15.05.13	15.05.15	TANSIDCO, Chennai	(i) Laboratory equipments(ii) Common Packaging Facilities(iii) Conveyors for loading/unloading of bags.
33	Tamilnadu Ceramic Cluster, Vridhachalam	2008-09	09.06.10	1 year from 1st release	TANSIDCO, Chennai	(i) Tunnel Kiln (ii) Common Processing Facilities

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34	Tamilnadu Bricks Cluster, Tirunelveli	2009-10	19.04.10	1 year from 1st release	TANSIDCO, Chennai	(i) Common Processing Centre (i) Vertical Shaft Brick Kiln (iii) Training Centre
35	Tamilnadu Engineering Cluster, Hosur	2010-11	13.04.11	1 year from 1st release	TANSIDCO, Chennai	(i) Common Metal Processing Facilities(ii) Testing cum calibration centre(iii) Training centre for skill up-gradation
36	Tamilnadu Engineering Cluster, Ranipet, Vellore Distt.	2010-11	04.03.11	1 year from 1st release	TANSIDCO, Chennai	(i) Training Facility (ii) Lab facility for testing (iii) Research & Development facility (iv) Facility for complementing the process at the firm level for high-end job works.
37	Tamilnadu Printing Cluster, Sivakasi, Virudhnagar	2010-11	03.02.11	1 year from 1st release	TANSIDCO, Chennai	Common Processing Facilities
38	Tamilnadu Rice Mill Cluster, Keelapavoor	2010-11	04.04.11	1 year from 1st release	TANSIDCO, Chennai	(i) Common Processing (Solvent Extraction Plant) Centre (ii) Training Centre
39	Tamilnadu Singai Coir Cluster, Singampunari	2008-09	13.09.10	1 year from 1st release	Coir Board, Cochin	(i) PVC Tufted Mat Unit.(ii) R&D Centre for Testing, Designing & Development
40	Tamilnadu Wet Grinder Industry Cluster, Coimbatore	2004-05	Approved in 9th meeting of Steering Committee held on 28.2.05		TANSIDCO, Chennai	(i) Common Processing Facilities (ii) Design and development facility (iii) Plastic Testing equipment.
41	Tamilnadu Printing Cluster, Krishnagiri	2011-12	28.08.12	28.08.14	TANSIDCO, Chennai	(i) Pre-press activities such as design and computer-to-plate facilities.(ii)Common Processing Facilities

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
42	Tamilnadu Rice Mill Cluster, Alangulam, Tirunelveli	2012-13	21.01.13	21.01.15	TANSIDCO, Chennai	(i) Common Processing Facilities(ii) SILO Storage (iii) Training Centre
43	Uttar Pradesh Modern Carpet Backing Plant for Tufted Carpets, Bhadohi	2007-08	Approved in 33rd meeting of Steering Committee held on 14.06.13	31.12.13	UPTPA, Kanpur/BIDA, Bhadohi	Backing Plants (5 nos.) 9'x12', 6'x9', 8'x5', 6'x3', 2'x3' and other standards accessories/assets for 6 lakh sq. mt. Carpet backing, Training facilities and Testing facilities.
44	Uttar Pradesh Scissors Cluster, Meerut	2009-10	Approved in 33rd meeting of Steering Committee held on 14.06.13	30.06.14	The National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), Noida.	Modern forging presses and dies to produce semi-finished (dimensionally near finished) instruments, Training Cell for basic training in CAD/CAM in forging technology, Raw material bank, for high quality raw materials by either association or Consortium/ SPV, Marketing Assistance Cell for domestic and international markets.
45	Uttar Pradesh Stainless Steel, Brass & German Silver Utensils Cluster, Mirzapur	2012-13	14.01.13	14.01.15	UPTPA, Kanpur, Govt. of UP	Common Casting Unit, Common Rolling Unit, Common finishing & Polishing Unit, Common Testing Laboratory.
46	West Bengal National Programme for Technology Upgradation of Brass & Bell Metal Industry / Artisan Enterprises in Khagra and others Areas in the WB and Neighbouring States	2007-08	31.08.08	08.09.11	UNIDO	Marketing support, process demonstration, raw materials supply, consultancy, training, testing, product design and development, quality management
47	West Bengal Fan Manufacturing Cluster, Kolkata	2010-11	07.06.11	7.06.13	West Bengal State Export Promotion Society, Govt. of West Bengal.	(i) Air Delivery Room, Anemometer Analogue, Stop Watch, Angle Protractor, Multimeter & Ohms meter Digital, High voltage Tester, Megger, Tachometer, Digital & Analogue Watt

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						<p>Meter, A.C. Earthing Tester, Ten Pin, Humidity Chamber, Impact Tester, Tensile Tester, Torsion Tester, Mechanical Endurance Tester, High Voltage Tester etc., (ii) In addition, the CNC Turning Machine will be installed for development of proto types while High end Computer with peripherals, UPS and necessary software will be installed for computer aided design (CAD) of fans of different types. The Armature Winding Machine will also be installed for winding of high purity copper wire on the rotor.</p>
48	West Bengal Re-Rolling Mills Cluster, Howrah	2010-11	29.07.11	31.03.14	West Bengal State Export Promotion Society, Govt. of West Bengal.	<p>(i) Testing facilities consisting of chemical lab, mechanical and NDT lab and pollution lab, (ii) Machine shop facility consisting of planning machines, shapers, radial drilling machines, slotting machines, precision central lathe machines, horizontal, boring machines, etc., (iii) Raw materials processing consisting of coreless furnace.</p>
49	West Bengal Silver Filigree Cluster, Magrahat	2011-12	29.07.11	29.07.13	West Bengal State Export Promotion Society, Govt. of West Bengal.	<p>Accurate tooling as per their designs, Melting/Casting of alloys with certified composition, Fine wire drawing, Ultrasonic cleaning, Modern pollution free polisher, Modern testing facility, Design of the filigree items as per the creativity of the artisans.</p>
50	West Bengal Zari Embroidery Cluster, South 24 parganas	2011-12	28.08.12	28.08.14	West Bengal State Export Promotion Society, Govt. of West Bengal.	<p>The CFC will be instrumental in providing umbrella facilities like raw-material bank, machination facilities in the form of centralized facility. These includes testing cum quality</p>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
51	West Bengal Honey Processing Cluster, Malda	2011-12	27.06.12	27.06.14	West Bengal State Export Promotion Society, Govt. of West Bengal.	control, Centralized facility for critical processing of raw materials, Common packaging and branding facility etc. (i) Value addition by withering moisture content by modern and efficient machinery instead of primitive process now being adopted and reducing loss and specification, (ii) Testing Lab evidently required for mechanical processing, (iii) Introduction of new products like Pollen bread, royal jelly, pro-polish and even bee-venom having high demand in international market, (iv) Automatic packaging and labeling machines will be used to produce more at lesser time and to maintain uniformity and attraction in the product packaging, (v) Production of comb foundation sheet on service basis, (vi) Sales outlet at the CFC place to increase the sales volume of the cluster. Modern Kiln, R&D for new product, Training and testing activities.
52	West Bengal Roofing Tiles Cluster, Bankura	2012-13	03.10.12	03.10.14	West Bengal State Export Promotion Society, Govt. of West Bengal.	(i) Waste Battery recycling plant to yield quality oxide, lead alloy and refined lead, (ii) Component plate development facility, (iii) Testing lab. for raw material as well as finished battery.
53	West Bengal Lead Acid Battery, Siliguri	2012-13	01.02.13	1.02.15	West Bengal State Export Promotion Society, Govt. of West Bengal.	PLC Controlled Screw milling lathe, Precision Lathe, Honing, Milling, Radial Drill, Hard Chroming, Gas nitrating, Rubberising, Cutting, Welding, Product Testing etc.
54	West Bengal Plastic Processing Cluster, Dabgram, Rajgari, Jalpaiguri	2012-13	16.05.13	16.05.15	West Bengal State Export Promotion Society, Govt. of West Bengal.	

MGNREGA Wages

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

(a) whether complaints have been received for non-payment of wages to MGNREGA workers by the Postal Department;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government against the persons found responsible for the same; and

(d) the other measures taken by the Government to ensure that MGNREGA beneficiaries get their wages timely?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ten (10) complaint cases are received in four postal circles (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Odisha) for non-payment of wages to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) worker during 2010-13. The details of these complaints are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Disciplinary actions have been initiated against the officials found responsible for non-payment of wages.

(d) The various measures have been taken such as electronic crediting of wages in the accounts of beneficiaries through electronic Fund Management System (eFMS), contacting beneficiaries by postal field officers, informing beneficiaries for receiving payment of MGNREGS wages through Gram Sevaks once their accounts are credited, display of helpline number of postal functionaries at the worksite and effective monitoring at the divisional, regional, circle and postal directorate levels to ensure that MGNREGA beneficiaries get their wages timely through post offices.

Statement

Details of complaints received for non-payment of wages to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employee Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) workers

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Details of the complaints
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Misappropriation of MGNREGS payments at Kotalapalli Branch Post Office under Vijayawada for Rs.5125/-
2.	Karnataka	2. Fourteen wage seekers complained of non-payment of wages in Honnegara Branch Post Office in Gulberga Division. 3. Complaint of non-payment of wages at Kowdley Branch Post Office in Mandya Division for Rs.49021.
3.	Maharashtra	4. Delay in payment of wages in Mokhada Sub Post Office under Mumbai Region. 5. Less payment of wages in Sonale Branch Post Office in Mumbai Region. 6. Delay in payment of wages in Karegaon Branch Post Office in Mumbai Region.
4.	Odissa	7. Non-payment of wages in Birikote Branch Post Office under Thuamul Rampur 8. Complaint against Branch Post Master, Bhurtigarh under Narla Sub Post Office.

1	2	3
		9. Fraudulent withdrawal of wages at Farang Branch Post Office.
		10. Complaint from Block Development Officer regarding non-payment of wages in Sindhi Padar Branch Post Office under Thuamal Rampur.

ISRO Fellowship

497. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation has set up a fellowship at an American University;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the programme is likely to begin?

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 Department of Space (DOS) has established an endowed fellowship at California Institute of Technology (Caltech), Pasadena, California, USA in the memory of Dr. Satish Dhawan a distinguished alumnus of the Institute and former Chairman, ISRO and Secretary, DOS. Dr. Satish Dhawan fellowship will provide an opportunity to one meritorious student from the Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology (IIST) to pursue Post Graduate programme in Aerospace Engineering.

(c) The Fellowship programme will begin from the winter session starting from September 2013.

Financial Help to Amnesty Seekers

498. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given financial

assistance to Indian amnesty seekers in UAE; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Yes.

(b) The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) had approved financial assistance amounting to AED 40 (UAE Dirham) per applicant who applied for Emergency certificates to avail the amnesty as outsourced costs. MOIA had also approved waiver of charges of AED 10 per applicant levied as contribution to Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF). Costs of air travel were paid from ICWF, on a case by case basis.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

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

(a) whether the Government has invited applications from NGOs for implementation of various activities under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan for the year 2012-13;

(b) if so, the total number of applications received so far, State-wise and location-wise, particularly from Maharashtra; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme, assistance to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) is sanctioned by the national level Grant-in-Aid Committee (GIAC) of the SSA. Proposals are not invited on an annual basis under this component. However, the applications received from Government agencies, educational institutions, panchayati raj institutions, registered societies, public trusts and NGOs from time to time are considered for the grant of financial assistance.

(b) and (c) The applications received in 2012-13, State-wise and location-wise, including Maharashtra and the action taken thereon is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

(A) *Proposals sent to State Project Director, SSA of the respective State for consideration under State level GIAC.*

Sl. No.	State	Name of Voluntary Agency	Location
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(i) Hyderabad Zila Manila Mandalula Samakhya, Hyderabad.	Miyapur R.R. District
		(ii) Chaithanya Kala Bharathi, A.P	Kurnool District
2.	Karnataka	(i) Deepankar Multipurpose Education Rural and Urban Development Society	District Bidar
3.	Odisha	(i) Sarbadharma Samanwaya Sree Sree Mahasiddhya Nilapadma Ashram, Cuttack	Ramdaspur
4.	Rajasthan	(i) Gharsa Rampuram Memorial Trust, Jaipur	Jaipur
		(ii) Upkar Sewa Sarniti, Rajasthan	Dausa
		(iii) Nehru Yuva Gramin Vikas Sansthari, Rajasthan	Dausa
		(iv) Shivaji Shiksha Samiti, Rajasthan	Dholpur
5.	Tamil Nadu	(i) Social Agriculture Children's Education and Women Development Trust, Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai
6.	Gujarat	(i) Rajyoga Education and Research Foundation, Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
7.	Uttar Pradesh	(i) Navneet Foundation, U.P.	Raibareli
		(ii) Gramin Vikas Evam Samajik Seva Sansthan, Aligarh	Aligarh

(B) *Proposal returned to applicant as the same could not be covered under the guidelines.*

1.	Uttar Pradesh	(i) Manav Kalyan Mahila Shikshan Evam Samajsevi Sanstha, U.P Ferozabad	
		(ii) Ghayasiban Education and Welfare Society, Lucknow	Lucknow.
2.	Maharashtra	(i) Swaraj Education Research Foundation, Maharashtra	Nagpur
3.	Tamil Nadu	(i) Iniya Mahalir Mantram, Madurai, T.N.	Madurai
4.	Punjab	(i) Guru Arjan Dev Institute of Development Studies, Amritsar	Amritsar

Schemes to Enhance Assistance

500. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides assistance to enhance marketing competitiveness of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) under various schemes including the Marketing Assistance Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds allocated under the said schemes during each of the last three years and current year;

(d) the details of the targets fixed to support MSMEs under the said schemes during the said period; and

(e) the details of expenditure, so far, incurred and the extent to which targets has been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) (i) Following schemes under National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) have been launched by Office of the Development Commissioner (MSMfi) to enhance the marketing competitiveness of MSMEs:

- (a) Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness Scheme
- (b) Design Clinic Scheme
- (c) Marketing Assistance and Technology Upgradation Scheme
- (d) Marketing Support / Assistance to SMEs (Bar Code)
- (e) National campaign for building awareness on Intellectual Property Right (IPR)
- (f) Technology and Quality Upgradation Support to MSMEs
- (g) Enabling manufacturing sector to be competitive through Quality Management Standards / Quality Technology Tools (QMS / QTT).

(ii) In addition to NMCP schemes, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) for Technology Up-gradation is also being

implemented by Office of Development Commissioner (MSME), to enhance the competitiveness of MSMEs.

(iii) The details of Marketing Assistance Schemes being implemented by various Departments under Ministry of MSME are given below:

Sl. No. Name of scheme			Implemented by
1	2	3	
1.	International Cooperation Scheme		Ministry of MSME
2.	International Trade Fair / Exhibition Scheme		Office of Development Commissioner (MSME)
3.	Marketing Assistance scheme		National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC)
4.	Marketing Development Assistance Scheme		Coir Board
5.	Marketing Development Assistance Scheme		Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC)

(c) to (e) The details of fund allocation, expenditure, target and achievement during the last three years and current year are given below:

Table - A: National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP)

(Rs. in Crore)

Years	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	Target	Target Achieved
1	2	3	4	5
2010-11	52.05	16.65	Schemes are demand driven	Units benefitted =1248 nos. No. of Projects=21 No. of Awareness campaign / Workshops=179
2011-12	69.06	18.84		Units benefitted =2324 nos. No. of Projects=44 No. of Awareness campaign / Workshops=227

1	2	3	4	5
2012-13	78.00	26.10		Units benefitted =2412 nos.No. of Projects=98No. of Awareness campaign / Workshops=161
2013-14	67.50-	0.84		Units benefitted =489 nos.No. of Projects=14No. of Awareness campaign/ Workshops=2

Table - B: Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS)

(Rs. in Crore)

Years	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	Target	Target Achieved
1	2	3	4	5
2010-11	249.81	249.81	Scheme is demand driven	Units benefitted =3984 nos.
2011-12	241.31	241.31		Units benefitted =3248 nos.
2012-13	311.30	311.30		Units benefitted =5714 nos.
2013-14	268.03	168.09		Units benefitted =2446 nos.

Table - C: Marketing Assistance Scheme

(Rs. in Crore)

Years	Fund Allocated	Expenditure	Target	Target Achieved
2010-11	133.30	122.39	No. of units =341 No. of Exhibitions =98 No. of Awareness Campaign=450	Units benefitted =892 nos. No. of Exhibitions =141 No. of Awareness Campaign=721
2011-12	167.50	122.00	No. of units =764 No. of Exhibitions =101 No. of Awareness Campaign=704	Units benefitted =762 nos. No. of Exhibitions =159 No. of Awareness Campaign=729
2012-13	187.80	117.97	No. of beneficiaries =576No. of Exhibitions =131 No. of Awareness Campaign=700	Units benefitted =816 nos. No. of Exhibitions =169 No. of Awareness Campaign=607
2013-14	141.36	8.57	No. of beneficiaries=475No. of Exhibitions =131 No. of Awareness Campaign=700	Units benefitted =210 nos. No. of Exhibitions =25 No. of Awareness Campaign=84

Appointment of High Court Judges

501. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
DR. RATNA DE:
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:
SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies of judges at different levels in the country and the number of pending cases, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received recommendations from any State Government including Maharashtra for appointment of High Court judges;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the reaction of the Government on these recommendations;

(e) whether there has been any delay in taking a decision on these recommendations; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a): The number of vacancies of judges in High Courts and the Supreme Court of India and Court-wise number of pending cases are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The vacancies of judges in the Subordinate Courts and the number of pending cases therein are given in the enclosed Statement-II

(b) to (f) 82 proposals for appointment of Judges have been received from 12 High Courts including 2 proposals from the High Court of Bombay. Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts are appointed as per the procedure laid down in the Memorandum of Procedure

(M.O.P.) formulated in 1998 pursuant to the Supreme Court Judgement of October 6, 1993 read with their Advisory Opinion of October 28, 1998. As per the M.O.P., the process of initiation of proposal for appointment of a Judge of the Supreme Court rests with Chief Justice of India and for the appointment of a Judge of the High Court rests with the Chief Justice of that High Court. Filling up of the vacancies in the High Courts is a time consuming process, as it requires consultation and approval from various Constitutional authorities. While every effort is made to fill up the existing vacancies expeditiously, vacancies do keep on arising on account of retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of the Court	Vacancies of Judges as on 1.08.2013	Number of pending cases As on 28.02.2013
1	2	3	4
A	Supreme Court of High Court	3	66809
		As on 31.03.2012	
1	Allahabad	68	10,08,533
2	Andhra Pradesh	22	1,99,229
3	Bombay	16	3,62,948
4	Calcutta	21	3,50,260
5	Chhattisgarh	08	52,264
6	Delhi	07	63,012
7	Gauhati	07	51,899
8	Gujarat	11	79,529
9	Himachal Pradesh	03	48,743
10	Jammu and Kashmir	03	85,298
11	Jharkhand	09	58,511
12	Karnataka	14	1,71,463
13	Kerala	08	1,23,437
14	Madhya Pradesh	10	2,35,150

1	2	3	4
15	Madras	17	4,83,848
16	Manipur	02	
17	Meghalaya	0	*
18	Odisha	07	3,07,528
19	Patna	10	1,15,329
20	Punjab & Haryana	21	2,43,733
21	Rajasthan	09	2,79,577
22	Sikkim	01	69
23	Tripura	0	*
24	Uttarakhand	01	20,507
Total		275	43,40,867

* Newly created High Courts

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory concerned	Vacancies in Sub-ordinate Courts as on 31.03.2012	Number of pending cases as on 31.03.2012
1	2	3	4
1	Uttar Pradesh	268	57,98,272
2	Andhra Pradesh	117	9,17,620
3.a	Maharashtra	185	31,44,426
3.b	Goa	7	30,052
3.c	Daman, Diu and Silvassa	0	4,997
4	West Bengal	156	26,38,937
5	Chhattisgarh	38	2,66,220
6	Delhi	158	6,89,766
7	Gujarat	852	21,97,565
8.a	Assam	108	2,64,204
8.b	Meghalaya	22	3,357

1	2	3	4
8.c	Tripura	27	43,954
8.d	Manipur	5	14,238
8.e	Nagaland	6	4,130
8.f	Mizoram	32	4,426
8.g	Arunachal Pradesh	0	6,148
9	Himachal Pradesh	17	1,95,018
10	Jammu and Kashmir	17	2,07,588
11	Jharkhand	89	2,98,240
12	Karnataka	174	11,15,280
13.a	Kerala	36	10,71,305
13.b	Lakshadweep	1	240
14.a	Tamil Nadu	123	11,93,541
14.b	Puducherry	7	27,141
15	Madhya Pradesh	151	11,29,432
16	Odisha	- 79	11,59,482
17	Bihar	507	16,28,291
18.a	Punjab	116	5,44,972
18.b	Haryana	124	5,94,733
18.c	Chandigarh	0	57,890
19	Rajasthan	180	14,32,967
20	Sikkim	4	1,310
21	Uttarakhand	126	1,52,640
	Andaman and Nicobar Island	--	13,384
Total		3732	2,68,51,766

[Translation]

Antrix Deal

502. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the loss of revenue as a result of Antrix-Devas agreement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the persons responsible for the same have been identified; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Antrix-Devas agreement has been annulled in February 2011 and no transponders have been leased to Devas under the agreement. Hence, there has been no loss of revenue.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

However, a High Level Team has identified officers responsible for various types of omissions and commissions in concluding the Antrix-Devas agreement.

Based on the findings of High Level Team, four former Scientists of ISRO (Including former Chairman, ISRO) have been excluded from reemployment, committee roles or any other important role under the Government and have been divested of any current assignment/consultancy with the Government.

[English]

Special Award for Indian Girls

503. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that two Indian girls were honoured recently with the UN Special Envoy for Global Education's Youth Courage Award for Education as part of Malala day celebrations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has any proposal to give any special award and incentives and support to these two girls to spread education among the girls in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI

THAROOR): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Two Indian girls were among the 7 young girls from around the world who were honoured with the United Nations Special Envoy for Global Education's Youth Courage Award for Education as part of Malala day celebrations on 12th July 2013. One of the girls is Razia Sultan, aged 15 from Nanglakhumba village in Meerut District of Uttar Pradesh who rescued several children engaged in child labour and initiated them into formal education. The other girl, Ashwini Angadi aged 24 from Bengaluru, Karnataka, is visually-challenged and is working with the Leonard Cheshire Disability Young Voices programme helping physically challenged children. She was honoured for fighting against odds to study and then campaign for other children with disabilities and enable them to take up education.

There is no proposal or practice to support awardees of international prizes and specific support to NGOs is provided as per the existing Government schemes in the Ministry.

AMU Centre

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

(a) whether the Government has given approval for starting of Aligarh Muslim University (AMU)'s Centres in the country including Kerala;

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

(c) whether the Government is planning to provide any financial assistance for the same and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is also planning to provide any financial assistance to the Central University established in Kerala; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Based on the Resolution passed by the Executive Council of the Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), the Visitor has approved the establishment of three Centres of AMU, one each at Malappuram (Kerala), Murshidabad (West Bengal) and Kishanganj (Bihar). The Centres at Malappuram and Murshidabad have started functioning from the academic session of 2011-12.

(c) Against the recommendation of the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) for a Plan outlay of Rs.104.93 crore and 107.80 crore, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has already released Rs.45 crore and Rs.40 crore for the Malappuram and Murshidabad Centres, respectively.

(d) and (e) The Central University of Kerala is fully funded by the Ministry of Human Resource Development through the UGC. The UGC has informed us that out of a total allocation of Rs. 357.25 crore for XII Plan, Rs. 48.75 crore has been released to the Central University of Kerala. In addition to the above, Rs.5 crore has been released to the University for the establishment of a School of Education.

[Translation]

Functioning of Dr. Harisingh Gour Central University

505. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the Unstarred Question No. 5579 answered on 07.09.2011 regarding complaints against Vice-Chancellor and to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received against the functioning of Dr. Harisingh Gour Central University/its Vice-Chancellor during the last two years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details of these complaints; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Complaints/ representations have been received from various quarters regarding the functioning of the University, inter-alia, alleged irregularities in the recruitment/ promotion of teaching and non-teaching staff, admission related issues, non-payment of terminal dues/pensionary benefits to the employees, regularization of contract teachers, conditions of services of daily-wage employees, missing of important papers, and falling standards of administration/education in the University. As the majority of the complaints needed redress at the

University level, they were forwarded to the University for appropriate action at their end. On finding that a complaint that related to irregularity in the selection process for the post of Assistant Professor in the Department of Chemistry was substantiated with evidence, the Visitor annulled the selection process. Further, on complaints relating to irregularities in the purchase of CCTV camera and furniture by the University received from the CVC, the clarification from the University has been received and the matter is under examination.

[English]

Haj Committee in Chandigarh

506. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for creation of Haj Committee at different levels;

(b) the data regarding Muslim population in UT of Chandigarh;

(c) the reasons for not creating a separate Haj Committee in the said UT; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) State/Union Territory (UT) Haj Committees are constituted as per section 17(1) of Haj Committee Act-2002, which states "With effect from such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette appoint in this behalf, the Government of a State shall constitute a Committee by the name of the ...(name of the State) Haj Committee.

Provided that in case it appears to the Central Government for any reasons that it is not necessary for a State or Union Territory to establish a Haj Committee, it may authorise the State Haj Committee of a Contiguous State to deal with those pilgrims and suggest suitable representation of those States and Union Territories.

(b) The Muslim population in UT of Chandigarh as per the census of 2001 is 35,548.

(c) and (d) Proposal for the creation of a separate Haj Committee for the said UT has not been received from the Chandigarh Administration.

Child Abuse

507. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that 33% girl child is abused in schools and 48% girls abused on way to schools as reported in print media;

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

(c) the steps being taken to avoid such situation in schools with some action plan in coordination with the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) There have been isolated media reports about a study done across 480 households which revealed that 33% respondents said that the girl child was abused in school, 48% said that the girl child was abused while going to school and 43% said that girls faced problems while going to school. This study has not been shared with the Ministry. However, as the Government is seized of the importance of the issue, many steps have been taken to provide safety and security to children.

The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 prioritizes gender as an important guiding principle in all curricular areas and stipulates that gender be an integral part of all disciplines offered to children at school stage. Gender concerns have been integrated in the curriculum and in the textbooks drawn up by the National Council of Education Research & Training (NCERT) and widely used by these schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and by the schools affiliated to various State Education Boards. The State Councils of Education Research & Training (SCERT) which prescribe textbooks for the State Government schools have redesigned school textbooks to make these gender sensitive. The CBSE has decided to offer an elective course on 'Human Rights and Gender Studies' for classes XI and XII from 2013-14 session onwards. Gender concerns are also addressed in the in-service teacher training programs of regular school teachers.

[*Translation*]

Disposal of Cases through Mutual Reconciliation

508. DR KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the list of sections under which the cases are disposed of through mutual reconciliation in Lok Adalats with a view to curtailing the number of cases in the courts;

(b) the section-wise number of cases disposed off through mutual reconciliation in Lok Adalats in various States including Rajasthan during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether majority of cases pertaining to repayment of bank loans have been disposed off in favour of banks by Lok Adalats; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the steps taken to put in place in transparent justice delivery system?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Cases are disposed by Lok Adalats in terms of the provisions contained in sections 19 to 22-E of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) Cases, including bank loan cases, are disposed of by Lok Adalats on settlement between the parties in transparent manner. Therefore, question of favouring one party against the other does not arise.

[*English*]

E-Governance

509. SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has re-invented its position on internet governance; and

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Streamlining Recruitment Procedure

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

(a) whether the Staff Selection Commission has decided to streamline the recruitment procedure for Government jobs by conducting single recruitment examination for all the non-gazetted posts;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposed system along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the extent to which the new system shall be beneficial to the applicants and the Government recruitment agency?

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. No such decision has been taken for conducting single recruitment examination for all the non-gazetted posts.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, questions do not arise.

Revamping of District Industry Centres

511. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revamp the District Industrial Centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal has been considered in this regard for the ensuing years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No Madam.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[English]

Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme

512. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:
SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide Urban Employment Guarantee on the lines of MNREGA;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure employment to the urban poor youth;

(c) whether there is any plan to provide vocational training also to poor urban youth;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total amount of expenditure proposed to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) No Madam.

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) which aims to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed poor by encouraging setting up of self employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line, skills training and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP) is one of the five components of the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) which focusses on providing skill training of urban poor to enhance their capacity to undertake self-employment as well as access better salaried employment.

(e) Under the SJSRY scheme, a total budget of Rs. 950 Crores has been allocated in the current financial year 2013-14.

[*Translation*]

Declining IT Export

513. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to NASSCOM, the IT export of India has been affected and is on the continual decline due to reduction in IT expenditure by US and Europe;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the export in IT sector during the last three years and estimated for the current year; and

(c) the steps taken and assistance provided by the Government to increase the export in IT sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) As per NASSCOM, the export performance of Information Technology-Information Technology Enabled Services (IT-ITES) industry from the country has continued to sustain growth in export despite global economic recession. Due to slow economic recovery in US and European Union (EU), which account for about 90% of the total IT-ITES exports from the country, there has been a marginal decline in the growth rate in dollar terms during the year 2011-12. The export of IT-ITES sector during the past three years viz. 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 and the estimate for the year 2012-13 is as under:

Year	Rs. Crore	US\$ Billion	Growth Rate YoY (%)	
			In Rupee Terms	In Dollar Terms
2009-10	235033	49.7	8.72	5.5
2010-11	268609	59.0	14.29	18.8
2011-12	332769	68.8	23.89	16.5
2012-13(E)	410836	75.8	23.46	10.2

(c) Government extends various incentives for promotion of Information Technology Sector. Under the Software Technology Parks (STP) scheme, which is administered by the Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), an autonomous society under Department of Electronics & Information Technology (DeitY), Ministry of Communications & IT, the IT-ITES units are eligible for various benefits such as Customs Duty exemption on imported goods, reimbursement of Central Sales Tax (CST) and Excise Duty exemptions on procurement of indigenously manufactured goods. Further, the Department of Commerce (DOC), Ministry of Commerce & Industry through Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) and Market Access Initiatives (MAI) Scheme assists exporters especially Small & Medium Enterprises (SMEs) for export promotion activities abroad. DOC has notified 235 IT-ITES specific Special Economic Zones (SEZs). Currently, the SEZs units are eligible for tax benefits as per Section 10AA of the Income Tax Act for a period of 15 years in a phased manner.

[*English*]

Reservation to OBCs in Educational Institutions

514. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing reservations to Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in educational institutions; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to set up more educational institutes to provide better education to OBCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Madam. Pursuant to the 93rd Constitutional Amendment Act, the Central Government has enacted the Central Educational Institutions (CEI) (Reservation in Admissions) Act, 2006. This Act provides for reservation for the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) to the extent of 27% seats out of the annual permitted strength in each branch of study, in a Central Educational Institution.

(b) The Central Government addresses concerns of access and equity while setting up Higher Education Institutions including Universities. During the Eleventh Plan,

16 central universities were established which included conversion of three state universities to central universities. Seven new Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), 8 new Indian Institutes of Technology (NTs), 10 new National Institutes of Technology (NITs), 5 Indian Institutes of Science Education & Research (IISERs), and 2 Schools of Planning and Architecture (SPAs) were also established. The Central Government, through its scheme of Model Degree Colleges, is setting up Model Degree Colleges in Educationally Backward Districts of the country. These Colleges also cater to a section of the OBC population. All these institutions will provide more access to OBC students as per the reservation policy of the Government of India. However, the Central Government does not set up educational institutes exclusively for OBCs.

[Translation]

Compliance of Reservation Policy

515. SHRI MAROTRAO SADMUJI KOWASE:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministries and Undertakings are not complying properly with the reservation policy in appointment;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in view of the recommendations of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with regard to filling up of the reserved vacancies;

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce any bill in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of requests received from various social organizations/peoples' representatives in this regard till date; and

(f) the action taken/being 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) Policy of reservation in appointments under the Government of India is complied with by the Central Government Departments/

Ministries as per the instructions issued from time to time by the Department of Personnel and Training. The Central Government has also been launching 'Special Recruitment Drives' from time to time to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies. The Central Public Sector Undertakings also follow these instructions mutatis mutandis.

Necessary consultation is made with the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes in policy matters affecting the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per the provisions of Article 338 and 338A of the Constitution. I

(c) The Government has not taken any decision in the matter.

(d) Does not arise, in view of reply given to part (c) of the Question.

(e) and (f) Various representations are received from Associations, Hon'ble Members of Parliament etc. from time to time and their suggestions/recommendations are kept in view by the Government at the time of taking any decision in the matter of reservation policy.

Death of Sarabjeet Singh

516. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian citizen, Sarabjeet Singh died recently in Pakistan prison;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to request any international agency to inquire into the security lapses in the instant case;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the efforts made by the Government to avoid any such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (e) An Indian citizen Shri Sarabjit Singh succumbed to his injuries in a Lahore hospital on May 2, 2013 after suffering

a brutal attack while in the custody of Pakistan jail authorities. Government has demanded that the Government of Pakistan conduct a thorough investigation to identify and punish those who were responsible for the attack.

Under the Simla Agreement, India and Pakistan are committed to resolve all issues peacefully through bilateral discussion. The India Pakistan Joint Judicial committee comprising of retired judges of the superior judiciary from both countries has visited jails in Karachi, Rawalpindi and Lahore from April 26-May 1, 2013; they also visited Late Shri Sarabjit Singh while he was being treated in the Lahore hospital. The Committee has submitted its recommendations pertaining to enhancing safety and security of prisoners, and for ensuring that they get a humanitarian treatment.

[English]

Electoral Reforms

517. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to make any change in laws relating to elections in the country;
- (b) if so, whether the Government has referred the issue of electoral reforms to the Law Commission of India;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Law Commission has invited suggestions/comments from the various stakeholders in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof including the details of suggestions received and the action taken thereon till date?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) The Government is committed to bring forward changes in the election laws.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) With a view to carrying out further reforms, the issue of electoral reforms in its entirety has been referred to the Law Commission of India with a request to consider the issue after taking into consideration the reports of

various committees in the past, views of the Election Commission and other stake holders and suggest comprehensive measures for changes in the law. The Law Commission has been requested to give concrete suggestions at the earliest.

(d) and (e) The law Commission has started its deliberation and a comprehensive consultation paper in this regards has been circulated for soliciting suggestions/ views of political parties, civil society, experts and all other stakeholders on the consultation paper by 31st July, 2013. It has been hosted on the website of the Law Commission of India i.e. www.lawcommissionofindia.nic.in.

Nuclear Deal with France

518. DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA:
SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY:
SK. SAIDUL HAQUE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed the commercial agreement with the French company AREVA for building two nuclear reactors at Jaitapur;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether costly imported reactors are allegedly being considered by the Government under nuclear energy programme without thorough safety review or detailed techno-economic analysis; and

(d) if so, the response of the Government thereto?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Safety is accorded the utmost priority in all aspects of nuclear power Reactors based on foreign cooperation are set up only after their safety is reviewed and certified by the regulatory authority in the vendor country and Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) in India. Such reactors are set up strictly in accordance with the stage-wise clearances accorded by the AERB after thorough reviews. Discussions on the techno-commercial aspects are directed towards the fundamental objective of ensuring a viable tariff of electricity to be generated by these reactors.

Teacher-Student Ratio in IITs and NITs

519. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

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

(a) whether the existing teacher-student ratio is satisfactory to impart quality education in the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and engineering colleges in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the existing teacher-student ratio in these institutions; and

(c) if not, the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the said ratio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The approved teacher-student ratio in the Indian Institute of Technology (IITs), the National Institutes of Technology (IITs) and other engineering colleges in the country is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of institution	Approved teacher to student ratio	Actual teacher to student ratio
1	Indian Institute of Technology (IITs)	1:10	1:16.5
2	National Institutes of Technology (NITs)	1:12	1:17.6
3.	AICTE approved Engineering Colleges	UG- 1:20, PG-1:12	1:18

(c) The creation of vacancies for various reasons and filling them up is a continuous process and the Institutes have been taking various initiatives to attract outstanding candidates for faculty positions. Some of these measures include year-round open advertisements, holding of selection committee meetings through video conferencing, invitation to alumni, scientists and faculty to reach out to potential candidates, advertisements in international journals, outstanding young faculty awards, etc. To make faculty positions more attractive, the IIT faculty are also encouraged to undertake consultancies and are

given start-up financial support upto Rs. 5.00 lakhs to conduct research, besides professional development allowance. The Government has recently allowed the faculty working under the Central Government or Central Autonomous Bodies to join the newly set up Central Educational Institutions on long-term deputation for a period of ten years. The All India Council for Technical Education has also taken pro-active steps for the benefit of students and to protect them from any adverse impact on account of shortage of faculty.

[Translation]

Basic Facilities in Schools

520. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:
SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:

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

(a) whether as per the recent survey report of Child Rights and You (CRY), most of the schools in the country are still without toilets, safe drinking water and a library;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of schools which lack infrastructural facilities, State/UT-wise and the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of funds allocated and released during each of the last three years and the current year for providing the infrastructural facilities in the schools, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the effective steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) The said survey report of Child Rights and You (CRY) has not been shared with the Ministry. The States/UTs have made improvement in the provisioning of school infrastructure, especially after coming into force of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. A State/UT-wise Statement-I, indicating the number of schools lacking toilets and drinking water facilities out of the 10,78,407 Government elementary

schools in the country, as per the District Information System for Education (DISE) 2011-12, is enclosed.

A State/UT-wise Statement-II indicating the details of funds released during each of the last three years and during the current year for providing the infrastructural facilities in the schools is enclosed.

Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), all new school buildings are sanctioned as composite buildings which include toilets for girls and boys, drinking water facilities and electrification. For existing rural schools, drinking water and toilet facilities are constructed in convergence with the schemes of the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation. Since the inception of the SSA programme 3,06,667 school buildings, 8,81,437 toilets, 2,31,197 drinking water facilities have been sanctioned to the States/UTs. Around 54% of such schools have libraries as per the DISE 2011-12.

Statement-I

Number of government elementary schools lacking toilets and drinking water facilities as per the District Information System for Education (DISE) 2011-12

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Schools lacking infrastructural facilities	
		Toilet	Water
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	18092	11461
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1933	976
3	Assam	6226	4918
4	Bihar	18169	4592
5	Chhattisgarh	14697	3068
6	Goa	82	6
7	Gujarat	50	5
8	Haryana	398	89
9	Himachal Pradesh	403	207

1	2	3	4
10	Jammu and Kashmir	12341	4622
11	Jharkhand	8404	4030
12	Karnataka	241	278
13	Kerala	247	93
14	Madhya Pradesh	3643	2392
15	Maharashtra	3326	5426
16	Manipur	0	136
17	Meghalaya	2974	3184
18	Mizoram	308	240
19	Nagaland	201	569
20	Odisha	10579	3094
21	Punjab	58	2
22	Rajasthan	2675	4861
23	Sikkim	12	37
24	Tamil Nadu	2604	0
25	Tripura	775	1073
26	Uttar Pradesh	12104	3169
27	Uttarakhand	557	803
28	West Bengal	7561	1977
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45	13
30	Chandigarh	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	69	4
32	Daman and Diu	1	0
33	Delhi	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	5	0
35	Puducherry	1	0
Grand Total		128781	61325

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of funds released during each of the last three years and the current year for providing the infrastructural facilities in the schools.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States Name	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto 30.6.2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	47945.71	133574.83	147680.49	22288.37
2	Arunachal Pradesh	7407.76	8094.35	10333.61	2237.12
3	Assam	37368.83	74180.94	92857.58	8526.09
4	Bihar	193924.32	395686.42	5305.68	75183.25
5	Chhattisgarh	68035.64	63971.55	63271.62	12384.76
6	Goa	286.39	307.00	59.07	37.51
7	Gujarat	43674.74	82112.91	139290.52	38758.88
8	Haryana	24081.29	33006.02	18653.28	2480.22
9	Himachal Pradesh	7384.83	8916.23	6181.82	1194.65
10	Jammu and Kashmir	25038.04	14830.73	59950.78	21186.39
11	Jharkhand	84097.78	59467.86	103848.36	11760.68
12	Karnataka	48646.63	31272.60	52112.69	2523.42
13	Kerala	10974.33	1791.09	13161.74	541.26
14	Madhya Pradesh	129649.59	48638.39	50691.31	18560.71
15	Maharashtra	54984.05	74988.67	59541.47	16261.58
16	Manipur	6816.45	11748.24	15871.45	0.00
17	Meghalaya	6718.66	19284.68	620.64	4064.43
18	Mizoram	4089.34	4128.75	6049.87	3274.95
19	Nagaland	10235.69	4385.05	6880.64	2981.83
20	Odisha	61129.48	64134.41	116829.18	11901.56
21	Punjab	21671.65	33613.81	24754.13	3076.43
22	Rajasthan	54803.70	44060.02	36805.47	3383.78
23	Sikkim	1563.36	950.30	100.33	564.56
24	Tamil Nadu	44612.45	32034.25	39882.36	2500.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
25	Tripura	6321.30	6845.46	6035.76	1287.32
26	Uttar Pradesh	132948.48	163679.57	52013.95	13539.62
27	Uttarakhand	3586.51	10118.51	14099.41	670.77
28	West Bengal	129977.22	109565.18	328833.01	48504.03
29	Andaman and Nicobar	1258.70	1064.60	1212.68	396.35
30	Chandigarh	1318.84	1259.25	332.60	1.50
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	334.40	305.00	951.32	347.32
32	Daman and Diu	133.00	56.30	306.28	28.52
33	Delhi	3009.05	3823.81	3924.94	1433.83
34	Lakshadweep	149.32	45.00	33.75	0.00
35	Puducherry	441.70	596.21	671.32	23.40
Total		1274619.23	1542537.99	1479149.11	331905.09

Telecom Licences to New Operators

521. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to grant telecom licences to new private telephone operators to inhibit a healthy competitive environment in the telecom sector;

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

(c) the names of the companies which have applied for licence during the last three years and the current year;

(d) the number of applications out of those approved and those rejected along with the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the licences to new entrants are likely to be allotted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (e) The

information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Visa Norms for Indian Students

522. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:

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

(a) whether France has announced a slew of India-specific measures easing visa norms for the Indian students to pursue higher studies;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps/measures taken/being taken by the Indian Government in response thereto;

(c) whether the inflow of Indian and French students to the respective countries is likely to increase as a result of easing visa norms; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI

THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Government of France has reportedly announced the following India-specific measures regarding visa norms for Indian students to enable them pursue higher studies in France more easily:

- (i) All Indian citizens who have graduated from French Higher Educational institutions and are subsequently applying for a Business/tourist visa to France will be given a long term visa with a validity of up to five years, if the studies in France were at the Masters or the PhD level.
- (ii) The French Embassy would be organizing a France-India job opportunities network to promote opportunities for those Indian students who have pursued higher education in France.
- (iii) The French Embassy along with its corporate partners will award scholar Ship totalling Rs.7.1 crore to 235 meritorious Indian students who wish to pursue their higher education in France this year.
- (iv) Campus France will establish partnerships with various Indian higher education institutions in order to accelerate the process for exchanges with the French institutions and for their alumni.

The Government of India has also welcomed French students to study in India and student visas valid for their entire duration of studies are being issued by the Indian Mission in France. In 2012, 1825 student visa were issued by the Indian Mission for French students.

(c) and (d) It is expected that the above measures would enhance the student mobility between India and France.

[Translation]

Illegal Parking Slots

523. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether several illegal parking slots are being run in Delhi in connivance with the officials of the Delhi Development Authority (DDA);
- (b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year and the names of persons along with officials of DDA found guilty in this regard; and

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

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) to (e) Questions do not arise in view of the reply at (a) above.

Overseas Citizens of India

524. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) country-wise details of overseas Indians who have been registered as Overseas Citizens of India till date;

(b) the number of OCI applications pending till date and the time-frame by which all non-resident Indians are likely to be issued OCI cards; and

(c) the facilities made available to Overseas Citizens of India?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) A statement showing the number of OCIs registered till 31.07.2013 is attached.

(b) As reported by 107 Indian Missions and Posts abroad, 11,672 applications for OCI registration are in different stages of processing.

(c) The facilities available to OCIs are as follows:

- (i) A multiple entry, multi-purpose life long visa for visiting India.
- (ii) Exemption from registration with local police authorities for any length of stay in India.
- (iii) Parity with Non-resident Indians (NRIs) in respect of economic, financial and educational fields except in relation to acquisition of agricultural or plantation properties.

- (iv) Obtain pan card and driving license (if they are resident in India)
- (v) Open a regular bank account in India while in India.
- (vi) Parity with NRIs in respect of (a) entry fees to be charged for visiting the national monuments, historical sites and museum in India.
- (vii) Parity with NRIs in the matter of inter-country adoption of Indian children, tariffs in air fares in domestic sectors in India and charging of entry fee as domestic Indian visitors to visit national parks and wildlife sanctuaries in India.
- (viii) State Governments to ensure that OCI registration booklets of OCIs are treated as their identification for any services rendered by them. In case proof of residence is required, OCI may give an affidavit attested by a notary public stating that a particular specific address may be treated as their place of residence in India and may also in their affidavit give their overseas residential address as well as e-mail address, if any.

Statement

Number of OCI registration certificate/ visa printed as on 31.07.2013

Sl. No.	Country	Mission	No.Of Visa/OCI Card Alloted
1	2	3	4
1	Angola	Luanda	4
2	Argentina	Buenos Aires	19
3	Australia	Canberra	27178
4	Australia	Melbourne	39074
5	Australia	Perth	4109
6	Australia	Sydney	63393
7	Austria	Vienna	5191
8	Azerbaijan	Baku	44

1	2	3	4
9	Belgium	Brussels	5823
10	Bangladesh	Dhaka	24
11	Bulgaria	Sofia	4
12	Bahrain	Bahrain	1660
13	Belarus	Minsk	6
14	Brazil	Brasilia	73
15	Brazil	Sao Paulo	141
16	Botswana	Gaborone	529
17	Canada	Ottawa	7523
18	Canada	Toronto	79022
19	Canada	Vancouver	28203
20	Chile	Santiago	163
21	China	Beijing	4
22	China	Guangzhou	26
23	China	Shanghai	187
24	Colombia	Bogota	42
25	Cyprus	Nicosia	47
26	Czech	Prague	18
27	Germany	Berlin	1634
28	Germany	Frankfurt	8315
29	Germany	Hamburg	2678
30	Germany	Munich	3798
31	Denmark	Copenhagen	603
32	Egypt	Cairo	67
33	Spain	Madrid	3961
34	Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	17
35	Finland	Helsinki	798
36	France	Paris	32625
37	UK	Birmingham	82924
38	UK	Edinburgh	5807

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
39	UK	London	219091	68	Japan	Tokyo	153
40	Ghana	Accra	140	69	Kazakstan	Almaty	11
41	Greece	Athens	102	70	Kenya	Mombasa	4261
42	Guatemala	Guatemala City	9	71	Kenya	Nairobi	18063
43	Hong Kong Spladm Region	Hong Kong	3735	72	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	19
44	Hungary	Budapest	22	73	Kuwait	Kuwait	509
45	Croatia	Zagreb	8	74	Laos	Vientiane	34
46	Indonesia	Bali	30	75	Libya	Tripoli	4
47	Indonesia	Jakarta	423	76	Sri Lanka	Colombo	15484
48	Indonesia	Medan	80	77	Sri Lanka	Kandy	3348
49	India	Frro Amritsar	2816	78	Madagascar	Antananarivo	735
50	India	Frro Bangalore	2125	79	Maldives	Male	14
51	India	Frro Chennai	11359	80	Mexico	Mexico City	533
52	India	Frro Cochin	88	81	Mali	Bamako	1
53	India	Frro Delhi	7829	82	Mongolia	Ulaan Baatar	1
54	India	Mha Delhi	27889	83	Morocco	Rabat	14
55	India	Frro Kolkata	1066	84	Mauritius	Port Louis	616
56	India	Frro Lucknow	18	85	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	92
57	India	Frro Mumbai	14288	86	Namibia	Windhoek	28
58	India	Frro Trivandrum	13	87	Nigeria	Abuja	2
59	India	Frro Hyderabad	1934	88	Nigeria	Lagos	59
60	Iran	Tehran	23	89	Ivory Coast	Abidjan	7
61	Ireland	Dublin	6850	90	Dar-Us-Salam	Brunei	49
62	Iceland	Reykjavik	51	91	Netherlands	The Hague	4336
63	Israel	Tel Aviv	1074	92	Norway	Oslo	1799
64	Italy	Milan	5683	93	Nepal	Kathmandu	6
65	Italy	Rome	1146	94	New Zealand	Wellington	24403
66	Jamaica	Kingston	604	95	Oman	Muscat	239
67	Japan	Kobe	65	96	Pakistan	Islamabad	2

1	2	3	4
97	Panama	Panama City	525
98	Peru	Lima	25
99	Phillipines	Manila	537
100	Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby	5
101	Poland	Warsaw	222
102	Korea (South)	Seoul	86
103	Portugal	Lisbon	4063
104	Qatar	Doha	624
105	Reunion Island	St. Denis	1264
106	Romania	Bucharest	32
107	Russia	Moscow	155
108	Russia	Vladivostok	4
109	Saudi Arabia	Jeddah	341
110	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	627
111	Sudan	Khartoum	100
112	Singapore	Singapore	20662
113	Senegal	Dakar	33
114	Serbia	Eoi Serbia	5
115	Surinam	Paramaribo	577
116	Slovakia	Bratislava	7
117	Sweden	Stockholm	2709
118	Switzerland	Berne	4546
119	Switzerland	Geneva	1309
120	Seycheles	Mahe	895
121	Thailand	Bangkok	6130
122	Tajikistan	Dushanbe	3
123	Trinidad & Tobago	Port Of Spain	275
124	Turkey	Ankara	10

1	2	3	4
125	Turkey	Istanbul	7
126	Taiwan	Taipei	67
127	Tanzania	Dar-Es-Salaam	2194
128	UAE	Abu Dhabi	696
129	UAE	Dubai	3303
130	Uganda	Kampala	268
131	USA	Atlanta	17
132	USA	Chicago	79855
133	USA	Houston	91660
134	USA	New York CGI	174790
135	USA	San Francisco	119235
136	USA	Washington	54498
137	Venezuela	Caracas	1300
138	Vietnam	Hanoi	5
139	Yemen	Sanaa	93
140	South Africa	Cape Town	1
141	South Africa	Durban	4977
142	South Africa	Johannesburg	3575
143	South Africa	Pretoria	293
144	Zambia	Lusaka	624
145	Zimbabwe	Harare	278
Total			1372624

[English]

Formal Education

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

(a) whether the Union Government is taking any steps to ensure that prisoner's children receive a formal education once they are made to leave prison at five years of age;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory education for all children including prisoners' children in the age group of 6-14 years. In order to ensure that all the children get an opportunity to go to school, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), which is the main vehicle for meeting the objectives of the RTE Act, supports the States/UTs in the opening of new neighbourhood schools, residential school facilities for hilly, dense forest areas and also for urban deprived children and children in sparsely populated areas, special training for the mainstreaming of out of school children and also for transport/escort facility in exceptional cases.

Transport Facilities in Tribal Areas

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

- (a) whether Government has provided/proposes to provide financial assistance to the States to strengthen transport facilities in tribal areas of the country;
 (b) if so, the details of steps initiated in this regard; and
 (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Financial assistance is being provided under Road Requirement Plan (RRP) for improvement of 5469 kms roads for Rs. 7300 crore in 34 districts of 8 states affected by Left Wing Extremist (LWE) which are predominantly tribal areas. Out of a total road length of 5469 kms under RRP for LWE areas 5045 kms of road length has already been awarded and 2384 kms of road length has been completed. In addition, a special programme for road improvement was launched in 2005 in North East region which also has a sizable concentration of tribal population. Under this programme called Special Accelerated Road Development Programme-North East (SARDP-NE) an estimated investment of about Rs 33,688

crore is proposed for phase-A and Arunachal Package. These include improving 6418 km. of roads (including 2319 km of roads under Arunachal Package) of which 1152 kms of road length has already been completed and a length of 3465 kms has been awarded.

- (c) Does not arise.

New Labour Policy of Saudi Arabia

527. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
 SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
 SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
 SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
 SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
 SHRI A. SAI PRATAP:
 SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

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

- (a) whether the introduction of Nitaqat policy has adversely affected Indians working in Gulf countries;
 (b) if so, the details thereof;
 (c) the number of Indians returned from Gulf countries on account of the changes in labour laws;
 (d) the number of Indians issued Emergency Certificates to return to India and the number still waiting to get ECs;
 (e) whether the Government has formulated any rehabilitation programme for the expatriates; and
 (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) As the grace period for implementation of the Nitaqat policy has been extended twice, (first to 3rd July 2013 and then to 3rd November 2013) the policy has not had any significant adverse impact on Indian workers in Saudi Arabia except on those who were working there without valid papers. The grace period allows even workers without valid papers to have their status regularized.

c) and (d) 3428 persons had been issued Emergency Certificates(ECs) by the Indian Missions in United Arab Emirates, when Amnesty had been proclaimed from December 2012 to February 2013. 7923 Indians left United Arab Emirates (UAE) during the Amnesty period.

Subsequent to the stricter enforcement in Saudi Arabia, the Embassy of India and its Consulate have so far issued over 68,500 Emergency Certificates (ECs) to enable affected Indian workers to come back to India. Information regarding how many of these have actually taken exit permits from the Saudi Arabian Government is released from time to time by the Saudi Arabian Government. Applications for ECs continued to be received as the Amnesty period has been extended upto 3rd November, 2013. Since the end of first Amnesty period, the Embassy of India and its Consulate have further issued over 1500 ECs.

(e) and (f) The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs had called meetings of Ministers/ representatives of major labour sending states twice, the first on 09.4.2013 and the second on 25.6.2013. The State Governments were requested to formulate rehabilitation programmes for returnees from the Gulf, using existing State and Central Government programmes where possible. The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs had separately launched Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojana (MGPSY) on a pilot basis to encourage and enable overseas Indian workers having Emigration Check Required (ECR) passports going to ECR countries, to (a) save for their return and resettlement, (b) save for their old age and (c) obtain a Life Insurance cover against natural death during the period of coverage.

[*Translation*]

New Technical Courses by New Universities

528. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:

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

(a) whether the eligibility criteria has been fixed to be followed by private universities in the country to ensure requisite standards in higher education and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has instructed the private universities and deemed to be universities that they can't affiliate any colleges or

institutions for conducting courses and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether certain private universities in the country are violating norms of permissible territorial jurisdiction and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action taken by the UGC against those private universities in the country who have been found operating on their territorial jurisdiction; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Government in the matter in order to protect the interests of the bonafide students studying in such private universities in the county including Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Madam. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has framed the UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003 and all Private Universities in the country are regulated by these Regulations. The Private Universities have to fulfill the minimum criteria in terms of programmes, faculty, infrastructural facilities, financial viability, etc. as laid down from time to time by the UGC/ Statutory Bodies to ensure that requisite standards in higher education are met.

(b) Yes, Madam. The UGC has issued a Public Notice stating that no Private Universities and Deemed-to-be-Universities can affiliate any college or institution for conducting courses leading to award of its diplomas, degrees or other qualifications. As per the provisions of the UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003, a private university shall be a unitary university. As per clause 16.0 of the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010, once an institution is declared as an institution deemed to be a university, it cannot affiliate any other institution to itself.

(c) and (d) Some complaints have been received against some of the Private Universities for running courses outside their territorial jurisdiction and the UGC is taking action against such universities as and when such violations are noticed, in addition to issuing notices in press and posting on its website. One such notice has recently been issued in case of CMJ University, Shillong which can be seen on www.ugc.ac.in. (e): The Government

has introduced the Prohibition of Unfair Practices in Technical Educational Institutions, Medical Educational Institutions and Universities Bill, 2010 in the Lok Sabha which provides for the prohibition of certain unfair practices in educational institutions to protect the interest of the students admitted to these institutions. It also provides for criminal liability and civil penalties for charging capitation fee or donations. The charging of fees over and above what is declared in the prospectus is also made punishable in the Bill.

Health Insurance Scheme to MTNL Employees

529. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the health care facilities to the employees/officers working in the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. and their families are being provided under the Group Health Insurance Scheme for the last few years;

(b) if so, the details and term and conditions thereof alongwith the name of Insurance company which are providing such facility;

(c) the amount spent by MTNL on the Group Health Insurance Scheme during the last three years and the current year so far;

(d) whether the said Health Scheme cover only two member of a family; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to investigate and review the Health Insurance Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Health care facilities to the employees/officers working in Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL) and their families are being provided under the Group Health Insurance Scheme by M/s United India Insurance Co. Ltd., a Government of India undertaking. The salient features & terms and conditions of the Group Insurance Scheme are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Amount spent by MTNL oh the Group Health Insurance Scheme during the last three years and current year is given as under:

Year	Amount	Remark
2010-11 (upto 9th March 2011)	Rs. 45 Crores (approx.)	In house arrangement
10th March 2011 to 9th March 2012	Rs. 39.76 Crores plus service tax	Through Insurance
10th March 2012 to 9th March 2013	Rs. 38.86 crores plus service tax	Through Insurance
10th March 2013 to 9th March 2014 (current policy)	Rs. 42.24 crores plus service tax.	Through Insurance

(d) No, Madam. The following members of a family namely, the employee, dependent spouse, dependent parents & two dependent children, are covered under the scheme.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

Statement

Salient features and Terms and Conditions of the Scheme are as below:

1. Coverage from day one of operation of the Scheme.
2. All Pre-existing diseases are covered.
3. Day Care Procedures as per Insurance Policy.
4. Coverage for indoor treatment:
 - a. For Employee and his/her dependents upto Rs. 2 Lacs on Family Floater basis.
 - b. Corporate Floater may be additionally utilized by the Employee/Dependents, subject to the following limit, when individual cover as mentioned above is exhausted-
 - For Employee and his/her dependents upto an amount of Rs. 2 Lacs with concerned Executive Director (ED)'s approval.
 - Beyond Rs. 4 lacs for Employee and his/her dependents upto an amount of Rs. 2 Lacs with the approval of Chairman & Managing Director (CMD), MTNL.

- In any case, total expenditure shall not exceed Rs. 6.00 lacs per family per year.
5. For availing indoor treatment, the employees or their dependents shall go to the empanelled Hospitals of Third Party Administrator (TPA).
 6. The Scheme is contributory in nature, as the employee/dependents are required to pay 10% of Room Rent/Bed Charges per day, as per their entitlement, for indoor treatment.
 7. Procedure for claim:
 - a. Cashless treatment can be availed in the Hospitals on the panel of TPA's.
 - b. Where cashless treatment is not possible, reimbursement shall be given by TPA to the extent of Insurance Cover subject to prior intimation to TPA/MTNL Office.
 - c. Reimbursable amount shall be remitted by cheque or through ECS.
 - d. Amount can also be credited directly to the bank account of the employee where his/her salary is credited, at the option of the employee.

Laws Governing PPP Projects

530. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to make any laws governing the Public Private Partnership (PPP) programmes/projects in the essential public services sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any review to ascertain the impact of such programmes/projects on the standard of living;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the machinery put in place to monitor PPP programmes/projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) The Government has enunciated its PPP policy in the form of guidelines. The Ministry of Finance has the issued following guidelines:

1. Financial Support to Public Private Partnerships in Infrastructure
2. Formulation, Appraisal and Approval of Public Private Partnership Projects

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The standard of living of people is impacted by the sum of all Government programmes and policies. It may not be possible to ascertain the impact of only PPP programme on standard of living of people.

(e) The Guidelines for an Institutional Mechanism for Monitoring of Public Private Partnership projects to be followed by all Ministries, Departments, statutory authorities and Public Sector Undertakings have been issued by the Government. These Guidelines have created an institutional framework to ensure compliance of the concession agreements for PPP Projects mainly with a view to safeguard the interests of the public exchequer and the consumers/ users. The Guidelines require the Project Authorities to create a two-tier mechanism for monitoring the performance of PPP Projects. This should consists of:

- (i) PPP Projects Monitoring Unit (PPP PMU) at the project authority level; and
- (ii) PPP Performance Review Unit (PPP PRU) at the Ministry or State Government level, as the case may be.

PMU should submit monthly reports to the PRU and the PRUs should compile them every quarter for review. The respective Ministries have been advised to send a quarterly compliance report to the Planning Commission with a copy to the Ministry of Finance. The Planning Commission, in consultation with the Ministry of Finance, will prepare a summary of these reports, along with recommendations relating to further action/ improvements, which would be placed before the CCEA once every quarter.

*[English]***Lack of Interest in R&D**

531. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that there is severe lack of interest on the part of the students to take to Research & Development (R&D) in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has any data from the foreign countries/foreign universities about students taking R&D as a career, after the graduation/post-graduation level and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to encourage the students to undertake R&D in a big way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) No Madam. As per the data provided by the University Grants Commission (UGC) the number of research degrees (Ph.Ds) awarded has increased from 10,781 in 2008-09 to 16,093 in 2011-12, thus registering a growth of 49.27% over three years. As per the data compiled by the UNESCO Institute of Statistics, India's contribution to world's research publications has increased from 26,000 in 2002 to 44,000 in 2007.

(c) As per a paper published by Yale University, the number of Ph.Ds of the United States of America (USA) and China increased from 40,024 and 14,706 in 2002 to 41,464 and 48,112 in 2007 respectively. As per data compiled by the UNESCO Institute of Statistics between 2002 and 2007, the contribution to the world publications of the following countries was; Brazil - 16,000 to 29,000, Russia - 31,000 to 32,000, China 62,000 to 1,94,000, United Kingdom - 93,000 to 1,25,000, USA - 3,15,000 to 3,58,000 and Japan - 92,000 to 98,000

(d) The Government has taken various measures for the promotion and growth of post graduate level studies and research in the country. In scientific areas, these include the successive increase in plan allocations for Scientific Departments, the setting up of new institutions

for science education and research, the creation of centres of excellence and facilities in emerging and frontline areas in academic and national institutes, the establishment of new and attractive fellowships, strengthening the infrastructure of Research & Development (R&D) in universities, encouraging public-private R&D partnerships, the recognition of R&D units and national awards for outstanding R&D for industries etc. The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) had set up a Task Force for rejuvenation of Basic Scientific Research in Indian Universities under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.M. Sharma, which has now been converted into an Empowered Committee to implement the recommendations of the Task Force.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) is implementing the schemes of Universities with Potential for Excellence, Centre with Potential for Excellence in Particular Area, College with Potential for Excellence, Major Research Projects / Minor Research Project, Special Assistance Programme, Basic Scientific Research and Research Fellowships.

The All India Council for Technical Education has informed us that it is implementing various schemes to encourage research in technical subjects such as Career Awards, Post Graduate Course and Research Work, Research promotional Work, National Doctoral Fellowships, Faculty Development Programme, Setting up of Research Parks, Innovation Promotion Schemes, Post Doctoral Fellowships, Teachers Research Fellowships etc.

The MHRD is also funding research in the Social Sciences and Humanities through its various research councils, viz., the Indian Institute of Advanced Study (IAS), the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), the Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR), the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) and the National Council of Rural Institutes (NCRI).

*[Translation]***Post Offices in the Country**

532. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

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

(a) whether all the villages in the country have been provided with post office facility;

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

(c) the details of new post offices opened during the year 2012-13 and proposed to be opened in the current financial year, location and State-wise including Assam and Bihar;

(d) the present status of modernization and upgradation of post offices in the country, State-wise;

(e) whether targets for modernization and upgradation set over last three years have been met; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the financial assistance provided for the same during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Department through a network of 1,39,086 post offices in rural areas is providing services of clearance of letter boxes, regular delivery of mail and sale of stamps & stationery at the doorstep of every customer in all the villages, irrespective of terrain. The Circle-wise number of post offices in rural areas (as on 31.03.2012) is given in the enclosed Statement-I. In addition to sale through postal outlets, sale of stamps and stationery is also being offered through postmen/ delivery agents, while they are on their regular visits to respective beats.

(c) The Circle-wise number of new post offices opened during the year 2012-13 and post offices decided to open during current financial year 2013-14 including Assam and Bihar are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) 2,515 Post Offices have been modernised and upgraded under the 'Look and Feel' component of the Project Arrow. The Circle-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) and (f) 98.24% physical target for modernisation of Post Offices was met in the last three years. The year-wise details targets, achievements and financial outlays are as under:

Financial Year	Target (No. of Post Offices)	Achievement (No. of Post Offices)	Financial Outlay (Rs. in Crore)
2010-11	530	525	83.86
2011-12	229	207	26.09
2012-13	780	780	74.00
2013-14 (Target)	110	--	7.49

Statement-I

Circle-wise number of Post Offices in rural areas in the country (as on 31.3.2012)

Sl. No.	Name of the Circles	No. of Post Offices
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	14806
2	Assam	3634
3	Bihar	8583
4	Chhattisgarh	2893
5	Delhi	83
6	Gujarat	8215
7	Haryana	2323
8	Himachal Pradesh	2659
9	Jammu and Kashmir	1495
10	Jharkhand	2827
11	Karnataka	8598
12	Kerala	4216
13	Madhya Pradesh	7466
14	Maharashtra	11543
15	North East	2640
16	Odisha	7582
17	Punjab	3403
18	Rajasthan	9658
19	Tamil Nadu	10270

1	2	3
20	Uttarakhand	2513
21	Uttar Pradesh	15727
22	West Bengal	7952
Total		139086

Statement-II

Circle-wise number of New Post Offices opened during the year 2012-13 and Post Offices decided to open during current financial year 2013-14

Sl. No.	Name of the Circles	No. of Post Offices opened during 2012-13	No. of Post Offices decided to open during 2013-14
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	8	13
2	Assam	5	7
3	Bihar	4	6
4	Chhattisgarh	17	7
5	Delhi	4	7
6	Gujarat	7	8
7	Haryana	8	8
8	Himachal Pradesh	4	6
9	Jammu and Kashmir	2	8
10	Jharkhand	6	8
11	Karnataka	11	8
12	Kerala	6	2
13	Madhya Pradesh	9	8
14	Maharashtra	7	10
15	North East	9	9

1	2	3	4
16	Odisha	6	8
17	Punjab	5	7
18	Rajasthan	6	9
19	Tamil Nadu	7	10
20	Uttarakhand	8	13
21	Uttar Pradesh	5	4
22	West Bengal	4	5
Total		148	171

Statement-III

Circle-wise number of Post Offices covered under 'Look and Feel' component of the Project Arrow (upto 31.03.2013)

Sl. No.	Name of Circles	No. of Post Offices
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	197
2	Assam	54
3	Bihar	118
4	Chhattisgarh	37
5	Delhi	85
6	Gujarat	121
7	Haryana	58
8	Himachal Pradesh	43
9	Jammu and Kashmir	38
10	Jharkhand	55
11	Karnataka	135
12	Kerala	106
13	Madhya Pradesh	174
14	Maharashtra	190
15	North East	95

1	2	3
16	Odisha	107
17	Punjab	78
18	Rajasthan	206.
19	Tamil Nadu	251
20	Uttar Pradesh	189
21	Uttarakhand	53
22	West Bengal	125
Total		2515

Hawking and Non-Hawking Zones

533. SHRI RATAN SINGH:
RAJ KUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has earmarked the hawking and non-hawking zones in Delhi in accordance with the directions of the Court;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the norms set for earmarking of the said zones;

(c) whether incidents of hawkers in the non-hawkers' zones in Delhi in connivance with the local police, local agencies and the middlemen have come to the notice of the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) The responsibility of earmarking of hawking and non-hawking zones in a particular city lies with the State Government. As per the information furnished by Government of NCT of Delhi, in North, South and East Delhi Municipal Corporations, action has been initiated for selection/identification of at least 10 hawking /squatting / vending sites in all the Zones of these Municipal Corporations, in compliance with the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

As per information provided by New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC), in NDMC area a Scheme for urban

street vendors has been prepared by NDMC and approved by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) As per information provided by the Govt, of NCT of Delhi and NDMC, no such instance has come up to their notice.

Statement

(1) Non Vending areas:

The NDMC is a security sensitive area, no squatting shall be allowed on the roads and the area specified here under:

(i) The areas covered by Lutyens' Bungalow Zone (LBZ) as specified in the Zonal Development Plan (Zone-D).

(ii) Areas in Rajiv Chowk and Indira Chowk.

(iii) Areas around Supreme Court, Chanakyapuri Foreign Mission Area.

(iv) Areas near the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation stations.

(v) However, in these areas, wherever the built up units like kiosks, stall etc. have been constructed by NDMC, the same shall be allowed to continue. If Vending Committee feels that this area be extended, it can do so after issuing a public notice.

(2) Vending Areas:

(i) Private and residential colonies other than non-vending areas.

(ii) Space near bus stops.

(iii) Markets other than Rajiv Chowk and Indira Chowk.

(iv) Regulated hawking outside Schools, Hospitals, India Gate, C-Hexagon and other public places, parks including those in non-vending areas. However, no squatting in parks shall be allowed.

Teacher Eligibility Test

534. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the procedure to conduct Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) is different from State to State in the country;

(b) if so, the manner in which TET is conducted in all the States;

(c) whether the teachers have to go through four or five tests in the name of improvement in quality of education in various States;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to adopt a formula of model TET in order to streamline the said complex and difficult procedure; and

(e) if so, the time by which directions are likely to be forwarded to the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), notified as the academic authority under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has issued guidelines for conducting the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) to all State Governments/ Union Territories (UTs). No separate procedure has been prescribed for each State.

(c) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is conducting the TET at the central level and the respective State Governments/ UTs are conducting the TET in their respective States. The test comprises of two sections, Paper- I for eligibility to teach in classes I to V and Paper- II for eligibility to teach in classes VI to VIII.

(d) and (e) The guidelines have been prescribed by the NCTE to all State/UT Governments for holding the TET.

[English]

Concept of JEE

535. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the concept of Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) was introduced for admission into various higher educational institutions to eliminate the regional imbalances and lack of uniformity in the standard adopted by different boards of examinations/universities at the eligibility level course;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the weightage of marks secured in the intermediate/plus two examinations and normalized percentile system for advance examination has affected the chances of meritorious students and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the concept of normalized percentile both in JEE (Mains) and JEE (Advanced) has caused discrimination among the candidates within the State and between different States in so much so that from as low as in Tripura, Maharashtra to as high as in Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to review and redress the injustice caused to the students particularly from Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) was introduced for admissions into the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and the Indian School of Mines (ISM), Dhanbad. Subsequently, from academic year 2013, it was extended to include NITs and other CFTIs (Centrally Funded Technical Institutions) besides state engineering colleges in States, which have accepted the JEE system. The JEE provides a common platform that takes care of the lack of uniformity in the standards adopted by different boards of examination.

(b) The JEE now consists of two examinations, viz. JEE (Main) and JEE (Advanced). Admissions to NITs, other CFTIs and those state engineering colleges, where States have accepted the JEE system, are based on the combined merit list created by giving 40% weightage to class XII Board marks based on normalized percentile scores, with the remainder 60% weightage to performance in the JEE (Main). Only the top 1.5 lakh candidates (including all categories) based on their performance in the JEE (Main) qualify to appear in the JEE (Advanced) examination. Admissions to IITs are based only on category-wise All India Rank in JEE (Advanced), subject to the condition that such candidates are in the top 20 percentile of successful candidates in class XII examinations conducted by their respective Boards in applicable categories.

(c) The percentile criterion has been applied uniformly to all the candidates, and, therefore, the chances of meritorious students getting affected does not arise.

(d) Percentiles are a good basis of comparing different boards and they are non-discriminatory. They take into account the variations in examinations conducted by different boards. Based on this year's examination data, the cut-off percentile score for top 20 percentile varies from one Board to another. Since different Boards evaluate differently, percentiles have been used to ensure a fair comparison of students belonging to different Boards. Similarly, the normalized percentile in JEE (Main) is also non-discriminatory for candidates within the states and between different states.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

Investment Requirement

536. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need of investment of billions of dollars from the private sector to achieve 8% annual rate of growth in the country;

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

(c) whether this projection is made excluding the investment needs from the Government's side;

(d) if so, the total quantum of money required; and

(e) the projection of Government regarding the fulfillment of the said demand in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (e) The Twelfth Five Year Plan has projected average fixed investment rate of 34.2 per cent of GDP in order to achieve the growth target of 8 per cent per year during the plan period (2012-17). Of this investment, 8.4 per cent is in the public sector and 25.8 per cent in the private sector, of which 12.3 per cent in household sector and 13.5 per cent in private corporate sector.

Requirement for Housing Rental Scheme

537. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked the State Governments to consult local bodies with regard to their requirement for implementing housing rental scheme for the urban poor;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any response from the State Governments in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has any data on the number of people living on rent in big cities as well as the average amount of rent paid by them for different categories of houses; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the Government is likely to make assessment of the requirement of houses in cities and sort out the problems related to housing in cities?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) No Madam, the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has not issued any such direction to State Governments.

(c) In view of the above, the question does not arise.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation does not have any data on the number of people living on rent in big cities as well as the average amount of rent paid by them. However, as per Census 2011 data, the number of rented households in urban areas is approximately 2.73 million. Rent paid by the tenants is market driven and is based on demand and supply factors.

At the beginning of 12th Five Year Plan period, the Technical Group had estimated a shortage of 18.78 million dwelling units out of which 96% belongs, to EWS and LIG categories.

"Land" and 'Colonization' are State subjects, therefore, it is primary responsibility of State Governments to provide housing to all citizens. However, in order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the issue of housing shortage, following schemes are being implemented by this Ministry:

- Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) with its two components Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).
- Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY).
- Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme (AHP).
- Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP).

[Translation]

Rapid Rail Transit System

538. SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:
SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) corridors identified to connect various towns/areas of National Capital Region;

(b) the details of fund spent/likely to be spent on these corridors, corridor-wise along with the share of the Union and State Governments therein; and

(c) the expected time by which the works on these corridors is likely to be completed, corridor-wise?

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

(a) The Feasibility Reports of the following three prioritized Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) corridors have been prepared:-

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

(b) As per the Feasibility Reports, estimated project cost for the three prioritized RRTS corridors including escalation and IDC (with Central and State Taxes) are as below:

(Rs. in crore)			
Sl. No.	RRTS Corridor	Length (km)	Estimated Cost (Sept. 2011)
1	Delhi-Panipat	111.2	18755
2	Delhi-Alwar	180.0	32141
3	Delhi-Meerut	90.2	21274
			72170

The RRTS project will be implemented by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) i.e. National Capital Region Transport Corporation (NCRTC). The funding pattern for implementation of the individual RRTS project has not been decided as the corridors have not been sanctioned.

(c) Since the individual corridors have not been sanctioned as yet, the question of expected time period of completion does not arise.

[English]

PPP Projects

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

(a) whether a United Nations study has advised India to avoid Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode of investments for raising its public infrastructure;

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

(c) the steps proposed to ensure quality construction and safety of all such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects are governed by a long-term Model Concession Agreement

(MCA) between the public authority and the private entity. The Concession Agreement specifies the standards and specifications to which the projects should be constructed and maintained. These are laid down in detail in the Manuals of Standards and Specifications which are annexed to the MCA.

For example for the Highways sector, the Government has published Manuals of Specifications and Standards for Two-Lane/Four-Lane/Six-Lane Highways through PPPs which specifies geometric design and general features, intersections and grade separators, embankment and cut section, highway drainage, design of structures, construction materials, traffic control devices/road safety devices/road side furniture, project facilities, special requirements for hill roads etc.

The MCA also has provision for Safety Requirements and mandates the appointment of a Safety Consultant for carrying out safety audit of projects.

SCI Ruling on RPA

540. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI SOMEN MITRA:
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to a ruling given by the Supreme Court of India striking down the section 8(4) of the Representation of the Peoples Act, 1951 which protects convicted MPs and MLAs from disqualification if they appeal before a higher court within three months, on the ground of pendency of appeal;

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

(c) the details of the legislative provisions in this regard existing in other democratic countries of the world;

(d) whether criminalization in politics in the country is increasing;

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to restrict the entry of criminal elements in election process; and

(f) the steps/measures taken by the Government to check the criminalization of politics in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) There were three writ petitions filed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. These writ petitions numbered as WP (C) No. 490 of 2005 titled as Lily Thomas Vs. Union of India; WP (C) No. 231 of 2005 titled as Lok Prahari Vs Union of India and WP (C) No. 694 of 2004 titled as Basant Kumar Chaudhary Vs. Union of India. The core issue before the Court in these cases was the validity of section 8(4) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. The Hon'ble Court vide its Judgment dated 10-07-2013 has held that the Parliament had no legislative power to enact sub-section (4) of the Section 8 of the said Act and accordingly sub-section (4) of Section 8 of the 1951 Act is ultra vires the Constitution. The Government has decided to file review petition in the said judgement. The Government is also examining proposal to bring necessary legislative changes.

(c) There is no such information available with the Government.

(d) to (f) There is a perception that the criminalization of politics in the country is increasing. The Government is committed to bring forward a purposive agenda for electoral reforms, which inter alia includes de-criminalization of politics. With this end in view, the issue of electoral reforms in its entirety has been referred to the Law Commission of India with a request to consider the issue after taking into consideration the reports of various committees in the past, views of the Election Commission and other stake holders and suggest comprehensive measures for changes in the law. The Law Commission has been requested to give concrete suggestions at the earliest. On receipt of the recommendations of the Law Commission, matter will be further examined in consultation with the stake holders.

Mobile Communication Equipment in BSNL

541. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

(a) whether there has been a delay in augmentation of capacity of Global System for Mobile Communication equipment in BSNL;

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

(c) whether the Government has fixed the responsibility for such delay which is one of the reasons for its declining market share;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken against the officials/persons responsible for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) to (e) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has informed that there has been some delay in augmentation of capacity of GSM (Global System for Mobile Communications) equipment in BSNL due to the following reasons:

- Delay in procurement of equipment due to procedural requirements.
- Delay in getting electricity connections from State Electric utilities
- Delay in getting permission for laying OFC (Optical Fibre Cable) media.
- Delay due to increased extremist activities in some circles.
- Delay in tower erection in urban areas in absence of uniform policies and different charges being levied by different municipalities & getting permission from local bodies for erection of roof top towers in some States.
- Resolving inter-operability issues and getting SACFA (Standing Advisory Committee on (Radio) Frequency Allocation) clearance.
- Reluctance shown by the owners to rent out space for new GSM sites citing radiation issues.
- Delay in supply of infrastructure items by equipment vendors.

Efforts are being made by BSNL with concerned authorities and vendors to expedite the roll out of the

capacity of Global System for Mobile Communication equipment in BSNL. No specific responsibility can be fixed for the problems encountered in augmentation of capacity.

[Translation]

Airport Metro

542. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee constituted to inquire about the faulty Airport Metro line and Coaches has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of officers found responsible and the action taken/being taken against them; and

(d) the details of loss suffered by the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation due to faulty Airport Metro?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Enquiry Committee found deficiencies / failures on part of various agencies viz. the Concessionaire (M/s DAMEPL), the construction contractor (M/s IJM-IJMI JV), Airport Line Consultant (PCI - PBI - JARTS - TONICHI - RITES), the Detailed Design Consultants (M/s Systra) and Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC).

(c) The Enquiry Committee has identified Shri Kumar Keshav, the then Director (Projects), DMRC for system failure & the following officers of DMRC involved in the Contract C2 awarded to M/s IJM IJMI JV and recommended to take appropriate action against them as deemed fit:

- (i) Shri O.P.Singh, Chief Project Manager
- (ii) Shri Ravi Kapoor, Dy. Chief Engineer
- (iii) Shri J.P.Vashist, Dy. Chief Engineer
- (iv) Shri Sanjeev Mehta, Dy. General Manager, Finance
- (v) Shri Deepak Patiar, Assistant Manager

Subsequent to the submission of the Report, one member of the Committee submitted a supplementary note for fixing up responsibility also on Shri Mangu Singh, the then Director (Works) and Shri R.N. Joshi, the then Director (Finance). However, the other member was of the view that there appears no reason for the top management to interfere in the day-to-day working and the responsibility attributed to the top management of DMRC in this regard is not justified.

The report of the Enquiry Committee was referred*to Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), and as per the CVC's advice, the report has been forwarded to DMRC for examination by the Board of DMRC for taking action against various officials of DMRC as well as various consultants and contractors as per the findings of the report. DMRC has also been directed to examine various system improvements to avoid recurrence of such failure in future.

(d) DMRC has informed that it has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 14,03,45,541.58 on repairing of bearings of this line and intends to recover this cost mainly from the contractor and partially from the concessionaire.

[English]

Funds Under ILCS

543. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allocated fund under Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS) scheme for conversion of all existing dry latrine in the urban/rural areas of the country including West Bengal into twin pit pour flush latrines;

(b) if so, the details of the funds allocated during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the number of backward, tribal and minority populated villages covered so far under this scheme, State-Wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) In order to convert all identified dry latrines in urban areas into sanitary twin pit pour flush toilets, this Ministry has been implementing revised Integrated Low Cost Sanitary (ILCS) scheme since 2008. The States who have received grants

under ILCS for conversion of dry latrines are Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland and Tripura. Other States who have received grants for construction of new toilets under ILCS scheme are Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Rajasthan, Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.

The State of West Bengal had informed that they had no dry latrines in urban areas. Therefore, sanctions for construction of 14,549 new toilets for Economically Weaker Section households who had no toilets was given to West Bengal with a Central subsidy of Rs. 11.09 croere.

(b) The details of funds allocated during the last three years under ILCS and the current year, State-wise and year-wise is enclosed as Statement.

(c) The Scheme does not cover the rural areas and is meant for conversion of dry latrines in urban areas only.

Statement

Details of funds provided to various States under the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise:

Central Subsidy released (Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	-	-	-
2.	Uttar Pradesh	79.97	-	-
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	%	3.36*	-
4.	Nagaland	-	1.463	-
5.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-
6.	Maharashtra	8.79	-	19.21
7.	Madhya Pradesh	5.60	4.75	-
8.	Tripura	-	22.783	-
9.	Kerala	0.96	-	-
10.	Rajasthan	0.198	0.594	-
11.	West Bengal	3.893	5.913	-
12.	Odisha	-	3.574	-
13.	Jharkhand	-	0.74	-
14.	Chhattisgarh	-	4.96	-

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Manipur	-	5.09	-
Total		99.411	53.227 (3.36*)	19.21

* Unspent balance of old scheme

The funds released to States under the ILCS scheme during the current year as on 1.8.2013 is Nil.

Security and Safety of Nuclear Power Plants

544. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any efforts to ascertain the security and safety of the existing and under construction nuclear plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with a comparison of India's nuclear safety system with those of developed countries;

(c) the current preparedness to deal with radiation's from nuclear plants;

(d) whether the Government has a set of regulations in place to address nuclear safety concerns and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government plans to bring in stringent punishment for violating safety guidelines in place of a paltry fine of 500 rupees and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the progress made in the setting up of an independent nuclear safety regulatory authority 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) The safety and security of existing nuclear power plants in the country is monitored on continuous basis and periodic safety and security audits are carried out as prescribed.

(b) Nuclear power plants in India are designed, built and operated in accordance with the safety and

security requirements and guidelines prescribed by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) in the form of Safety Codes, Safety Guides, Safety Manuals and Technical documents. These requirements/guidelines are in line with the safety and security standards advised by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and other international bodies.

(c) Nuclear Power Plants in India have sufficient safeguards by way of design features, operating practices and regulatory controls against any major radiological releases. The release of radioactivity from the plants and the environmental matrices in the vicinity of the plants are monitored regularly for radiation levels through a robust monitoring mechanism. Emergency preparedness and response plans are available at all Nuclear Power Plants (NPPs) to cater to an unlikely event involving release of radioactive substances. The NPPs conduct periodic exercise using these plans.

(d) The high level documents of AERB viz. Radiation Protection Rules, 2004, the Mission Statement and the Codes of AERB, address nuclear safety concerns. AERB has published 141 regulatory documents relating to the regulation and safety aspects of the facilities regulated by it.

(e) The provision of fine of Rs.500 under Section 30(3) of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 is in regard to minor administrative lapses. Special provisions pertaining to safety are provided under Section 17 of the Act. Contravention of any rules made under Section 17 (special provisions as to safety) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or both. Other enforcement actions ranging from written warnings to withdrawal/suspension of the consent are also available to AERB. The withdrawal of licence by itself is a very severe economic penalty and has the potential to seriously affect the financial health of the stake holder.

(f) The Nuclear Safety Regulatory Authority Bill, 2011 was introduced in Parliament in 2011. Government proposes to introduce official amendments to the said Bill.

Inducting State Civil Services Officials through Examination

545. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to conduct competitive examination for promotion of State Civil/Police Services officers to induct them into IAS, IPS and Indian Forest Services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Annual Confidential Reports (ACR) will be taken into consideration for promotion even after passing the competitive examination; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) It has been approved, in principle, to make a few changes in the scheme of selection process for recruitment to the promotion quota of various cadres of All India Services. As per the existing regulations, the assessment of the suitability of a candidate is made on the basis of his service records. As per the revised scheme, it is proposed to assess the candidate on the basis of four components i.e. 'Written Examination', 'Length of Service', 'Assessment of Performance Appraisal Reports' and 'Interview'.

To implement the scheme, necessary amendments in the concerned rules/regulations shall have to be made. The State Governments have been consulted. The input received from the State Government and other quarters will be kept in view in firming up the regulations.

Development of Slums

546. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:
SHRI P. K. BIJU:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI S. PAKKI RAPPA:
SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRIMATI JAYASHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various schemes implemented by the Government including Rajiv Awas Yojana for development of slums in the country along with the main thrust areas of the schemes;

(b) the details of funds allocated, spent, houses constructed, provided to slum dwellers, targets set/achieved/expected date of completion under these schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether some schemes are pending/behind schedule/have unutilized funds;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor, scheme-wise along with the details of mechanism put in place to monitor the implementation of slum development schemes; and

(e) the measures taken/being taken by the Government for effective implementation of slum development schemes?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing following schemes for development of slums in the country:

- (i) JNNURM: The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched on 3rd December, 2005 with two components of Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programmes (IHSDP). Under BSUP 65 select cities in the country are covered and the remaining cities are covered under IHSDP. The duration of JNNURM was seven years beginning from the 2005-06 upto 31.03.2012. JNNURM has been extended for 2 years upto 31.3.2014 for completion of projects sanctioned upto 31.3.2012 and implementation of reforms. The main thrust of JNNURM is integrated development of slums and provision of basic services to urban poor.
- (ii) Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY): RAY pilot and preparatory phase was launched on 02.06.2011 with duration upto 02.06.2013. The Phase II, implementation phase of RAY is under consideration for 12th Plan.

Under RAY, Central Assistance is extended to States for preparation of Slum Free City Plan of Action (SFCPoA). This assistance and preparation of DPR for improving slum infrastructure including housing is given to those states who are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers and undertake reservation of land for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Groups (LIG), earmark 25 per cent of municipal budget for basic services to the urban poor/slum-dwellers and bring in legislative amendments and policy changes to redress Hand and affordable housing shortages for the urban poor.

(b) Details of achievement under JNNURM during the last three years and the current year is enclosed as Statement-I. The progress under RAY since its inception so far, State-wise is enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has sanctioned a total of 15.70 lakh Dwelling Units (DUs) under JNNURM. Out of these, 10.98 lakh DUs have either been completed or are at different stages of construction.

The reasons for delay in completion of dwelling units are as under:

- (i) Cost escalations, due to rising prices of steel and cement amongst other factors and the reluctance of States, Urban Local Bodies to meet such cost escalation. Govt's contribution under the schemes remains frozen to the original sanction and the cost escalation is to be borne by the States / ULBs / Beneficiaries.
- (ii) In IHSDP component, which is meant for small and medium towns, cost ceiling was capped at Rs 80,000 per Dwelling Unit which was revised in 2009 to Rs.1 lakh per DU with effect from 1.4.2008 of which Government of India contribution was 80%. This ceiling resulted into a heavier burden on the States / ULBs resulting in stalling of some of the projects.
- (iii) Lack of project management capacity at State/ Implementing Agency/ Urban Local Body (ULB) levels..

- (iv) Difficulties in making slum residents temporarily relocate in the case of in situ projects; and
- (v) Lack of availability of encumbrance-free land.

To complete the ongoing projects under JNNURM, the Government has extended the Mission Period upto March 2014. In addition, States/UTs have also been advised:

- (i) To provide additional state share to meet cost escalation;
- (ii) To resort to beneficiary led execution of projects to avoid cost and time overruns;
- (iii) The States may fund the cost of escalations in the projects from their own resources or through loan from financial institutions like HUDCO to complete it within the stipulated time;
- (iv) To draw up Plan of Action and set clear milestones.

(e) The details of mechanism to monitor and the measures taken/being taken for effective implementation of slum development schemes by this Ministry are as follows:

- (i) There is 3-tier mechanism of monitoring the implementation of projects viz. (i) ULB level through Project Implementation Unit (PIU), (ii) State level through Programme Management Unit (PMU), Third Party Inspection and Monitoring Agency (TPIMA), State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) and (iii) National level through Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (CSMC) & Central Sanctioning Committee (CSC), Integrated Poverty Monitoring System (IPoMS), Central TPIM Agencies and Monitoring Agencies.
- (ii) Periodic review meetings have been held at national/regional/state/city level with the concerned State Government officials by senior officers of the Ministry including Secretary (HUPA).

Statement-I

Details of Scheme-wise and State-wise Achievements During Each of Last Three year and Current Year

Sl. No.	State	BSUP										IHSDP										Rs. in crore
		ACA Released					DU's Completed					ACA Released					DU's Completed					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
		Allocation for Entire Mission Period	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Current Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Current Year	Provi- ded to slum Dwell- ers	Allocation for Entire Mission Period	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Current Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Current Year	Pro- vided to slum Dwell- ers	
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island										27.3											
2	Andhra Pradesh	1547.4	325.1	197.3	95.0	21094	20087	562	562	-	108752	764.6	95.3	1.8	102.8	2366	3476	803	432	27661		
3	Arunachal Pradesh	44.0	0.8	16.2			92	8	8		24.5	4.5										
4	Assam	121.9	12.3			352		64	64	416	67.3	3.7				376	435	251	33	287		
5	Bihar	531.5					352	32	32	352	168.1	19.3	24.1	128.2	1454	589	526			9761		
6	Chandigarh (UT)	446.1	38.3	144.9		1600	10624			2720												
7	Chhattisgarh	385.2	7.4	48.7			6624	304	304	2940	158.8	13.7				1076	1825	2811	559	3268		
8	Delhi (NCT)	1481.3	183.7	116.0	145.0	152.9	5628	1316		585	1.4											
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli									20.6												
10	Daman and Diu									22.0								2				
11	Goa	11.4								35.8					0.7							
12	Gujarat	1015.6	158.4	23.4	65.9	7.3	16670	14812	8794	300	68303	256.3	6.5	14.5	54.3	2385	593	2189	104	1210		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
13	Haryana	57.3	7.8				174	842	40		202	209.7	19.8	29.2	12.4	6.4	1456	1819	1277	79	7647
14	Himanchal Pradesh	31.3		2.8					40			37.1	5.9		7.7				32		
15	Jammu and Kashmir	140.2	3.2	10.3	5.2		356	69	147	300	300	117.3	5.4	26.8	13.6		942	1679	239	2672	
16	Jharkhand	351.1	37.5									136.0	13.9	10.6					1285		1230
17	Karnataka	408.0	50.0	102.3	16.3	20.1	3588	10896	1804	251	27184	222.7	60.4	69.4			2639	7882			1699
18	Kerala	250.0	50.7	7.5	33.0		3560	3348	1612	323	13028	198.8	30.7	13.1	7.6	9.8	3806	3175	2042	252	6020
19	Madhya Pradesh	351.1	56.6	32.7	19.1	12.3	1679	4161	3462	99	3847	276.6	6.8	18.2	16.4	4.8	122	448	2660		250
20	Maharashtra	3372.6	293.9	296.4	166.2	3.9	7592	21910	3149	756	20222	1130.6	75.5	51.0	360.9	39.2	2278	7618	6429	770	7901
21	Manipur	43.9		22.0			70	130	1250	32.4	5.7	16.0					832	1637	29	2829	
22	Meghalaya	40.4		10.1	10.1		16	48	112		96	29.0					48				48
23	Mizoram	80.1	7.2	12.8	12.8	6.9	65	70			29.8	29.8		14.9			347	473	384	190	1394
24	Nagaland	105.6	26.4		26.4		750	520	930		44.1						480				
25	Odisha	78.7	9.9	7.7	8.5		627	254	123	68	1059	176.3	4.7	22.8	33.5	4.5	1352	1211	1165	779	5008
26	Puducherry (UT)	83.2	1.1	7.0	8.1		207	151	72		168	27.0									
27	Punjab	444.5	9.0		21.1		140	860	544	56		172.6	50.5	10.2					702	160	32
28	Rajasthan	383.5	43.2				160	114			274	424.6	122.0	5.0	99.9	73.4	1527	1658	2822	1069	5811
29	Sikkim	29.1	8.0	6.6	0.7	6.6		52			20.9			9.0							
30	Tamil Nadu	1107.8	162.4	87.3	163.3		8770	16672	6812	3482	43815	349.4	70.9	11.6	34.5		11878	6033	3916	938	29945
31	Tripura	23.7									256	28.4	12.4	2.8			903	663	919		2061
32	Uttar Pradesh	1165.2	284.5	184.0	27.0		6582	13786	3445	30071	854.4	198.2	199.0	4.7	0.4		3214	6777	4360		23539
33	Uttarakhand	97.8	8.9	1.3	2.4	2.9	45	9	97		43	63.6	16.8	17.5	7.5		336	666	264		763
34	West Bengal	2127.0	150.3	289.0	295.0	51.8	18181	19669	10306	1549	75499	681.0	34.2	147.6	33.1	17.2	11647	7988	4127	587	46891
Total		16356.4	1936.5	1561.5	1186.0	264.6	97480	141001	47841	8395	401382	6807.3	874.3	693.1	943.5	155.8	49644	55151	42280	6220	197927

Statement-II*Progress under Rajiv Awas Yojana*

Sl. No.	State	City	Name of the Project	Year of release	Total Project Cost (Rs. In lac)	1st installment of ACA (1/3rd of Central Share) Rs. (In lac)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	DPR of Kesava Nagar Slum; In-situ redevelopment, GHMC under RAY pilot project	2011-12	5874.59	741.59
2	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada	DPR of Dhall Mill Area Slum under RAY (RAY Pilot project – 1) in Vijaywada Municipal corporation	2012-13	2013.42	301.11
3	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada	DPR of N. S. C Bose Nagar in Vijaywada Municipal Corporation under RAY (RAY Pilot project – 2)	2012-13	7617.57	1209.45
4	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapattanam	Pilot Project for in situ Redevelopment at Surya Teja Nagar,	2012-13	1131.08	188.51
5	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Pilot DPR of Identified Slums (Mahadev Nagar, Indrajeet Nagar, Anna Bhau Sathe Chikitsak Nagar -2, Nipaniya Gram Kakad, Anna Bhau Sathe Chikitsak Nagar – 1 and Rahul Gandhi Nagar (Bajrang Nagar) as per the slum Free City Plan of Indore Metropolitan Area under RAY.	2011-12	8433.55	1242.85
6	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Pilot DPR of Identified Slums (1 Behind MLB School 2 Sarra Peepar 3 Choudhari Mohall 4 Ravi Das Nagar) as per the Slum Free City Plan of Jabalpur Municipal Area under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)	2011-12	3694.58	557.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Pilot DPR of Identified Slums (Sharma Farm 2, Sharma Farm No.1 Shanti Nagar Ward No. -21, Cancer Pahadi, Mehelgaon Ki Pahadi) as per the Slum Free City Plan of Gwalior Municipal Area under RAY.	2011-12	5715.52	842.03
8	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	Pilot DPR of Identified three Slums (Slum near Kishor Nyayalay, Slum behind Khurai Bus Stand and Kasai Basti) as per the Slum Free City Plan of SAGAR Metropolitan Area under RAY.	2011-12	3511.32	500.89
9	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Pilot DPR of IDENTIFIED Slums (Arjun Nagar, Jheel Nagar, Shanti Nagar and Ambedkar Nagar) for construction in Bhopal	2012-13	7399.77	1121.18
10	Kerala	Thiruvananthapura	Pilot project for Mathipuram Colony, Vizhinjam, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala under RAY.	2011-12	7186.94	1157.39
11	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	DPR for Rangamatia Cluster Improvement Project, Bhubaneswar, Odisha under RAY (Pilot Project)	2011-12	4476.61	606.86
12	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Pilot Project for Patharbandha Slum Cluster, Bhubaneswar under RAY (in situ Redevelopment), Bhubaneswar	2012-13	8539.99	1223.97
13	Odisha	Cuttack	Pilot Project for 10 nos. Slum Clusters, in Cuttack under RAY (in situ development in Cuttack)	2012-13	2583.32	359.26
14	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Pilot project for Mahisakhala Slum Cluster, Bhubaneswar under Rajiv Awas Yojana (in situ redevelopment)	2012-13	3532.33	505.17
15	Mizoram	Aizwal	Rajiv Awas Yojana Pilot Project at Zuangtui, Aizwal	2012-13	1120.01	316.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Rajiv Awas Yojana Pilot Project for in-situ Redevelopemnt and relocation at Lalganga Slum in Raipur city	2012-13	1359.95	202.93
17	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Pilot DPR for identified slums as per slum free city of Rae Bareli city under RAY	2012-13	6460.76	989.02
18	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	Pilot DPR for Magjeen Mohalla improvement project at Rampur	2012-13	1367.18	173.21
19	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Pilot DPR for identified slums as per Slum free City plan of Agra under RAY	2013-14	3769.59	479.79
20	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Pilot DPR for identified slums as per Slum free City plan of Rae Bareli City Phase-II under RAY	2013-14	5291.01	779.12
21	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Pilot DPR for insitu Development of 5 Slums namely Gaur Bheet, Bharat Nagar Chamrahi, Shivlokpur, Daud Nagar & Naya Daud Nagar in Faizullahganj ward, Lucknow under RAY	2013-14	2475.35	358.40
22	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Pilot DPR for Harbansh Mohal Slum Improvement project under Rajiv Awas Yojana	2013-14	518.31	69.02
23	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Pilot DPR for Pokhar Purva Slum Improvement project under Rajiv Awas Yojana	2013-14	824.76	100.45
24	Uttar Pradesh	Kannouj	Pilot DPR for insitu Upgradation of Shekhana & Bajariya Shekhana slums in Kannauj under Rajiv Awas Yojana	2013-14	1752.57	219.16
25	Tamil Nadu	Trichy	Pilot DPR for insitu-upgradation of Karikalan streat, (Nadukondaiyam Pettai) in Trichy under RAY	2013-14	1721.15	233.36
26	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Pilot Project for Rehabilitating the Kakkanji Nagar Slum at Athipattu, Ambattur, Chennai under RAY	2012-13	8491.80	1157.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	Pilot DPR for Namak Katra Slum, Bharatpur, Rajasthan under RAY	2012-13	908.01	144.26
28	Rajasthan	Bikaner	Pilot DPR for Bhatto & Oddo ka baas, Bikaner under RAY	2012-13	1728.04	253.50
29	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Pilot DPR for Sanjay Nagar Batta Basti- Phase-I, Jaipur under RAY	2012-13	9660.97	1489.87
30	Rajasthan	Alwar	Pilot DPR for Budh Vihar, Behind Pratap School & Dhobigatta, Alwar under RAY	2013-14	8345.56	1325.93
31	Rajasthan	Ajmer	Pilot DPR for Lohar Basti site, Pasand nagar Kotra and Idgah (Chorasiya Was), Ajmer under RAY	2013-14	8511.26	1352.26
32	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Pilot Project for Kiran ki Dhani Slum, Jaipur, Rajasthan under RAY	2011-12	5729.2	919.9
33	Rajasthan	Kota	Pilot DPR for Rental to ownership housing scheme (at Mohanlal Sukhadiya Housing Scheme Extension) in Kota, under RAY.	2013-14	7166.58	1138.62
34	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Pilot DPR for Krishna Nagar slum in Shimla, Himachal Pradesh under RAY	2013-14	3399.65	920.74
35	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Pilot DPR for Construction of 576 (G+3) Rental houses including infrastructure at Chimpu village, in Itanagar City under RAY	2013-14	4431.20	1290.97
36	Punjab	Batala	Pilot DPR for In-situ up gradation of three slums at Batala, Punjab under RAY	Sanctioned on 21.12.2012 (still to be released)	683.25	110.05
37	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	Pilot DPR for Leh old Town Upgradation under RAY	Sanctioned on	2221.88	593.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				21.12.2012 (still to be released)		
38	Tamilnadu	Chennai	Pilot DPR (Phase II) for rehabilitating (relocating) Kakkanji Nagar slum at Athipattu, Ambattur, Chennai under RAY	Sanctioned on 30.01.13 (still to be released)	3222.81	441.64
39	Punjab	Jalandhar	Pilot DPR of insitu upgradation of 9 slums in Jalandhar under RAY		1259.65	205.34
40	Karnataka	Bangalore	Pilot DPR of construction of 900 houses including infrastructure at Sulikunte village, Sy no 122, in Varthur Hobli, Bangalore under RAY (Relocation)		5709.62	871.67
41	Karnataka	Tumkar	Pilot DPR of construction of 1200 DUs including infrastructure at Dibbur, in Tumkur under RAY(Relocation)		6996.48	1081.27
42	Karnataka	Hubli -Dharwad	Pilot DPR of construction of 1072 DUs including infrastructure at Hubli- Dharwad, in Tumkur under RAY (Relocation)		6766.52	1021.93
43	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Pilot DPR of Identified Slums (Harifatak Rajiv Nagar, Lohar Patti, Moti Nagar, Ekta Nagar) Ujjain under Rajiv Awas Yojana	Sanctioned on 08.03.2013 (still to be released)	7201.74	1091.17
44	Odisha	Jajpur	Pilot DPR for 15 nos. Slum Clusters in Jajpur (in-situ development). Odisha under Rajiv Awas Yojana		4778.70	692.98
45	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Pilot DPR under RAY for Ashok Nagar slums, ward no.42, Biashpur, Chhattisgarh, under RAY	Sanctioned on 12.04.2013 (still to be released)	3567.23	544.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
46	Haryana	Yamuna Nagar, Jagadhary	Pilot DPR for providing infrastructure facilities in 9 slums of Yamunanagar- Jagadhri, Haryana under RAY		6036.76	957.52
47	Gujarat	Rajkot	Pilot project for Construction of 252 (G+4) DUs including infrastructure at Natrajnagar slum Ward No.12, Rajkot under RAY	Sanctioned on 31.05.13 (still to be released)	1581.25	247.20
48	Gujarat	Ahemedabad	Pilot project for in –situ redevelopment of Ramesh Dutt colony (Construction of 924DUs) and Jadibanagar- Indiranagar (Construction of 163 DUs), in Ahmedabad under RAY		4111.06	624.00
49	Chhattisgarh	Korba	Pilot project for Kuwan bhata slum in Korba under RAY		1280.53	195.37
50	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai	Pilot project for Ghasidas Nagar slum in Bhilai under RAY		6718.55	1025.70
51	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Pilot project of Natiya Basti in Jodhpur under RAY		1083.66	178.82
52	Kerala	Kollam	Pilot project at SMP Palace Colony, Kollam, under RAY		1785.18	249.06
53	Haryana	Sirsa	Pilot project for construction of 3008 DUs at two locations (Kanganpur and near Park auto market) at Sirsa under RAY		9499.90	1493.69
54	Haryana	Rohtak	Pilot project of In-Situ Housing and infrastructure Development if 08 slums in Rohtak under RAY		9589.18	1598.20
55	Haryana	Ambala	Pilot project for 48 slums in Ambala under RAY		5983.26	997.21

• Total approved cost of 55 Pilot DPRs: Rs. 2468.21 crore. • Rs 244.73 crore has been released as 1st installment till date.

Infrastructural Facilities for Judiciary

547. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been providing assistance to States for development of infrastructural facilities for the judiciary;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds provided to various State Governments during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to implement the e-court project in the country with a view to upgrading information and communication technology infrastructure in various courts including Supreme Court and High Courts;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds spent, so far; and

(e) the time by which all the courts will be connected with video-conferencing?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for the Judiciary has been under implementation since 1993-1994. Under the Scheme, Central Government augments the resources of State

Governments for improving the physical infrastructure of the Courts as well as for meeting the housing needs of judicial officers. The ratio of Central share vis-a-vis State share under the scheme has been altered from 50:50 to 75:25 and the Scheme has been modified to cover only district and subordinate courts, from 2011-12 onwards. For North-Eastern States, it is 90:10 and has been in force w.e.f. 2010-11. Central assistance is restricted to the budgetary allocation made for the Scheme. However, States are free to spend additional amount. The State/UT-wise details of funds released under CSS during the last three years and current year, State-wise, are given in Statement enclosed.

(c) to (e) Under the e-courts Integrated Mission Mode Project being implemented in the country, the Government has approved the ICT enablement (computerization) of the Supreme Court, High Courts and 14,249 district & subordinate courts by March 2014 with a budget of Rs. 935 crore. National Informatics Centre (NIC) is the implementing agency for the Project. A total amount of Rs. 597.35 crore has been released till date to NIC for the implementation of eCourts Project.

In 2010, the Government approved video-conferencing in approximately 500 locations covering prisons and corresponding courts by March 2014. Since a sizeable number of prisons have already acquired video - conferencing facility, it has been decided that ten prisons and corresponding courts be shortlisted to conduct a pilot study to determine the equipment and software best suited for connectivity between the Prisons and Courts through video-conferencing.

Statement

Details of State-wise grants released under centrally sponsored scheme for development of infrastructural facilities for judiciary during last three years and current financial year up to 31.07.2013

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Released in 2010-11	Released in 2011-12	Released 2012-13	Released in 2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	1888.00	6393.00	0.00
2.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	1524.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Chhattisgarh	400.00	2097.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Goa	0.00	172.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	9893.00	10000.00
6.	Haryana	1320.00	2138.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	547.00	0.00	0.00	806.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	140.00	1035.00	2572.00	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	1500.00	1693.00
10.	Karnataka	500.00	2961.00	7610.00	5100.00
11.	Kerala	606.00	1169.00	1499.00	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1738.20	4403.00	2046.00	6141.00
13.	Maharashtra	1458.52	12915.00	5920.24	10000.00
14.	Odisha	723.00	2416.00	1534.00	0.00
15.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	7902.00	5000.00
16.	Rajasthan	70.00	1172.00	1042.00	0.00
17.	Tamilnadu	0.00	0.00	1953.00	0.00
18.	Uttarakhand	688.20	0.00	829.76	0.00
19.	UttarPradesh	2858.00	15659.00	9398.00	12530.00
20.	West Bengal	425.35	2518.00	0.00	0.00
	Total (A)	11474.27	50543.00	61616.00	51270.00
NE States					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	972.00	750.00	0.00
2.	Assam	500.00	2890.00	2954.90	0.00
3.	Manipur	209.71	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Meghalaya	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Mizoram	155.00	0.00	704.78	0.00
6.	Nagaland	415.29	169.00	750.00	0.00
7.	Sikkim	220.00	0.00	549.50	0.00
8.	Tripura	* 100.00	0.00	1495.60	2910.60
	Total (B)	1800.00	4031.00	7204.78	2910.60

1	2	3	4	5	6
UTs					
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.00	500.00	0.00	0.00
2. Chandigarh		400.00	500.00	0.00	0.00
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveili		0.00	500.00	0.00	0.00
4. Daman and Diu		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5. Delhi		0.00	2250.00	2000.00	0.00
6. Lakshadweep		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7. Puducherry		600.00	1250.00	0.00	0.00
Total (C)		1000.00	5000.00	2000.00	0.00
Grand Total (A+B+C)		14274.27	59574.00	70820.78	54180.60

Biometric Verification of Subscribers

548. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE;
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether the Home Ministry has asked the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) to explore an option of making it compulsory for cellphone service providers to take finger prints or any other biometric feature of the subscriber before activating mobile number to maintain a central database comprising biometric features of all subscriber and opt for linking it with the National Intelligence Grid (NAT);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the DoT in this regard;

(c) whether the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) and other stakeholders have been consulted or proposed to be consulted in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction received in this regard; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (e) Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has recently received a suggestion from Ministry of Home Affairs indicating that a central database be maintained by DoT of all subscribers which maintains biometric parameters akin to the "AADHAAR" system. As per this proposal, this would entail taking fingerprint/thumb impression or any other unique biometric feature of the subscriber when he/she applies for a mobile connection. This suggestion is presently being examined in DoT and decision on the same is yet to be taken.

Development of Satellite Towns

549. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop satellite towns around megacities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated and released for these towns during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether development work is very slow in these towns; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) The development of satellite town comes under the purview of the State Governments concerned. However, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Urban Infrastructure Development for Satellite Towns around seven mega cities (UIDSST), 8 Towns namely- Sonapat (Haryana), Pilkhuwa (Uttar Pradesh), Sanand (Gujarat), J.B. Nagar (West Bengal) Vasai-Virar (Maharashtra), Vikarabad (Andhra Pradesh), Sriperumbudur (Tamil Nadu), and Hoskote (Karnataka) have been covered.

(c) Till date, 17 projects worth a total of 631.07 crores have been sanctioned. Out of which, Central share is 500 crore. The funds allocated and released for these projects under UIDSST during the last three years and current year is as under:

Year	Budget Allocation (in crore)	Released / Actual Exp (Rs. in crore)
2009-10	5	5.00
2010-11	70	69.99
2011-12	70	69.57
2012-13	30	30.00
2013-14	78	34.89*

* As on date

(d) and (e) The scheme was approved in the middle of 11th Plan after which the States completed the selection of towns. Therefore, the projects were sanctioned mostly in 2010-11 and 2011-12. These could not be completed within the 11th Plan period due to the paucity of time. The main reasons for delay are: (i) Delay in Land acquisition, (ii) Delay in Receipt of Central Assistance by the Urban Local Bodies (ULB). (iii) Lack of Capacity.

E-Governance Appstore

550. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently launched an e-Gov application store, named e-Gov Appstore;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the aims and objectives of the application; and

(c) the time by which the application is likely to be made operational across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government has recently launched an e-Governance Application Store, named e-Gov Appstore.

(b) The e-Gov AppStore was launched on 31st May, 2013 with 20 applications. It aims to be a National level repository of productized applications, components and web services that can be re-used by various government agencies/departments at Centre and in the States, with the vision to accelerate delivery of e-services as envisaged under NeGP and optimise the ICT spending of the government.

(c) The e- Gov Appstore is web based and can be accessed from anywhere by anybody at www.apps.gov.in

[Translation]

Pending Accident Cases

551. SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accident related cases pending in various High Courts including the Delhi High Court till date;

(b) the reasons for pendency of these cases; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to dispose of such cases or to take early decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Status of Central University

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

(a) whether the University of Allahabad and University of Sagar have been awarded the status of Central University and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Union Government has decided to grant status of a Central University to Patna University also;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the University of Patna fulfils all the terms and conditions of a Central University; and

(e) if so, the time by which the Patna University is likely to be awarded the status of a Central University?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Madam. The University of Allahabad has been granted the status of Central University (CU) by an Act, namely, 'The University of Allahabad Act, 2005', passed by the Parliament in 2005. The University of Sagar has been renamed as the 'Doctor Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya' in 1983 and has been granted the status of a CU by an Act, namely, 'The Central Universities Act, 2009' passed by the Parliament in 2009.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) In view of (b) above, question does not arise.

(d) and (e) The 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012) approved by the National Development Council envisaged setting up of one CU each in the States which did not have any CU till then. Pursuant to the above decision, the State Governments were requested to identify sites for locating the CUs. While three States viz. Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand requested the conversion of their State University into a CU, the Government of Bihar identified land at Motihari to set up of a new CU. No proposal for the conversion of Patna University into a CU was received from the State Government during the process of enactment of the Central Universities Act, 2009. It has since been decided that the proposals for the conversion of the State Universities shall be not agreed to for reasons of legacy issues, difficulties in the adjustment of existing staff and disaffiliation of affiliated colleges. The Vice Chancellor, Patna University, with reference to his request made in July 2012, has been informed that the proposal of conversion cannot be agreed to for the reasons mentioned above.

[English]

Complaints Against Officers

553. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complaints received against the working of officers of the rank of Joint Secretary and above of the Government during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of action taken by the Government against the officers found guilty during the course of investigation in the above complaints; and

(c) the details of outcome after action was taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The complaints against officers of Government of India are received by the various Ministries/organizations and there is no one centralized agency for receiving such complaints. In so far as Department of Personnel & Training (DOPT) is concerned, which is the cadre controlling authority in respect of Indian Administrative Service (IAS) and Central Secretariat Service (CSS) officers, the number of complaints received against such officers of the rank of Joint Secretary and above are as under:

2010	:	71
2011	:	120
2012	:	114

During the current year, 74 complaints against such officers have been received.

(b) and (c) The complaints received by Department of Personnel & Training are sent to the administrative Ministries/Organizations concerned for verification/appropriate action. Based on the verification and report received, the DOPT, initiates Departmental proceedings. In the last three years and the current year, in so far as DOPT is concerned, departmental proceedings were initiated against nine officers of Joint Secretary level or

above in the Central Government. Besides, penalties were imposed on five officers and prosecution sanction was granted against nineteen officers.

Chabahar Port

554. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China is quietly intruding into India's geopolitical space in Iran by offering Tehran credit facility and if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto;

(b) whether China is financing the project to keep India out of Chabahar and protect its investment in Gwadar port in Pakistan;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is a proposal to form inter-ministerial task force to fast track an agreement with Iran to prevent any setback; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) Government have seen news reports of China offering a credit facility for purchase of equipment by Iran for Chabahar Port.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Indians Languishing in Prisons Abroad

555. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:
SHRI MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of persons of Indian origin are languishing in jails in various countries across the world, including Pakistan;

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

(c) the number of Indians who died while in foreign prisons along with the details of those who are languishing in jails even after completing their sentence;

(d) whether the Government has taken up the matter with the respective countries to secure the release of such prisoners; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) As per records available, there are about 6004 (this figure keeps changing) Indian prisoners lodged in foreign jails for crimes like violation of immigration/visa rules, overstay, illegal entry, robbery, non-possession of valid travel document, valid visa/permit, etc. However, some Indians have also been jailed for grave offences like drug trafficking, murder, rape, etc. A list of Indian citizens in foreign jails, country-wise, is enclosed as Statement. 22 Indian nationals have died in foreign jails and 117 Indian nationals are languishing in foreign jails after completion of their sentence.

(d) and (e) Indian Missions/Posts abroad always strive to respond promptly to the requests/appeals by Indian citizens who are in distress. As soon as the information about detention/arrest of an Indian national is received by the Indian Mission/Post, it immediately gets in touch with the local Foreign Office and other concerned local authorities to get consular access to the detained/arrested Indian national to confirm his Indian nationality and ensure his welfare. In some countries where pro bono lawyers are available, the Mission arranges such legal assistance to the Indian prisoners.

Steps taken by our Missions include requesting local authorities for speedy trials, seeking remission of sentence, providing advice and guidance in legal and other matters, ensuring fair and humane treatment in foreign jails, issue of emergency certificates and repatriation to India of those who are released. In some countries, our Mission also requests the local government for grant of amnesty to the

arrested Indians and if any mercy petition for remission of sentences is received from the family members of the Indian prisoners, the Mission forwards them to the local authorities for consideration. India has signed Treaties for Transfer of Sentenced Persons with 15 countries, under which Indian prisoners have been brought back to India (e.g. Mauritius, Sri Lanka and U.K.).

With respect to Pakistan, an India-Pakistan Judicial Committee on Prisoners has been set up consisting of retired Judges of superior judiciary from the two countries, to ensure humane treatment and expeditious release of prisoners who have completed their prison terms. As a result of consistent efforts of the Government, 37 civil prisoners have been released from Pakistani jails since 2012.

Statement

No.T.125/9/2013

*Ministry of External Affairs
(Consular Section)*

Indians Languishing in Prisons Abroad

Sl. No.	Name of Country	No. of Indians in Languishing in Prisons Abroad	No. of Indians died in foreign jails.	No. of Indians languishing in jails even after completion of their sentence
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Afghanistan	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Algeria	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Angola, Equatorial Guinea & Sao Tome & Principe	3	Nil	Nil
4.	Argentina, Paraguay, Oriental Republic of Uruguay	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Armenia, Georgia	4	Nil	Nil
6.	Austria	1	Nil	Nil
7.	Australia	54	Nil	Nil
8.	Azerbaijan	1	Nil	Nil
9.	Bahrain	82	1	6
10.	Belarus	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Bangladesh	146	4	57
12.	Belgium, Luxembourg	23	Nil	Nil
13.	Bhutan	68	Nil	Nil
14.	Botswana	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Brazil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Brunei	1	Nil	Nil
17.	Bulgaria, Macedonia	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Cambodia	2	Nil	Nil
19.	Canada	29	Nil	Nil
20.	Chile	4	Nil	Nil
21.	China	166	Nil	Nil
22.	Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador	Nil	Nil	Nil
23.	Congo (Dem. Rep.), with Congo, Gabon & Central African Republic	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia, Guinea & Sierra Leone	1	Nil	Nil
25.	Croatia	Nil	Nil	Nil
26.	Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti	1	Nil	Nil
27.	Cyprus	95	Nil	Nil
28.	Czech Republic	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	Denmark	10	Nil	Nil
30.	Egypt	2	Nil	Nil
31.	Ethiopia, Djibouti	1	Nil	Nil
32.	Fiji, Tonga, Tuvalu & Cook Islands	2	Nil	Nil
33.	Finland, Estonia	Nil	Nil	Nil
34.	France, Monaco	40	Nil	Nil
35.	Germany	1	Nil	Nil
36.	Ghana, Burkino Faso, Togo, Niger	Nil	Nil	Nil
37.	Greece	20	Nil	Nil
38.	Guatemala	Nil	Nil	Nil
39.	Guyana, Anguilla, Antigua & Barbuda, St. Kitts & Nevis	Nil	Nil	Nil
40.	Hungary, Bosnia & Herzegovina	Nil	Nil	Nil
41.	Iceland	Nil	Nil	Nil
42.	Indonesia, Timor Leste, East Timor	4	Nil	Nil
43.	Iran	6	1	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
44.	Iraq	5	Nil	Nil
45.	Ireland	1	Nil	Nil
46.	Israel	5	Nil	Nil
47.	Italy, San Marino	190	Nil	Nil
48.	Jamaica, Bahamas, Cayman Islands, Turks & Caicos Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil
49.	Japan	6	Nil	Nil
50.	Jordan	4	Nil	Nil
51.	Kazakhstan	Nil	Nil	Nil
52.	Kenya, Eritrea, Somalia	Nil	Nil	Nil
53.	Korea (DPR)	Nil	Nil	Nil
54.	Korea (Republic of)	1	Nil	Nil
55.	Kuwait	222	Nil	Nil
56.	Kyrgyzstan	2	Nil	Nil
57.	Lao PDR	Nil	Nil	Nil
58.	Lebanon	25	Nil	Nil
59.	Libya, Malta	Nil	Nil	Nil
60.	Madagascar, Comoros	Nil	Nil	Nil
61.	Malawi	Nil	Nil	Nil
62.	Malaysia	244	1	Nil
63.	Maldives	24	1	Nil
64.	Mali	Nil	Nil	Nil
65.	Mauritius	9	1	Nil
66.	Mexico	33	Nil	Nil
67.	Morocco	Nil	Nil	Nil
68.	Mongolia	Nil	Nil	Nil
69.	Mozambique, Swaziland	Nil	Nil	Nil
70.	Myanmar	24	Nil	Nil
71.	Namibia	Nil	Nil	Nil
72.	Nepal	377	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
73.	Netherlands	1	Nil	Nil
74.	New Zealand, Samoa, Nauru, Kiribati	Nil	1	Nil
75.	Niger	Nil	Nil	Nil
76.	Nigeria, Benin, Chad, Cameroon	10	1	Nil
77.	Norway	2	Nil	Nil
78.	Oman	Nil	Nil	Nil
79.	Pakistan	213	2	1
80.	Palestine	Nil	Nil	Nil
81.	Panama, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua	Nil	Nil	Nil
82.	Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu & Solomon Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil
83.	Peru, Bolivia	Nil	Nil	Nil
84.	Philippines, Palau, Marshall Islands, Micronesia	20	Nil	Nil
85.	Poland, Lithuania	1	Nil	Nil
86.	Portugal	5	Nil	Nil
87.	Qatar	48	Nil	Nil
88.	Romania, Albania, Moldova	4	Nil	Nil
89.	Russian Federation	3	Nil	Nil
90.	Saudi Arabia	1400	1	53
91.	Serbia, Montenegro	Nil	Nil	Nil
92.	Senegal Mauritania, Bissau, Cape Verde Islands, Gambia	Nil	Nil	Nil
93.	Seychelles	1	Nil	Nil
94.	Singapore	152	Nil	Nil
95.	Slovak Republic,	Nil	Nil	Nil
96.	Slovenia Republic	Nil	Nil	Nil
97.	South Africa, Lesotho	12	Nil	Nil
98.	Spain, Andorra	42	Nil	Nil
99.	Sri Lanka	65	6	Nil
100.	Sudan	Nil	Nil	Nil
101.	Suriname, Barbados, St.Lucia, St. Vincent & Grenadines	1	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
102.	Sweden, Latvia	1	Nil	Nil
103.	Switzerland, Holy See and Liechtenstein	5	Nil	Nil
104.	Syria	Nil	Nil	Nil
105.	Tajikistan	Nil	Nil	Nil
106.	Tanzania	1	Nil	Nil
107.	Thailand	60	Nil	Nil
108.	Trinidad & Tobago, Grenada, Dominica, Moneserrat	Nil	Nil	Nil
109.	Tunisia	Nil	Nil	Nil
110.	Turkey	Nil	Nil	Nil
111.	Turkmenistan	Nil	Nil	Nil
112.	Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda	Nil	Nil	Nil
113.	U.A.E.	1032	Nil	Nil
114.	UK	465	1	Nil
115.	Ukraine	4	Nil	Nil
116.	U.S.A	514	1	Nil
117.	Uzbekistan	Nil	Nil	Nil
118.	Venezuela, Aruba, Caracao, St. Maarten	Nil	Nil	Nil
119.	Vietnam	1	Nil	Nil
120.	Yemen	2	Nil	Nil
121.	Zambia	Nil	Nil	Nil
122.	Zimbabwe	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		6004	22	117

**Supreme Court Directions to
Investigation Agencies**

556. SHRI ARJUN ROY:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has directed the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) not to share information with the Government related to investigations;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter in this regard along with the reaction of the Government on the said direction of the Supreme Court;

(c) whether the said directions are related to sharing all types of information with the Government or limited to certain cases; 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) In Writ Petitioned.) No. 120 of 2012, titled Manohar Lal Sharma, dated 08.05.2013, the Supreme Court, in the matter of enquiry and investigation into inquiries relating to allocation of Coal Blocks, has directed that the Director, CBI shall ensure that secrecy of the inquiries and investigations into allocation of Coal Blocks is maintained and no access of any nature in this regard is provided to any person or authority.

The Government has noted the directions. The Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 already provides for superintendence of the Central Vigilance Commission in the matter of investigation of offences relating to offences committed under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, with the rider that the Commission shall not exercise powers in such a manner so as to require Delhi Police Establishment to investigate or dispose of any case in a particular manner.

[English]

Metro and Monorail Proposals

557. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI
BAVALIA:
SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received by the Government for Metro and Monorail in the country so far and the estimated cost of each project, project and State-wise;

(b) the details of proposals cleared and the funds sanctioned and released during the last three years and the current year, project and State-wise along with the criteria for funding;

(c) the number of proposals still pending and the

reasons for such pendency along with the time by which these pending proposals are likely to be cleared;

(d) the current status of ongoing metro projects and the time by which these are likely to be completed, project and State-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to establish a national level regulatory body for metro projects; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be made functional and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The details of the proposals received by the Central Government on Metro Rail Projects from various State Governments and estimated cost are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Central Government has received proposals of Monorail from Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) for Chennai city and from Government of Kerala (GoK) for Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode during the current year. GoTN has decided to implement Phase-I of Chennai Monorail Project of total length of 57.09 kilometers consisting of three corridors namely, Vandalur-Velachery, Poonamallee- Kathipara and Poonamallee-Vadapalani at an estimated total cost of Rs.7,687.03 crore (excluding escalation, taxes and land costs) under Design, Build, Finance, Operation & Transfer (DBFOT) model and has not sought any funding from the Central Government. GoK has proposed to implement the following Monorail Projects on the model of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation:

Name of the Monorail Project	Length in Km	Estimated cost* (Rs. in crore)
Thiruvananthapuram(from Technocity to Karamana)	22.537	3590
Kozhikode(from M.C. Hostel to Meenchanda)	14.2	1991

* including Central taxes.

(b) The details of cleared Metro Rail proposals along with the funds sanctioned in Budget Estimates and released by the Central Government during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-

II. As per National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP), 2006, Central Government supports Mass Rapid Transport Systems (MRTS) projects including Metro Rail projects by way of Equity participation / Grant / Subordinate Debt subject to a ceiling of 20% of the total Capital cost of the project. The projects are taken up equity funding or viability gap funding depending upon the proposal received from the State Government.

(c) The details of pending Metro Rail proposals are given in the enclosed Statement-III. Metro / Monorail projects are considered in Government depending upon the proposals received from the State Government. However, consideration of the proposals and their sanction depends upon a number of parameters namely, the project

justification, availability of resources and relative prioritization, etc. Central Government supports development of public transport in line with National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP), 2006 subject to availability of resources. As such no timeframe can be given for clearance for any particular public mass transit project. Taking up of public transport for development of a city is a continuous process.

(d) The details of ongoing Metro Rail projects and the time of completion, project and State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Do not arise.

Statement-I

The details of the metro rail proposals received by the Union Government from various State Governments as given below:

Sl. No.	State	Proposals received	Length (in km)	Total Cost (in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Delhi National Capital Region (NCR)	Delhi MRTS Phase-I	65.10	10,571.00
		Delhi MRTS Phase II	54.68	11,691.36
		Central Secretariat to Badarpur	20.16	4012.00
		Extension of Delhi Metro to Gurgaon (Haryana)	14.47	1589.44
		[Extension of Delhi Metro to Noida (Uttar Pradesh)	7.00	827.00
		Dwarka Sector-9 to Sector-21	2.76	356.11
		New Delhi Railway Station to IGI Airport to Dwarka Sector-21	22.7	4369.39
		Extension of Delhi Metro from Anand Vihar ISBT to Vaishali (Uttar Pradesh)	2.574	320.00
		Delhi MRTS Phase III	103.05	35,242.00
		Extension of Delhi Metro from Badarpur to YMCA Chowk, Faridabad (Haryana)	13.875	2494.00
		Extension from Dwarka to Najafgarh	5.50	1070.00
		Extension from Yamuna Vihar to Shiv Vihar	2.717	281.78

1	2	3	4	5
		Extension of Delhi Metro from Mundka to Bahadurgarh (Haryana)	11.5	1991.00
		Extension from Rithala to Bawana	11.9	2,175.00
		Extension from Dwarka Sector 21 to IFFCO Chowk, Gurgaon (Haryana)	11.9	2175.00
		Delhi MRTS Project Phase-IV: Maujpur-Mukunpur Metro Connection	12.558.	3559.00
		Extension of Delhi Metro from Noida City Centre to Sector 62 Noida	6.675	1807.00
		Extension of Delhi Metro from Kalindi Kunj to Botanical Garden, Noida	3.962	845.00
		Extension of Delhi Metro from Dilshad Garden to New Bus Adda, Ghaziabad	971	1770.00
2	Karnataka	Bangalore Metro-I	42.3	11609.00
		Bangalore Metro Phase-II	72.095	26,405.14
3	West Bengal	Kolkata East - West Metro	14.67	4874.58
4	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Metro	45.046	14600.00
5	Maharashtra	Mumbai Metro Line-1 (PPP) Versova-Andheri-Ghatkopar	11.07	2356.00
		Mumbai Metro Line-2 (PPP) Charkop Bandra-Mankurd	31.871	7660.00
		Mumbai Metro Line-3 (JV of Gol and State) Colaba-Bandra-SEEPZ	33.5	23,136.00
		Pune Metro Project	31.5	7984.00
6	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Metro	71.16	12132.00
7	Rajasthan	Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase-I Mansarovar to Chandpole (Phase-1A-9.718 km) Mansarovar to Badi Chaupar (Phase-1B-2.349 km)	12.067	3149.00
		Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase-II Corridor-I North South Corridor	23.099	6583.00
8	Kerala	Kochi Metro Rail Project	25.612	5181.79
9	Gujarat	Ahmedabad - Gandhi Nagar (State Govt.)	84.00	14323.00
10	Punjab	Ludhiana Metro	28.8	8706.00
11	Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh Metro	37.5	7229.00

Statement-II

The details of Budget Estimates (BE) and Revised Estimates (RE) made for the Metro Rail Projects during the last three years and current year i.e. 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-2014 are given below:

(Rupees in Crores)

Name of Organization	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14
	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE
Delhi Metro Rail Corporation	2780.00	3388.61	1203.48	1496.98	2216.69	1649.00	3120.00
Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation	576.21	576.21	1500.00	1500.00	1670.88	1284.80	830.00
Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation	407.00	407.00	3.00	304.00	265.00	265.00	10.01
Chennai Metro Rail Limited	652.00	652.00	2160.00	1859.00	1648.00	1825.83	2122.70
Mumbai Metro	--	--	--	--	30.00	3.00	161.00
Jaipur Metro	--	--	--	--	25.00	3.00	56.00
Kochi Metro	--	--	--	--	30.00	21.00	130.00
Ahmedabad Metro	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.01
Pune Metro	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.01
Other Metro Rail Projects	3.00	3.00	6.01	6.01	12.00	3.00	1.02

The details of the proposals approved and funds released by the Central Government during the last three years and current year i.e. 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-2014 are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of State	Proposals received	Date of Approval	Funds released by the Central Government (in crores of Rs)			
				2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto July, 2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Delhi & National Capital Region (NCR)	Delhi MRTS Phase-I Delhi MRTS Phase II	17.09.1996 30.03.2006 4.12.2006	- - 3389.89	- - 1612.95	- - 1649.00	- -
		Central Secretariat to Badarpur Dwarka Sector-9 to Dwarka Sector-21	17.05.2007 26.04.2008				
		New Delhi Railway Station to IGI Airport to Dwarka Sector-21	17.5.2007 29.01.2009				
		Extension of Delhi Metro to	4.12.2006				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Gurgaon (Haryana)					
		Extension of Delhi Metro to Noida (Uttar Pradesh)	19.3.2008				
		Extension of Delhi Metro from Ananad Vihar ISBT to Vaishali. Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh)*	5.9.2011				
		Delhi Metro Phase-III	26.09. 2011				
		Extension of Delhi Metro from Badarpur to YMCA Chowk, Faridabad (Haryana)	13.09.2011				
		Extension from Dwarka to Najafgarh	11.09. 2012				
		Extension from Yamuna Vihar to Shiv Vihar	11.09.2012				
		Extension of Delhi Metro from Mundka to Bahadurgarh (Haryana)	11.09. 2012				
		* Rs. 260 cr borne by GDA; Rs.60 cr borne by DMRC.					
2	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Metro -	Approved on 18.2.2009	652.00	1913.00	1825.83	783.00
3	Karnataka	Bangalore- Phase I	Approved in 2011	578.22	1480.00	1287.40	292.26
4	West Bengal	Kolkata East -West Metro*	30.07.2008	407.00	250.00	269.02	—
5	Rajasthan	Jaipur Metro Stage-I	21.01.2011	Completely State Government Funded			
6	Maharashtra	Mumbai Line-I	Approved in March, 2007	Viability Gap Funding* from Government of India of Rs.471.00 crore. Out of this, Rs.310.50 crore have been released.			
		Mumbai Line-II	Approved in January, 2010	Viability Gap Funding from Government of India of Rs.1532 crore.			
		Mumbai Line-III	Approved in July, 2013	Recently approved.			
7	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Metro Project;	Approved in,2010	Viability Gap Funding from Government of India of Rs.1458 crore.			
8	Kerala	Kochi Metro Project	Approved in July 2012	-	-	22.8	88.7

* Project has been transferred to Ministry of Railways (MoR). MoR is yet to take over the Project.

Viability Gap Funding is released by Ministry of Finance.

GDA-Ghaziabad Development Authority;

DMRC-Delhi Metro Rail Corporation

Statement-III*The details of the pending proposals*

Sl. No.	State	Proposals received	Length (in km)	Total Cost (in crore)
1	Delhi & National Capital Region (NCR)	Rithala to Bawana	11.9	2,175.00
		Dwarka Sector 21 to IFFCO Chowk, Gurgaon (Haryana)	11.9	2175.00
		Delhi MRTS Project Phase-IV; Maujpur-Mukunpur Metro Connection	12.558	3559.00
		Extension of Delhi Metro from Noida City Centre to Sector 62 Noida	6.675	1807.00
		Extension of Delhi Metro from Kalindi Kunj to Botanical Garden, Noida	3.962	845.00
		Extension of Delhi Metro from Dilshad Garden to New Bus Adda, Ghaziabad	9.71	1770.00
2	Karnataka	Bangalore Metro Phase-II	72.095	26,405.14
3	Maharashtra	Pune Metro Project	31.5	7984.00
4	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Metro	71.16	12132.00
5	Rajasthan	Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase-I	12.067	3149.00
		Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase-II	23.009	6583.00
6	Gujarat	Ahmedabad Gandhi Nagar	84.00	14323.00
7	Punjab	Ludhiana Metro	28.8	8706.00
8	Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh Metro	37.5	7229.00

Statement-IV*The State wise details of progress of ongoing projects.*

Sl. No.	State	Proposals received	Length (in km)	Total Cost (Rs. in crore)	Physical Progress	Targeted Date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Delhi & National Capital Region (NCR)	Delhi MRTS Phase III	103.05	35,242	11.08%	March, 2016
		Dwarka to Najafgarh	5.50	1070		2015
		Yamuna Vihar to Shiv Vihar	2.717	282		March, 2016

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mundaka to Bahadurgarh ^Haryana)	11.5	1990		March, 2016
		Badarpur- YMCA Chowk, Faridabad (Haryana)	13.875	2494		September, 2014
2	Karnataka	Bangalore Metro-I (JV of Gol and State)	42.3	11609	73%	March, 2015
3	West Bengal	Kolkata East - West Metro*	14.67	4874.58	28.7%	September 2016#
4	Rajasthan	Jaipur Metro Rail Project Stage-I	9.25	1250	75%	2013.
5	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Metro	45.046	14600	31.52%	2014-15
6	Maharashtra	Mumbai Metro Line-1 (PPP)Versova- Andheri-Ghatkopar	11.07	2356	95%*	2013.
		Mumbai Metro Line-2 (PPP) Charkop-Bandra-Mankurd	31.87	7660	-	2015@
7	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Metro	71.16	12132	10%	2016
8	Kerala	Kochi Metro	25.612	5181.79	2%	2016

* Project has been transferred to Ministry of Railways (MoR). MoR is yet to take over the Project.

Subject to funds availability.

@ Depot land not available and hence work not started.

Implementation of CCA Decision

558. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his ministry has cancelled the allotments made to the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society and initiated eviction proceedings therefor;

(b) if so, the details of thereof and if not, the position in this regard;

(c) whether there are complaints regarding non-implementation of Cabinet Committee on Accommodation (CCA) decision concerning eviction of the Government property;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the officers responsible in this regard; and

(e) the action taken/being taken against the officers and also to implementation the CCA decision?

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

(a) to (e) Yes Madam. In pursuance of decision dated

26.10.2005 of Cabinet Committee on Accommodation (CCA), Ministry of Urban Development (Directorate of Estates) had issued Office Memorandum No.12035/2/94-Pol.II, dated 10.11.2005 to cancel the General Pool Residential Accommodation occupied by Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society (Kendriya Bhandar) and to initiate eviction proceedings. Later Department of Personnel and Training (DoP&T) circulated draft Notes for CCA in the years 2007, 2008 and 2012 for review of CCA decision dated 26.10.2005. As no final Note was placed before CCA by DoP&T till date, Ministry of Urban Development (Directorate of Estates) again issued an Office Memorandum No.12035/2/94-Pol.II(Pt.), dated 27.05.2013 to cancel the General Pool Residential Accommodation and to initiate eviction proceedings.

2. Representations were received from Shri Rajendra Agrawal, Hon'ble M.P, Shri Purnmasi Ram, Hon'ble M.P, and Shri Anil Kumar Sahani, Hon'ble M.P requesting for implementation of the decision of CCA dated 26.10.2005. Allotment of General Pool Residential Accommodation occupied by Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society (Kendriya Bhandar) has since been cancelled.

Permanent Enrolment Centres of UID

559. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether UIDAI has set up permanent enrolment centre in various parts of the Country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the salient features of such centres;

(c) the details of criteria adopted for selection of sites for setting up such centres;

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up more such centres; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As on 05.08.2013, 1027 Permanent Enrolment Centres (PECs) have been established in States/UTs where UIDAI is undertaking resident enrolments for Aadhaar number. State wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. A list of all PECs alongwith addresses is available in the official website of UIDAI. ([url:http://appointments.uidai.gov.in/easearch.aspx](http://appointments.uidai.gov.in/easearch.aspx)). The facilities available in these PECs are New Enrolments, Biometric updates, Demographic updates, e-Aadhaar letter printing, Status Check, Lost EID/UID enrolments and re-enrolments. A nominal convenience fee of Rs. 15/- only is charged from the resident for availing on-line update facility.

(c) The PECs established by State Government/Registrar are located either in Government buildings in block/mandal/tehsil/municipal ward office or in the official premises of the Registrars from where their regular business is transacted or in premises approved by the Registrars/State Governments. The locations are pre-defined and static.

(d) and (e) UIDAI has plans to increase the number of PECs to about two thousand in 18 States/UTs through State Governments/Registrars by March 2014. In the remaining States/UTs, enrolments are being carried out by Registrar General of India, under National Population Register (NPR) process.

Statement

State wise details of PECs as on 05.08.2013

Unique Identification Authority of India

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Set up PEC
1	Andhra Pradesh	149
2	Chandigarh	14
3	Daman and Diu	2
4	Haryana	17
5	Himachal Pradesh	33
6	Jharkhand	119
7	Karnataka	21
8	Kerala	8
9	Madhya Pradesh	295
10	Maharashtra	110
11	NCT of Delhi	42
12	Puducherry	6
13	Punjab	69
14	Rajasthan	123
15	Sikkim	4
16	Tripura	15
17	Goa	0
18	Gujarat	0
Total		1027

Voter List

560. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether names of 14 lakh voters have been taken off the Voters list in Delhi;

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

(c) the precaution exercised in ensuring that the names of genuine voters are not deleted; and

(d) the details of the persons who have represented against deletion of their names and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Increase in Cost of Education in USA

561. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian students will have to shell out additional amount to pursue studies in the USA because of the fall in the value of rupee;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to help the students in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The amount spent by students taking up higher education in US institutions depends on the course and the University/Institution chosen by them and the figures for the additional amounts to be spent by the students due to fluctuation in currency rates are not available with the Government. Taking up higher studies abroad, being a matter of individual will and choice, the Government has not considered taking up any specific measures to support Indian students in USA.

Establishment of Quality Institutes of Learning

562. SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that degree holders produced by universities lack adequate skill and there is no focus on development of talent;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to overcome such situation and ensure establishment of quality institutes of learning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The universities and regulatory bodies such as the University Grants Commission (UGC) and the All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) are striving constantly to enhance the skills and talent of graduates in the higher education system. Specific industry skills are acquired either through specific skill courses or on the job. The Government is constantly striving to increase and enhance the vocational and skill oriented courses and programmes in educational institutions.

(c) The Government has issued a notification regarding the implementation of the National Vocational Education Qualifications Framework (NVEQF) on 03.09.2012. The key elements of the NVEQF are to provide: national principles for providing Vocational Education (VE) leading to international equivalency; multiple entry and exit between VE; linkages with general education and job markets; progression within VE; transfer between VE and general education; and partnership with industry/employers. The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has also established 16 Centres for Training and Research in Frontier Areas of Science[^] and Technology (FAST), which is based on collaborative activity between a team of high quality researchers in an institution and researchers or research-users in several companies or organizations.

The AICTE has also notified its Grant of Approval for conducting Vocational Education Program, Community College courses and Skill Knowledge Provider under NVEQF Regulations, 2012. The above skill framework addresses the problems of skilled manpower and youth unemployment. Further, the AICTE has also notified curriculum contents for both Skills and Education from level 1 to level VII, leading to a Bachelor's degree in vocational education in 12 sectors. The AICTE has also accorded approval to 29 Skill Knowledge Providers and 349 Institutions to conduct vocational education in polytechnics & other institutions. It has also introduced an Employability Enhancement Training Programme (EETP) with the objective of enhancing the employability of engineering graduates and to make more manpower available with increased soft skills. The AICTE has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR) for the estimation and forecasts of short term and long term requirement of

technical manpower in different categories of engineering disciplines, pharmacy, management, architecture and town planning, hotel management and catering technology and other emerging areas related to these disciplines.

The UGC has also notified a Bachelor of Vocation degree (B. Voc). The framework provides multiple pathways and exit options after every certificate level so that a student can opt to drop out at any certificate level and be employed at a certain job role within a sector and come back into education if he/she so desires. The UGC is implementing a scheme of "Career Oriented Courses in Universities and Colleges under which it provides financial assistance to Universities / Colleges for the introduction of career oriented courses at the certificate/diploma/advance diploma levels, which run concurrently with conventional degree courses like Bachelors of Arts /Science/Commerce etc.

[*Translation*]

Disparity Among People

563. DR. MURLIMANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the benefits of the development schemes are not reaching the majority of citizens;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether crores of people in the country live on a few rupees a day and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is huge disparity in per capita consumption among the people in the country;

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

(f) the time frame set to bridge the above difference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per the estimates of Planning Commission, the percentage of people living below the poverty line was 37.2% in 2004-05 and reduced to 21.9%

in 2011-12. The number of poor has declined from 407 million in 2004-05 to 270 million in 2011-12.

Therefore, the percentage of people below the poverty line reduced by 2.2% points per year during the seven year period from 2004-05 to 2011-12 and resulted in a decline of number of poor by 137 million during the same period. It shows that the benefits of development schemes are reaching to the majority of the citizens as number of people in poverty has reduced over the years.

(c) As per the latest Large Sample Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in its 68th round, 2011-12, the average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) in different fractile classes of the population in rural and urban areas is given in the table below. These are based on the modified mixed reference period (MMRP) consumption expenditure.

Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure by Fractile Groups of the Population (Rs.)

Fractile Group	Rural	Urban
0-5%	521.44	700.5
5-10%	665.84	908.92
10-20%	783.24	1118.09
20-30%	904.57	1362.69
30-40%	1017.8	1624.86
40-50%	1135.97	1887.65
50-60%	1266.08	2180.52
60-70%	1426.76	2547.94
70-80%	1645.36	3062.85
80-90%	2007.46	3892.6
90-95%	2556.33	5350.06
95-100%	4481.18	10281.84
All classes	1429.96	2629.65

Source: Key Indicators of Household Consumer Expenditure in India 2011-12, National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, June 2013, Table T3, p-11.

(d) to (f) The disparities in the class distribution of consumption expenditure, measured by the Lorenz ratio from the National Sample Survey data on consumer expenditure of the 68th Round (July 2011 to June 2012) show that the inequality (Lorenz Ratio) is 0.28 in the rural areas and 0.37 in the urban areas in 2011-12. Since the value of Lorenz Ratio range between zero and unity and also since higher value of Lorenz Ratio is indicative of greater inequality, the above values of inequality demonstrate that the disparity in per capita consumption among the people in the country is not huge.

A proportionately higher increase in the income/consumption of the people at the lower level of income distribution is able to reduce the disparity in per capita consumption. In order to achieve this, the Twelfth Five Year Plan has set the target rate of economic growth at 8 per cent per year. The Twelfth Plan has also formulated a number of programmes to benefit the people at the lower end of the income distribution. This includes Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM), Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), etc.

[English]

Adult Education

564. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is planning to change/revamp adult education system in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, whether the percentage of adult literacy is upto the achievable target;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to achieve the target of 100 per cent literacy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The 12th Plan document recognises the need to redefine literacy and the need for a paradigm shift from basic literacy to lifelong learning which, inter alia, entails all learning activities undertaken throughout life - whether in formal, non-formal or informal settings with the aim of improving knowledge, skill and competence within the personal, civic, social and employment - related perspectives.

(c) and (d) As per the 12 Plan document of the Planning Commission, the target is to raise the literacy rate to 80% and reduce the gender gap to less than 10% during the 12th Plan.

(e) The Government has enacted The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 for the universalisation of elementary education and revamped the National Literacy Mission in 2009 as the Saakshar Bharat Mission in order to achieve 100% literacy in the Country.

Merit and Seniority as Criteria for Promotion

565. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to make seniority-cum-merit and merit-cum- seniority applicable in promotions;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the proposal is likely to yield efficiency and abolish favouritism and other forms of pressure tactics prevailing in the Government offices; 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) There is no such proposal under consideration.

- (c) and (d) Do not arise.

Language Papers for Disabled Candidates

566. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the provisions of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, the deaf need to learn one language only and are exempt from learning a second language;

(b) if so, whether for the UPSC preliminary examination, disabled candidates have to attempt two language papers—one in English and one in any other Indian language;

(c) if not, whether any provisions have been made by the UPSC to grant concessions to deaf candidates so that they need to attempt one language paper only;

(d) if not, whether the Government proposes to make any such concession; 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) The Persons with Disability (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 provides that the appropriate governments shall by notification prepare a comprehensive education scheme which shall make provisions for restructuring the curriculum for the benefit of students with hearing impairment to facilitate them to take only one language as part of their curriculum.

(b) There are a number of examinations, which the Union Public Service Commission conducts for making recommendations for recruitment to various services. As regards the Civil Service Examination through which recruitment is made to various Central Government Services and All India Services, the scheme of examination is regulated by the Civil Service Examination Rules, published annually. As per the scheme for Civil Services Examination, a candidate has to first take Civil Service (Preliminary) Examination, which is qualifying in nature. In this examination there are two compulsory papers; one on current affairs and general studies, and the other on

comprehension, interpersonal skills, logical reasoning etc. Both the papers are of objective type (multiple choice questions) and are set in Hindi and English. In second paper there is component of English Language Comprehension skills. This is of class X level and is tested through passages from English language only without providing Hindi translation thereof in the question paper.

(c) to (e) Do not arise in view of the answer to part (b) above.

Japanese Assistance for Water Supply

567. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted any proposal for Japanese assistance for implementing and improving water supply projects;

(b) if so, the details of present status of the proposal;

(c) whether the Government proposes to process further the request for early allotment of funds; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) to (d) The Government of Kerala submitted the proposal/ revised DPR for Japanese Assistance on Water supply augmentation scheme for Kochi Urban Agglomeration Area for Rs.675.57 crore in April 2013 to Ministry of Urban Development(MoUD). On technical appraisal of the DPR, Government of Kerala has been requested to formulate a new DPR for strengthening/rejuvenation of existing water supply system for Kochi Urban Agglomeration for improving overall service level in the city in the light of MoUD's comments. The revised DPR is awaited from Government of Kerala based on the

Vacant Seats in IITs

568. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of students have refused to join Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) after getting admission;

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

(c) the number of seats lying vacant in each IIT during the current academic year; course-wise; and

(d) the corrective steps taken / being taken by the Government to fill the above vacant seats in those IITs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) No, Sir. There were three rounds of course allocation for under-graduate programmes at the 16 Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and the Indian School of Mines (ISM), Dhanbad. A total of 9716 seats were allotted in the first round, out of which 760 allottees preferred not to join. These seats were then allotted to the other lower ranked candidates in the subsequent second and third rounds. The number of seats that were not allotted, ie, remained vacant after the third round, are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of institute	Course details	No. of Seats
(a)	IIT Roorkee	Architecture	5
(b)	IIT Kharagpur	Architecture	3
(c)	IIT (BHU), Varanasi	Pharmaceutics	
		(4 years)	4
		(5 years)	2
(d)	ISM Dhanbad	Applied Geo-Physics	1
Total			15

A total of 48 seats were allotted to Preparatory Course programme on 24.07.2013. It is reported that the reason for candidates not accepting these seats are that these seats are in courses which are not so popular with the students.

[Translation]

Pending Rape Cases

569. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of rape cases are pending in various High Courts and subordinate Courts of the country for disposal;

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

(c) the number of cases disposed off during the last three years and the current year along with the number of people convicted therein; and

(d) the steps taken / likely to be taken for quick disposal of rape related cases?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) As per the information furnished by High Courts, a Statement-I giving details of Pending Rape Cases and Cases disposed during last three years in High Courts is enclosed. The State / UT-wise details based on available National Crime Record Bureau data of total rape cases for trial in courts, cases convicted and cases pending trial at the end of the year during the last three years (2010-12) is enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) Disposal of cases including the rape cases is within the domain of judiciary. In order to expedite the trial of criminal cases, in general, and for certain serious offences relating to crime against women, in particular, Section 309 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, inter alia, provides that in every enquiry or trial, proceedings shall be held as expeditiously as possible, and in particular, when examination of witnesses has once begun, the same shall be continued from day-to-day until all the witnesses in attendance have been examined, and unless the court finds the adjournment of the same beyond the following day to be necessary for reasons to be recorded. This Section also provides that when the inquiry or trial relates to an offence under sections 376 to 376 D of the Indian Penal Code, the inquiry or trial shall, as far as possible, be completed within a period of two (2) months from the date of commencement of the examination of witnesses. Not only that, several legislations enacted for protection of women and children against violence and sexual offences, inter-alia, contain provisions for speedy trial of such cases.

In the aftermath of the Delhi gang rape case, Government has requested the Chief Justices of the High Courts and the Chief Ministers of the States to constitute

Fast Track Courts for speedy trial of pending rape cases in District/Subordinate Courts having a high pendency and to monitor the progress of the cases to ensure their timely disposal. The States have responded by designating special courts from out of the existing courts, for fast tracking such cases.

The Central Government has also provided funds on a matching basis from out of the 13th Finance Commission Award for salaries of the 10% additional positions of Judges being created in the subordinate Judiciary following the direction of Supreme Court in the case of Brij Mohan LalVs. Union of India. The State Governments and Chief Justices of High Courts have been requested that they may utilise these positions for creation of Fast Track Courts also.

Legal and other aid to women victims is provided by the trial courts under Section 357 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The assistance of State Legal Services Authorities is also sought, if required.

Statement-I

Pending Rape Cases in High Courts and Cases disposed of by High Courts during last three years.

Sl. No.	Name of High Court	Number of pending Rape Cases as on 30th September, 2012.	Number of Rape Cases disposed from 01st October, 2009 to 30th September, 2012 (three years).
1	2	3	4
1.	Allahabad	8215	39

1	2	3	4
2.	Madhya Pradesh	3758	628
3.	Punjab and Haryana	2717	536
4.	Chhattisgarh	1533	246
5.	Odisha	1080	159
6.	Rajasthan	1164	83
7.	Bombay	1009	239
8.	Delhi*	924	1135
9.	Jharkhand	822	39
10.	Patna	797	106
11.	Kerala	420	295
12.	Andhra Pradesh	269	57
13.	Karnataka**	243	4522
14.	Gujarat***	230	147
15.	Madras	179	35
16.	Himachal Pradesh	177	418
17.	Gauhati	174	55
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	28	12
19.	Calcutta	27	14
20.	Uttarakhand	26	5
21.	Sikkim	0	2

* The cases include all the categories of cases namely, Bail application, Criminal Appeal, Criminal Leave Petition, Criminal Revision, Criminal Writ Petition, Death Sentence Reference, and Criminal Misc. Cases relating to offence of rape pending in Delhi High Court.

** This includes CrI.A, CrI. RP, & CrI.P U/s 438, 439 & 482 of Cr. P.C.

***Tentative Number of matters pertaining to Kidnapping, Abduction & Sexual Offences (Section 354, 363 to 374, 376 & 377 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860)

Statement-II*Cases Reported and their Disposal by Police and Court Under Rape (Section 376 IPC) during 2010*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Cases for Trial During the Year	Cases Compo- unded or Withdrawn	Cases in which trials were completed	Cases Convicted	Cases Acquitted or Discharged	Cases Pending Trial at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	3616	6	1031	141	890	2579
2	Arunachal Pradesh	517	2	6	4	2	509
3	Assam	5335	44	526	95	431	4765
4	Bihar	4154	0	873	227	646	3281
5	Chhattisgarh	4487	2	825	204	621	3660
6	Goa	105	0	27	5	22	78
7	Gujarat	2931	2	187	33	154	2742
8	Haryana	1479	0	456	113	343	1023
9	Himachal Pradesh	585	1	110	21	89	474
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1138	1	143	3	140	994
11	Jharkhand	2300	17	596	171	425	1687
12	Karnataka	1682	1	350	54	296	1331
13	Kerala	4071	0	256	45	211	3815
14	Madhya Pradesh	10886	27	2751	777	1974	8108
15	Maharashtra	13313	11	1048	146	902	12254
16	Manipur	66	0	3	1	2	63
17	Meghalaya	494	2	9	4	5	483
18	Mizoram	184	0	87	84	3	97
19	Nagaland	49	0	19	14	5	30
20	Odisha	4805	0	666	132	534	4139
21	Punjab	947	0	490	166	324	457
22	Rajasthan	3502	16	656	202	454	2830
23	Sikkim	89	0	3	2	.1	86
24	Tamil Nadu	1930	1	432	105	327	1497

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25	Tripura	764	1	112	28	84	651
26	Uttar Pradesh	5537	0	1392	705	687	4145
27	Uttarakhand	343	0	111	58	53	232
28	West Bengal	12384	15	655	90	565	11714
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	65	0	0	0	0	65
30	Chandigarh	77	0	31	14	17	46
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17	0	4	2	2	13
32	Daman and Diu	2	0	0	0	0	2
33	Delhi	1817	0	407	141	266	1410
34	Lakshadweep	2	0	0	0	0	2
35	Puducherry	34	0	1	1	0	33
Total		89707	149	14263	3788	10475	75295

Statement-III

*Statement of Cases Reported and their Disposal by Police and Court Under Rape
(Section 376 IPC) during 2011*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Cases for Trial During the Year	Cases Compo- unded or Withdrawn	Cases in which trials were completed	Cases Convicted	Cases Acquitted or Discharged	Cases Pending Trial at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	3794	5	1007	111	896	2782
2	Arunachal Pradesh	547	0	23	4	19	524
3	Assam	5777	15	769	179	590	4993
4	Bihar	4101	1	847	210	637	3253
5	Chhattisgarh	4687	37	886	217	669	3764
6	Goa	111	0	14	4	10	97
7	Gujarat	3151	5	211	31	180	2935

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	Haryana	1555	0	578	135	443	977
9	Himachal Pradesh	617	1	130	29	101	486
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1225	4	169	14	155	1052
11	Jharkhand	2279	10	474	185	289	1795
12	Karnataka	1864	1	374	74	300	1489
13	Kerala	4521	0	201	31	170	4320
14	Madhya Pradesh	11331	34	3507	826	2681	7790
15	Maharashtra	13819	9	1012	205	807	12798
16	Manipur	68	0	1	1	0	67
17	Meghalaya	564	0	20	0	20	544
18	Mizoram	165	0	57	46	11	108
19	Nagaland	50	1	19	16	3	30
20	Odisha	5176	0	639	148	491	4537
21	Punjab	883	3	427	155	272	453
22	Rajasthan	3949	37	785	205	580	3127
23	Sikkim	98	0	20	11	9	78
24	Tamil Nadu	1973	3	353	72	281	1617
25	Tripura	889	0	202	24	178	687
26	Uttar Pradesh	5725	0	1447	816	631	4278
27	Uttarakhand	330	0	88	48	40	242
28	West Bengal	13718	0	686	79	607	13032
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	87	0	0	0	0	87
30	Chandigarh	67	0	21	9	12	46
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16	0	4	0	4	12
32	Daman and Diu	2	0	0	0	0	2
33	Delhi	1887	0	448	186	262	1439
34	Lakshadweep	2	0	2	1	1	0
35	Puducherry	37	0	2	0	2	35
Total		95065	166	15423	4072	11351	79476

Cases Reported and their Disposal By Police And Court Under Rape (Section 376 IPC) during 2012

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Cases for Trial During the Year	Cases Compo- unded or Withdrawn	Cases in which trials were completed	Cases Convicted	Cases Acquitted or Discharged	Cases Pending Trial at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	4058	13	961	108	853	3084
2	Arunachal Pradesh	548	1	30	3	27	517
3	Assam	6103	0	506	97	409	5597
4	Bihar	4155	0	609	119	490	3546
5	Chhattisgarh	4752	128	977	223	754	3647
6	Goa	123	1	12	1	11	110
7	Gujarat	3373	2	202	31	171	3169
8	Haryana	1612	0	526	133	393	1086
9	Himachal Pradesh	635	1	107	29	78	527
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1309	4	253	19	234	1052
11	Jharkhand	2397	18	562	161	401	1817
12	Karnataka	2076	0	428	65	363	1648
13	Kerala	5281	0	249	57	192	5032
14	Madhya Pradesh	11273	47	2801	547	2254	8425
15	Maharashtra	14414	8	1018	164	854	13388
16	Manipur	76	1	1	0	1	74
17	Meghalaya	637	1	15	7	8	621
18	Mizoram	203	0	74	61	13	129
19	Nagaland	45	0	11	8	3	34
20	Odisha	5873	0	724	154	570	5149
21	Punjab	965	2	456	151	305	507
22	Rajasthan	4352	28	766	230	536	3558
23	Sikkim	102	0	2	1	1	100
24	Tamil Nadu	2175	0	299	60	239	1876

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25	Tripura	893	0	109	16	93	784
26	Uttar Pradesh	5791	36	1230	619	611	4525
27	Uttarakhand	370	0	119	75	44	251
28	West Bengal	15197	0	1023	112	911	14174
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	94	0	8	3	5	86
30	Chandigarh	80	0	27	9	18	53
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18	0	5	1	4	13
32	Daman and Diu	6	1	2	1	1	3
33	Delhi	2007	0	603	297	306	1404
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	48	0	2	1	1	46
Total		101041	292	14717	3563	11154	86032

[English]

Caste-based Rallies

570. SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Allahabad High Court has recently banned caste-based rallies in Uttar Pradesh and issued notices to the State Government/Central Government, Election Commission and some of the political parties;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government/Election Commission has taken cognizance of the orders of the Allahabad High Court;

(c) if so, whether the Election Commission will ensure ban on caste-based rallies across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) The Election Commission of India has intimated that recently, a copy of the petition filed in the matter has been received from its

counsel in the High Court of Allahabad at Lucknow Bench. Order dated 11.07.2013 passed in the matter by the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad has been down loaded by the Election Commission from the High court's website. In the said order, the Hon'ble High Court has directed that "Thus, even though there is no direct and specific prayer, in exercise of powers under article 226 of the Constitution in terms of the last general prayer, till the Election Commission takes suitable measures after participating in the instant court proceedings, we issue notice to the respondents with direction that there shall be no caste based rallies with political motive throughout the State of U.P. till the next date of hearing". The Election Commission has also intimated that it is examining the judgment passed by the Hon'ble High Court. Necessary action on the part of the Commission in the matter before the High Court will be taken in due course. The next date of hearing is 13-08-2013. Thus, the matter is sub-judice.

[Translation]

Expansion of Information Technology

571. DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any action plan for the expansion of the information technology network in the country during the current calendar year;

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

(c) the amount of funds sanctioned/proposed to be sanctioned by the Union Government to the States for this purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Under the State Wide Area Network (SWAN) project, 35 SWANs were planned to be implemented across the country connecting State Headquarter (SHQ) to District Headquarters (DHQ) and Block Headquarters (BHQ) with a minimum 2Mbps connectivity including Gujarat State.

SWANs in 31 States/UTs, namely Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa*, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, are operational.

However, there is no action plan for expansion of IT network in the current calendar year.

SWANs in 4 States/UTs, namely Andaman and Nicobar, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Jammu and Kashmir are in the process of implementation.

(c) Funds sanctioned for SWAN for the States/UTs which are in process of implementation are:

- (i) Andaman and Nicobar: Rs.5.25 Crore
- (ii) Daman and Diu: Rs.2.50 Crore
- (iii) Dadra and Nagar Haveli: Rs.2.78 Crore
- (iv) Jammu and Kashmir: Rs.37.54 Crore

* Implemented under State scheme

Fast Track Courts

572. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Fast Track Courts functioning in the country;

(b) the number of cases disposed off and the number of cases pending in these courts, State/UT-wise;

(c) the total funds allocated/spent for setting up of these courts during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of the said courts; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken* by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) Fast Track Courts (FTCs) were established with support of the 11th Finance Commission in 2000 as a one time measure to reduce the pendency of sessions cases. Central funding was continued till 31st March, 2011. As on that date, 1192 FTCs were reported functional. Statement-I giving number of FTCs functioning, cases disposed off by them and number of cases pending State-wise as on 31st March 2011, is enclosed. State-wise central grants released for FTCs during the period 2008-2011 is enclosed as Statement-II. While central support for the FTCs has been discontinued, several State Governments have been providing support to continue the FTCs from their own resources.

(d) and (e) After the unfortunate incident of gang rape in Delhi in December 2012, the States have been requested to set up FTCs for trial of rape cases, inter-alia by utilizing 10% additional positions of Judges being created in the Subordinate Judiciary based on the judgment of the Supreme Court in Brij Mohan Lal case on 19th April 2012. The Joint Conference of Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of the High Courts held on 7th April 2013 also decided that the State Governments shall take necessary steps to establish suitable number of FTCs for offences against women, children, differently abled persons, senior citizens and marginalized sections of the society and provide adequate funds for the purpose.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of the state	No. of FTCS functioning as on 31/3/2011	No. of cases disposed off as on 31/3/2011	No. of cases pending as on 31/3/2011
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	108	199953	36975
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1660	2502
3	Assam	20	55811	16380
4	Bihar	179	159105	80173
5	Chhattisgarh	25	76575	18095
6	Goa	5	434296	103340
7	Gujarat *	61	4017	1079
8	Haryana **	6	33590	4769
9	Himachal Pradesh	9	33427	6699
10	Jharkhand	39	87789	22238
11	Karnataka #	87	184067	34335
12	Kerala	38	95367	13793
13	Madhya Pradesh **	84	317363	43239
14	Maharashtra *	51	381619	41899
15	Manipur	2	2861	198
16	Meghalaya	3	843	188
17	Mizoram	3	1635	233
18	Nagaland	2	716	129
19	Odisha	35	60441	5758
20	Punjab **	15	46347	12223
21	Rajasthan	83	123024	26423
22	Tamil Nadu \$	49	371336	40621
23	Tripura	3	5591	221
24	Uttar Pradesh	153	411658	53117
25	Uttarakhand	20	98797	
26	West Bengal	109	113903	32180
Total		1192	3292785	605813

* as on February, 2011

** as on December, 2010

as on August, 2010

\$ as on December, 2008

Statement-II*Central grant released to States for Fast Track Courts during the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11*

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No	Name of the state	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	142.40	0	1096.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	14.40	14.40	14.40
3	Assam	91.20	96.00	96.00
4	Bihar	720.00	720.00	720.00
5	Chhattisgarh	148.80	148.80	129.60
6	Goa	19.20	14.40	24.00
7	Gujarat	580.80	0	777.60
8	Haryana	38.40	76.80	67.20
9	Himachal Pradesh	38.40	43.20	43.20
10	Jharkhand	249.60	196.80	192.00
11	Karnataka	182.40	446.40	441.60
12	Kerala	148.80	148.80	148.80
13	Madhya Pradesh	312.00	316.80	316.80
14	Maharashtra	417.60	412.80	537.60
15	Manipur	9.60	9.60	9.60
16	Meghalaya	28.80	0	28.80
17	Mizoram	14.40	14.40	14.40
18	Nagaland	9.60	9.60	9.60
19	Odisha	158.40	168.00	168.00
20	Punjab	0	163.20	81.60
21	Rajasthan	398.40	398.40	398.40
22	Tamil Nadu	0	470.40	235.20
23	Tripura	0	11.56	0
24	Uttar Pradesh	1161.60	1161.60	1094.40
25	Uttarakhand	0	0	99.62
26	West Bengal	571.20	571.20	571.20
Total		5456.00	5613.16	7315.62

[English]

Proposals from BSUP

573. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals received by the Union Government from the Government of Karnataka Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether all these proposals have been accorded approval by the Union Government;

(c) if so, the current status of these projects, proposal-wise;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor, proposal-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to grant an early approval to the pending projects?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (e) Only one proposal of Bengaluru City was received from Government of Karnataka at a total project cost of Rs. 10.96 crore with central share of Rs. 4.66 crore for construction of 170 dwelling units under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) programme of Jawaharlal Nehru

National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in 2011-12, which was approved. However, Government has sanctioned a total of 19 projects submitted by the Government of Karnataka for 2 Mission cities of Bengaluru and Mysore worth of Rs. 854.43 crore with central share of Rs. 412.64 crore for construction/upgradation of 28,288 dwelling units for Karnataka under BSUP so far from the beginning of Scheme. The city-wise details of approved projects, total project cost approved, central share committed, Additional Central Assistance released, number of dwelling units sanctioned, dwelling units at different stages of completion and dwelling units completed the under the BSUP scheme for the State of Karnataka are enclosed as Statement. Duration of the Mission was upto March, 2012 and it has been extended till March, 2014 for completion of ongoing projects sanctioned upto March, 2012.

In addition to above, to provide financial assistance to States for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock, Government of India launched the preparatory phase off Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) on 02.06.2011 and a total off 3 pilot projects from Karnataka in the City of Bengaluru, Tumkar and Hubli-Dharwad have been sanctioned under RAY at the total cost of Rs. 194.73 crores with Central Share of Rs. 89.25 crores.

Statement*City-wise Details of Approved Projects under BSUP, JNNURM for the State of Karnataka*

City	No. of Projects	Project cost	Central Share (Rs. Crores)		Physical Progress of Dwelling Units		
			ACA Committed	ACA Released	Total DUs Sanction	DUs in Progress	DUs Completed
Bangalore	15	595.80	241.27	194.83	20154	4145	13832
Mysore	4	258.85	171.36	158.37	8134	772	6872
Total	19	854.65	412.63	353.20	28288	4917	20704

[Translation]

Increasing Number of Corruption Cases

574. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of corruption cases has increased over the years;

(b) if so, the details of the corruption cases registered by CBI in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the number of corruption cases out of the registered cases in which inquiry has been completed and the number of cases in which action has been taken after inquiry along with the number of cases in which inquiry is going on; and

(d) the details of steps taken to check corruption in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Corruption cases are dealt by various agencies at Central and State Government level. As such, centralized data of corruption cases is not maintained in the Department of Personnel and Training. In so far as corruption cases dealt by CBI under Prevention of Corruption Act is concerned, CBI has registered 2283 cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 during the last 3 years i.e. 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 (upto 30.6.2013). The year-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. State-wise data of corruption cases is not maintained centrally.

(d) The steps taken by the Government in the recent past to combat corruption and improve the functioning of Government are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Year	No. of PC Act Cases registered by CBI	No. of PC Act Cases in which Charge-sheet filed	No. of PC Act Cases in which closure reports filed	No. of PC Act Cases pending investigation
		Out of Col. 2	Out of Col. 2	Out of Col.2
2010	650	531	85	34
2011	600	430	82	88
2012	703	315	40	348
2013	330	41	1	288
(upto 30.6.2013)				
Total	2283	1317	208	758

Statement-II

The Government has taken several steps in the recent past to combat corruption and improve the functioning of Government. These include:

- (i) Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;
- (ii) Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the CVC;
- (iii) Issue of instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major Government procurement activities; State Governments have also been advised to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurements;
- (iv) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems;
- (v) Issue of Citizen Charters;
- (vi) Ratification of United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) in 2011;
- (vii) Placing of details of immovable property returns of all Members of the All India Services and other Group 'A' officers of the Central Government in the public domain;
- (viii) Setting up of 71 additional Special Courts exclusively for trial of CBI cases in different states. Besides this, the Governments has recently approved creation of another 22 Special Courts in various States throughout the country.

Besides this, the Government has also introduced a number of legislations in the Parliament in the recent past for effectively tackling corruption. Some of them are

- (i) The Lokpal & Lokayuktas Bill, 2011;
- (ii) The Whistle-blowers Protection Bill, 2011;
- (iii) The Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organizations Bill, 2011;
- (iv) The Right of Citizens for Time Bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of the Grievances Bill, 2011; and
- (v) The Public Procurement Bill, 2012.

Aakash Tablets

575. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:
DR. KIRODILAL MEENA:

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

(a) whether the Aakash Tablet project, meant for linking education with technology and bring it to the remote areas of the country has not achieved its objectives even after three years;

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

(c) whether Data Wind, the supplier company had to supply one lakh tablets in the first phase as per the contract but only 17,000 tablets have been supplied as on date;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against the supplier company for not complying with the conditions of the contract; and

(e) the action plan formulated by the Government to sign a contract with some other company to make the scheme realistic and to ensure supply of tablets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (e) No Madam. A project was sanctioned to the IIT Rajasthan in September 2010 under the National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT) scheme, for achieving following deliverables after acquiring the Low Cost Access-cum-Computing Devices (LCADs) for teacher empowerment:

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

This project was subsequently transferred to the IIT Bombay in April 2012. The IIT Bombay has received deliveries of all 1, 00,000 Aakash tablets which were ordered by them from Data Wind.

Further an Inter Ministerial Committee constituted for continuous R&D and timely delivery of Aakash tablets has already worked out detailed specifications of a further upgraded version of Aakash.

*[English]***Generation of Power from Kudankulam**

576. SHRI P.K. BIJU:
SHRI A. SAM PATH:
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the safety parameters have been undertaken before giving permission for commissioning of Kudankulam power plant and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the power plant has started functioning;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the power that is being generated; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the plant is likely to start functioning?

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. Commissioning of a Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) involves conducting series of checks and tests, separately system-wise and also in an integrated manner, to see whether all the systems perform as intended in design and all parameters important to safety conform to acceptance criteria. These commissioning tests are divided into several phases. Test results of each phase are reviewed by Atomic Energy Regulatory board (AERB) safety committees before giving clearance for the next phase.

(b) to (d) The Unit-1 of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP) has attained the first criticality (start of controlled self sustaining fission chain reaction for the first time) on July 13,2013. Following the criticality, low power physics experiments have been completed as per the laid down procedures and regulatory clearance. The next phase of commissioning involving gradual increase in power and various test at different power levels, will begin once the process of review of the test results obtained in the low power physics Experiment phase is completed by AERB and the required clearances are given to NPCIL. Synchronization of the unit with the southern grid and generation of power is expected in about 45 days after this clearance by the AERB.

Relaxation in Norms

577. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to relax norms for grant of funds to purchase buses under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) aiming to bring smaller cities under the ambit of the scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of buses provided under JNNURM to different States till July, 2013, State-wise and district-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposals from the States for grant of fund for purchase of buses for smaller cities; and

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

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In compliance of Hon'ble Union Finance Minister's budget announcement, Ministry has taken initiatives for sanctioning of upto 10000 buses for urban transport under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) for all cities/ towns/ urban agglomerations (OAs) during the financial year 2013-14.

(c) Since the formal sanction for covering; all cities/ towns/ urban agglomerations has not been received, no buses have been provided to any State so far.

(d) and (e) Advance proposals have been received from the following States for grant of fund for purchase of buses for cities including smaller cities:

Sl. No.	State	City	No. of Buses Proposed
1	2	3	4
1	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	1064
		Vellore	23
		Kancheepurami	14

1	2	3	4
		Chidambaram	32
		Kumbakonam	20
		Tiruchirapalli	69
		Tanjavur	33
		Madurai	213
		Safeim	66
		Hosur	30
		Coimbatore	192
		Erode	70
		Tirupur	56
		Ooty	20
		Gudsilur	10
		Tirunelveli	46
		Thoothukudi	16
		Nagercoil	21
2	Punjab	Bhatinda	20
3	Karnataka	Bangalore	2000
4	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	918
		Vishakhapatnam	202
		Vijaywada	151

Since the formal sanction has not been received so far, no action can be taken on advance proposals.

[*Translation*]

Legal Aid to Women Victims

578. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether legal aid is being provided to poor and victimized women for fighting cases of dowry, domestic violence, sexual assault, rape, etc.;

(b) if so, the details of agencies providing such legal aid, State-wise; and

(c) the procedure for getting such aid?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) All women irrespective of their social and financial status are entitled to get free legal services, including advocate in legal proceedings, under Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

(b) Free Legal services can be availed for taluk level cases from Taluk Legal Services Committees, for District Court cases from District Legal Services Authorities, for High Court cases from High Court Legal Services Committees and for Supreme Court cases from Supreme Court Legal Services Committee.

(c) The procedure for getting such legal services is given in rule 3 of the National Legal Services Authority (Free and Competent Legal Services) Regulations, 2010.

[English]

Implementation of Schemes

579. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are constraints in implementation of the Government schemes such as Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether funds allocated for the same are effectively and fully utilised; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) There are no constraints in implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the Mid-Day-Meal (MDM) and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Schemes at the central level. However, the main bottlenecks in implementing the MDM scheme at the State/district level are the delay in release of funds at various levels by the States/UTs, the occasional lack of

quality, hygiene and safety standards, less coverage of beneficiaries against enrolment, delay in payment of honorarium to cooks-cum-helpers and poor monitoring by the State Government concerned.

The funds allocated for these schemes are being utilized effectively. In 2012-13, against the central budgetary outlay, the utilisation was 99.93% in the SSA, 99.99% in the RMSA and 94.50% in the MDM programmes. Regular monitoring of releases and scheme implementation is being done to ensure the effective utilization of funds.

[Translation]

Evaluation of Gross Domestic Product

580. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the basis for evaluation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP);

(b) the percentage-wise share of agriculture sector, industrial sector and other sectors in GDP; and

(c) the share of Government sector and industrial houses in GDP during the last two years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) The GDP is computed by the Central Statistical Office (CSO) on the basis of data made available by various source agencies on different economic activities. The methodology for estimating GDP is contained in the CSO's publication of 'National Accounts Statistics Sources and Methods, 2012' and Brochure on 'New Series of National Accounts Statistics, Base Year 2004-05', which are also available in the public domain on the official website of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation: www.mospi.nic.in. The methodology for estimation of GDP is overseen by the Advisory Committee on 'National Accounts Statistics'.

(b) The percentage share of agriculture sector, industrial sector and other sectors is as given in the table below:

Share of different sectors in total GDP at Factor Cost at Current Prices

Sectors	Share in total GDP (%)		
	2010-11 (2nd RE)	2011-12 (1st RE)	2012-13 (PE)
1. Agriculture, forestry & fishing	18.0	17.5	17.4
2. Mining & quarrying	2.7	2.4	2.3
3. Manufacturing	14.9	14.4	13.5
4. Electricity, gas & water supply	1.8	1.7	1.8
5. Cconstruction	8.2	8.2	8.1
Industry	27.6	26.7	25.7
6. Trade, hotels, transport & communication	24.4	25.2	25.5
7. Financing, insurance, real estate & business Services	16.0	16.6	17.1
8. Community, social & personal services	14.0	14.0	14.3
Services	54.4	55.8	56.9
9. GDP at factor cost	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: CSO's Press Note on Provisional Estimates of Annual National Income, 2012-13, 31st May, 2013.

2nd RE: Second Revised Estimate; 1st RE: First Revised Estimates; PE: Provisional Estimate

(c) The GDP data on big industrial houses is not available separately. However, the share of public and private sector in total GDP at current prices is as given below:

Sectors/Year	2009-10 (3rd RE)	2010-11 (2nd RE)	2011-12 (1st RE)
Public Sector	21.4	20.8	20.5
Private Sector	78.6	79.2	79.5

Source: CSO's Press Note on First Revised Estimates of National Income, 2011-12, 31st January, 2013. 3rd RE: Third Revised Estimate; 2nd RE: Second Revised Estimate; 1st RE: First Revised Estimate.

[English]

Lack of Infrastructure and Teaching Faculty

581. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that students are not willing to join the Manipur campus of the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University as it lacks adequate infrastructure and teaching faculty;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to overcome these difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (IGNTU) has informed this Ministry that at present 96 students are enrolled in its Post-Graduation and M.Phil. Programmes and a total of 218 applications have been received for the Entrance Examination 2013-14 at its Manipur Campus. As regards teaching faculty, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has approved the posts of 02 Professors, 04 Associate Professors and 06 Assistant Professors for the Regional Campus Manipur, out of which all the six posts of Assistant Professors have been filled. The posts of Associate Professor and Professor were first advertised in 2010 and re-advertised on 08.12.2011 but could not be filled as the applicants were not found suitable for the appointment. It is a fact that the University has not made satisfactory progress with regard to the development of physical infrastructure at the site where the permanent Regional Campus is to be located.

(c) The IGNTU is an autonomous body governed by its Act and Statutes & Ordinances frame thereunder and the statutory bodies of the University are competent to take all administrative and academic decisions. The University has informed us that it allotted the construction work to the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited (NPCCL), a Government of India Enterprise as the Executing Agency in September 2011. Because of the

local problems, the finalisation of a contractor for this work by the Executing Agency took time. Now, the work has been allotted by the NPCCL to the selected contractor. The University is closely monitoring the construction work to ensure its timely completion. The vacant posts have been re-advertised.

National Urban Livelihood Mission

582. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch a National Urban Livelihood Mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the funds allocated for implementation of said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has proposed to launch a "National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)" in 12th Five Year Plan, which will replace the existing Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY). NULM would focus on the primary issues pertaining to urban poverty such as imparting skill training, enabling entrepreneurship develop, providing wage employment and self-employment opportunities to the urban poor.

(c) The proposal of NULM is at approval stage.

Cartelisation by Telecom Companies

583. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI A. SAIPRATHAP:

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

(a) whether the last two auctions of 2G Spectrum have failed because the Department of Telecommunications had unknowingly helped to surface Cartelization by Telecom Firms in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Association of Mobile Operators have requested the Government to accord permission to share the spectrum issued to them among themselves;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in this regard; and

(e) the stand of the Government on the requests of telecom operators and the recommendations of the TRAI thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise in the light of (a) above.

(c) to (e) Some of the Telecom Service Providers had written on the issue of sharing of spectrum. Issues raised by them included, among others, that sharing should be permitted across all operators, spectrum holding and technologies; that there should be no one-off fee for spectrum sharing; review of the maximum period of sharing, etc.

The Telecom Regularity Authority of India (TRAI) in its recommendation dated 11.5.2010 on Spectrum Management and Licensing Framework recommended, among others, on the issue of spectrum sharing by Telecom Service Providers. Government considered these recommendations and further TRAI recommendations of February 08, 2011, clarifications of May 03, 2011 and response dated November 03,2011, etc. and announced the broad guidelines for sharing of 2G spectrum, vide Press Statement dated 15.02.2012 (Copy enclosed as Statement).

Further, Government has also taken a decision on the rates of Spectrum Usage Charges in case of sharing of spectrum by Telecom Service Providers.

Statement

*Press Information Bureau
Government of India
Ministry of Communications and Information
Technology*

15-February-2012 17:22 1ST

Press Statement of Shri Kapil Sibal issued today

Shri Kapil Sibal, Union Minister for Communications and Information Technology held a Press Conference here

today. Following is the text of statement given by Shri Sibal.

Text

"Recommendations of TRAI on 'Spectrum Management and Licensing Framework' of May 11, 2010 along with its further recommendations of February 08, 2011, clarifications of May 03, 2011 and response dated November 03, 2011 were considered by the Telecom Commission. After consideration of the recommendations of the Telecom Commission, the Department of Telecommunications has taken following decisions:

1. No more UAS licences linked with spectrum will be awarded.
2. All future licences will be Unified Licences and allocation of spectrum will be delinked from the licence. Spectrum, if required, will have to be obtained separately. A final view on implementation of the Unified License Regime would be taken after receipt of detailed Guidelines and Terms & Conditions from TRAI for Unified Licence including migration path for all existing licence(s) to Unified Licence.
3. In the event of any auction of spectrum pending finalisation of the Unified Licensing Regime, UAS licence without spectrum may be issued which could be subject to a requirement to migrate to Unified licence as and when the regime is put in place. Detailed guidelines for such UAS licence without spectrum would be finalised after receipt of recommendations of TRAI in this regard.
4. There will be uniform licence fee across all telecom licenses and service areas which will progressively be made equal to 8% of the Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) in two yearly steps starting from 2012-13.
5. The licence fee and spectrum usage charges payable by each such licensee shall be on actual AGR, subject to a minimum presumptive AGR. This minimum figure would be reviewed by TRAI every year.
6. A decision on the recommendation to bring IP-I Service Providers under licencing regime, who are currently unlicensed passive infrastructure providers, has been deferred for further examination. .
7. A rapid comprehensive techno-economic study will be carried out by DoT to examine issues relating to increase in coverage & tele-density in rural areas while at the same time ensuring sustained quality of service and also to examine the adequacy of USOF mechanism alone to achieve these objectives and the need for augmenting USOF schemes with appropriate direct incentivisation of TSPs for rural rollout.
8. The validity of existing UAS (& CMTS and Basic services) licences may be extended for another 10 years at one time, as per the provisions of the extant licensing regime with suitable Terms & Conditions so as not to imply automatic continuance of existing license and related conditions including quantum and price of any spectrum allocated
9. On extension, the UAS licensee will be required to pay a fee which will be Rs. 2 crore for Metro and 'A' Circles, Rs. 1 crore for 'B' circles and Rs. 0.5 crore for 'C' circles. This fee does not cover the value of spectrum, which shall be paid for separately. While extending the licence, the licensee shall be assigned spectrum only up to the prescribed limit or the amount of spectrum assigned to it before the extension, whichever is less. Spectrum assigned by the Government to the licensee in excess of the Prescribed Limit shall be withdrawn.
10. The need for refarming of spectrum is accepted in-principle. Further steps will be taken after receipt of TRAI's recommendations in this regard.
11. The prescribed limit on spectrum assigned to a service provider will be 2X8MHz/ 2X5MHz for GSM/ CDMA technologies respectively for all service areas other than in Delhi and Mumbai where it will be 2X10MHz/ 2X6.25 MHz. However, the licensee can acquire additional spectrum beyond prescribed limits, in the open market, should there be an auction of spectrum subject to the limits prescribed for merger of licences.
12. Decisions on all matters relating to One Time Spectrum Charge including pricing of spectrum in

cases of M&A and Spectrum Sharing will be taken separately.

13. Spectrum usage charges were revised in 2010 by the Government and the matter is sub-judice. Further action will be taken by DoT after the matter is decided by the court.
14. The broad guidelines in respect of intra-service area merger of CMTS/UAS licences will, inter-alia, include:
 - i. For determination of market power, market share of both subscriber base and Adjusted Gross Revenue of licensee in the relevant market shall be considered. The entire access market will be the relevant market for determining the market share, and will no longer be classified separately as 'Wire line' and 'Wireless'.
 - ii. Merger up to 35% market share of the resultant entity will be allowed through a simple, quick procedure. However, there may be a need to consider cases of merger beyond 35% market share in certain circumstances without breaching the 25% cap on GSM spectrum/ 10 MHz for CDMA spectrum holding in any service area. Recommendation of TRAI that such cases will be considered up to a market share of 60% has been taken note of. In order to ensure clarity on the circumstances and extent to which merger above 35% limit would be permissible, detailed transparent criteria will be prescribed/ adopted after receipt of TRAI's recommendations and after due consultation with the appropriate authorities.
 - iii. Consequent upon the merger of licences in a service area, the total spectrum held by the Resultant entity shall not exceed 25% of the spectrum assigned, by way of auction or otherwise, in the concerned service area in case of 900 and 1800 MHz bands. In respect of 800 MHz band, the ceiling will be 10 MHz. In respect of spectrum in other bands, relevant conditions pertaining to auction of that spectrum shall apply.
 - iv. If, as a result of the merger, the total spectrum held by the resultant entity is beyond the limits

prescribed, the excess spectrum must be surrendered within one year of the permission being granted. Government may prescribe the band which will be required to be surrendered in accordance with spectrum refarming policy to be announced separately.

- v. The substantial equity and cross holding of the Resultant entity shall be in conformity with the provisions of the UAS licence.
- vi. The duration of licence of the resultant entity in the respective service area will be equal to the higher of the two periods on the date of merger. This does not however entitle the resultant entity to retain the entire spectrum till the expiry of licence period.
- vii. In case of renewed validity beyond the original validity of any of the merged entity, holding of spectrum in 800/900 MHz band shall be subject to the applicable spectrum refarming guidelines to be announced in future w.e.f the deemed date of extension of merging entity having lesser validity of licence at the time of merger or the date of spectrum refarming guidelines whichever is later.
- viii. Issues related to spectrum price, to be paid by the resultant entity, would be decided separately. The same shall also apply in case of renewal of wireless operating licence, post merger.
- ix. On the merger of the two licenses, the AGR of the two entities will also be merged and the license fee will be therefore levied at the specified rate for that service area on the resultant total AGR. Similarly, for the purpose of payment of the spectrum charge, the spectrum held by the two licensees will be added /merged and the annual spectrum charge will be at the prescribed rate applicable on this total spectrum. However, in case of holding of spectrum for various technologies by the entity subsequent to Merger, spectrum charges & license fee etc. or any other criterion being followed by the licensor shall be applicable as in case of any other UAS/CMTS licensee.

x. Existing provisions in the UAS licence relating to Lock-in period for sale of equity/merger shall continue.

15. Broad guidelines for sharing of 2G spectrum (800/900/1800 MHz bands) will, inter-alia, include:

i. Spectrum sharing will be permitted but in each case, it will be in the same licence service area and will be with the prior permission of the licensor. A simple automatic approval process will be put in place for this purpose.

ii. Permission for Spectrum sharing will be given initially for a period of 5 years. Government may renew the permission for a further one term of five years, on terms to be prescribed.

iii. Spectrum can be shared only between two spectrum holders both of which are holding spectrum either in 900/1800 MHz band or in 800 MHz band.

iv. Total quantum of spectrum, as a result of the spectrum sharing, shall not exceed the limit prescribed in case of mergers of licences.

v. In respect of spectrum obtained through auction, spectrum sharing will be permitted only if the auction conditions provide for the same.

vi. Parties sharing the spectrum will be deemed to be sharing their entire spectrum for the purpose of charging.

vii. Both the parties shall fulfil individually the roll out obligations as well as the QoS obligations prescribed under the licence.

viii. Spectrum usage charges will be levied on both the operators individually but on the total spectrum held by both the operators together. In other words, if an operator 'X' having 4.4MHz of spectrum shares 4.4 MHz of spectrum of another operator 'Y', then both 'X' and 'Y' will be liable to pay spectrum usage charges applicable to 8.8 MHz of spectrum.

ix. Spectrum sharing would involve both the service providers utilising the spectrum. Leasing of spectrum is not permitted.

x. Decision on matters related to pricing of spectrum, post sharing, would be taken separately, xi. Spectrum sharing will not be permitted among licensees having 3G spectrum.

16. Spectrum trading will not be allowed in India, at this stage. This will be re-examined at a later date.

17. For efficient management of available spectrum, TRAI may undertake regular spectrum audit. TRAI may carry out review on the present usage of spectrum available. In both the cases, TRAI may make recommendations to the Government.

18. The judgement of the Supreme Court pronounced on 2nd February, 2012 cancelling 122 licenses has implications for some of the recommendations of the Telecom Commission. Such recommendations are being examined further with reference to legal and other aspects and decisions in this regard will be announced later."

[Translation]

Prisoners on Flimsy Grounds

584. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated by the Government to release the prisoners who are in jails on flimsy grounds and are unable to manage the bail amount;

(b) if so, the number of prisoners released under the said scheme during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) if not, whether the Union Government proposes to formulate any such scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which such a scheme is likely to come into force?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) No scheme has been formulated by the Central Government for release of under-trial prisoners, who are unable to manage bail amount. However, the following provisions are made in the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) in this regard:

- (i) Section-436 provides for release of an indigent person on personal bond.
- (ii) Section-436(A) provides for a right to the under-trial to seek bail once he/she has served one half of the maximum sentence.
- (iii) Section-167 provides for the release of the under-trial on bail in case the investigation is not completed within the stipulated time.

Government has drawn attention of the Chief Justices of High Courts for proper implementation of the existing

provisions in the CrPC to provide relief to under-trial prisoners. Government has also requested Chief Justices of High Courts as well as the Chief Ministers of States to devise strategies and undertake a programme in Mission Mode for release on bail of those under-trial prisoners who are entitled to be so released and to ease congestion in jails.

Statements-I to III indicating the State/UT-wise distribution of under-trial prisoners released/transferred during the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 as available on the website of National Crime Records Bureau is enclosed respectively.

Statement-I

Details of Undertrials Released/Transferred during the year 2009

Sl. No.	State/UT	Acquitted	Released on Appeal	Released on Bail	Transferred to Other States	Extradited	Other Releases	Total (Col.3 to 8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Andhra Pradesh	3994	27	149764	0	8	508	154301
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	26	0	0	0	26
3	Assam	861	258	24682	112	0	30	25943
4	Bihar	4853	4754	71103	32	0	0	80742
5	Chhattisgarh	3470	34	34638	32	0	513	38687
6	Goa	141	0	151	0	0	0	292
7	Gujarat	5127	0	36989	658	0	3	42777
8	Haryana	8283	6074	38699	48	19	197	53320
9	Himachal Pradesh	135	0	1987	10	6	0	2138
10	Jammu and Kashmir	48	0	1918	0	0	0	1966
11	Jharkhand	2742	1375	36940	285	1	4125	45468
12	Karnataka	2207	6	32612	3	0	2	34830
13	Kerala	2954	1547	33010	0	0	1643	39154
14	Madhya Pradesh	4133	1036	110133	419	40	774	116535
15	Maharashtra	4696	0	82353	0	0	22694	109743
16	Manipur	0	0	1207	18	0	6	1231
17	Meghalaya	72	18	669	10	0	0	769

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
18	Mizoram	60	134	2820	2	8	0	3024
19	Nagaland	0	242	50	0	0	0	292
20	Odisha	2988	0	42534	15	229	71	45837
21	Punjab	1067	1109	1120	0	0	227	3523
22	Rajasthan	4767	3631	70085	646	1	285	79415
23	Sikkim	38	0	282	0	0	0	320
24	Tamil Nadu	2052	120	53934	3	0	71	56180
25	Tripura	190	2	750	2	0	76	1020
26	Uttar Pradesh	10090	23207	263961	470	0	0	297728
27	Uttarakhand	1825	24	10772	504	0	33	13158
28	West Bengal	1506	36	71100	70	0	0	72712
	Total (States)	68299	43634	1174289	3339	312	31258	1321131
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	1	570	0	0	0	578
30	Chandigarh	38	64	3688	22	0	0	3812
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	0	134	0	0	0	149
32	Daman and Diu	7	3	5	0	.0	0	15
33	Delhi	1676	1	29571	339	0	6241	37828
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	43	0	0	0	43
35	Puducherry	32	0	2153	0	0	0	2185
	Total (UTs)	1775	69	36164	361	0	6241	44610
	Total (All-India)	70074	43703	1210453	3700	312	37499	1365741

Statement-II*Details of Undertrials Released / Transferred during the year 2010*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Acquitted	Released on Appeal	Released on Bail	Transferred to Other States	Extradited	Other Releases	Total (Col.3 to 8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Andhra Pradesh	3997	438	159342	227	0	359	164363
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	139	0	0	0	139
3	Assam	996	163	25806	62	0	15	27042

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
4	Bihar	4963	4359	70488	34	0	0	79844
5	Chhattisgarh	3316	211	32480	159	0	397	36563
6	Goa	62	0	457	4	0	2	525
7	Gujarat	5491	0	34102	36	0	7	39636
8	Haryana	3985	794	42943	314	0	156	48192
9	Himachal Pradesh	210	5	2271	6	0	0	2492
10	Jammu and Kashmir	118	66	6381	25	0	0	6590
11	Jharkhand	3003	884	34784	190	0	250	39111
12	Karnataka	2275	7	34580	3	0	3	36868
13	Kerala	6605	5404	12236	0	0	0	24245
14	Madhya Pradesh	5134	1518	106164	550	0	995	114361
15	Maharashtra	5319	0	73956	4	0	22176	101455
16	Manipur	1	0	1241	1	0	10	1253
17	Meghalaya	69	36	1118	0	5	0	1228
18	Mizoram	79	180	3242	0	0	0	3501
19	Nagaland	0	62	45	0	0	2	109
20	Odisha	2988	0	42534	10	0	305	45837
21	Punjab	1094	1541	1739	0	0	230	4604
22	Rajasthan	6038	1041	76848	109	1	973	85010
23	Sikkim	33	0	285	0	0	0	318
24	Tamil Nadu	1247	88	64180	0	1	110	65626
25	Tripura	188	54	864	3	0	11.	1120
26	Uttar Pradesh	10437	23929	275640	491	0	0	310497
27	Uttarakhand	755	941	5695	81	0	36	7508
28	West Bengal	1522	32	72450	64	0	0	74068
	Total (States)	69925	41753	1182010	2373	7	26037	1322105
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	0	636	0	0	0	639
30	Chandigarh	45	39	3346	34	0	0	3464
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	0	190	6	0	0	209

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
32	Daman and Diu	6	0	13	0	0	0	19
33	Delhi	1528	0	28341	631	0	6787	37287
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
35	Puducherry	40	0	1736	15	0	0	1791
	Total (UTs)	1635	39	34270	686	0	6787	43417
	Total (All-India)	71560	41792	1216280	3059	7	32824	1365522

Statement-III*Details of Undertrials Released / Transferred during the year 2011*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Acquitted	Released on Appeal	Released on Bail	Transferred to Other States	Extradited	Other Releases	Total (Col.3 to 8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Andhra Pradesh	4979	130	138916	13	0	85	144123
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	227	0	0	0	227
3	Assam	899	139	25696	21	0	16	26771
4	Bihar	4995	11450	80154	0	0	318	96917
5	Chhattisgarh	2799	329	36447	0	0	0	39575
6	Goa	35	0	633	0	0	0	668
7	Gujarat	3431	0	37801	53	0	962	42247
8	Haryana	4212	5604	38540	349	0	166	48871
9	Himachal Pradesh	295	1	2272	6	0	11	2585
10	Jammu and Kashmir	159	18	3747	23	0	61	4008
11	Jharkhand	2606	852	35773	146	0	187	39564
12	Karnataka	3741	6	36705	7	0	3	40462
13	Kerala	6327	7384	8714	0	0	12	22437
14	Madhya Pradesh	4943	673	97082	195	0	1352	104245
15	Maharashtra	4509	0	75548	0	0	17925	97982
16	Manipur	30	0	1683	0	0	9	1722
17	Meghalaya	9	80	1111	7	0	40	1247

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
18	Mizoram	216	121	2904	0	0	0	3241
19	Nagaland	292	21	757	6	0	96	1174
20	Odisha	2661	0	45835	15	0	53	48584
21	Punjab	1102	1556	1759	0	0	233	4650
22	Rajasthan	5578	1852	78792	0	0	1466	87668
23	Sikkim	25	0	236	0	0	0	261
24	Tamil Nadu	1370	46	58782	0	0	79	60277
25	Tripura	332	16	939	0	0	0	1287
26	Uttar Pradesh	10345	24024	271009	423	0	0	305801
27	Uttarakhand	660	760	7524	70	0	0	9014
28	West Bengal	1179	787	84035	139	0	221	86361
Total (States)		67749	55849	1173621	1473	0	23297	1321989
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	601	0	0	0	602
30	Chandigarh	41	24	3479	27	0	0	3571
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	0	265	16	0	0	287
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	6	2	0	0	8
33	Delhi	2107	13	36680	448	1	6220	45469
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	8	3	0	0	11
35	Puducherry	35	0	1821	30	0	0	1866
Total (UTs)		2190	37	42860	526	1	6220	51834
Total (All-India)		69939	55886	1216481	1999	1	29517	1373823

[English]

Direct Benefits Transfer Scheme

585. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has transferred directly scholarships/ fellowships to the bank account of the students

under Direct Benefits Transfer (DBT) system; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Madam. This Ministry has transferred scholarships/ fellowships directly to the bank account of students under the Direct Benefits Transfer (DBT) system.

(b) The details are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

State	No. of Beneficiaries Under Scholarship to Universities/ College Students	Amount Paid in Rupees	No. of beneficiaries under Fellowship Schemes of AICTE	Amount Paid in Rupees	No. of beneficiaries under Fellowship Schemes of UGC	Amount Paid in Rupees	No. of beneficiaries under National Means-Cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme	Amount Paid in Rupees	No. of beneficiaries under National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education	Amount Paid in Rupees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Karnataka	986	9860000	4	32000	189	11572285	1170	5289000	2145	7882875
Kerala	1931	19310000	25	2048000	535	11190617	3438	20652000	0	0
Puducherry	0	0	3	24000	111	5118582	207	310500	222	819624
Chandigarh	117	1170000	13	104000	30	2274768	77	115500	0	0
Haryana	62	620000	0	0	22	1385795	175	553500	0	0
Punjab	148	1480000	1	8000	67	5569628	1027	2133000	0	0
Delhi	1066	10660000	0	0	742	64612867	1053	5430000	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	100	9598911	19	114000	151	481294
Rajasthan	753	7530000	2	16000	98	8332432	288	1728000	0	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	17	1440067	114	427500	0	0
Tripura	186	1860000	0	0	19	865580	24	144000	33	114576
Andhra Pradesh	2919	29190000	638	5104000	675	41538279	5912	25630500	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	106500	0	0
Goa	0	0	36	288000	18	759291	337	2080500	44	153957

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Maharashtra	951	9510000	146	1168000	311	22165144	8817	54553500	0	0
Jharkhand	5	50000	0	0	123	5168318	1	1500	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	204	2040000	0	0	37	1569753	627	1750500	0	0
Gujarat	352	3520000	1	8000	30	2267515	1	12000	0	0
Tamilnadu	0	0	0	0	116	5340514	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	155	1550000	0	0	44	2092622	390	1732500	0	0
Odisha	224	2240000	0	0	36	1602358	594	5619000	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	4	249150	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	9	874068	536	3021000	0	0
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	1	389200	281	1686000	0	0
Chhattisgarh	11	110000	0	0	1	0	138	810000	0	0
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	192000	0	0
Total	10070	100700000	869	8800000	3335	205977744	25284	134092500	2595	9452326

*[Translation]***Statement****BPL Card Holders Families**

586. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:

State-wise number of persons; below poverty line in urban area

(in Lakhs)

Will the MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a fall in the number of Urban BPL families in the country over the years;

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

(c) whether the said assessment has been confirmed by the National Sample Survey Organization and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission has also suggested a survey to identify the urban poor; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (c) The poverty estimates prepared by Planning Commission are based on Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. These Surveys are normally conducted on quinquennial basis. After 2004-2005, this survey was conducted in 2009-10 (NSS 66th Round).

However, since 2009-10 was not a normal year because of a severe drought, the NSSO repeated the large scale survey in 2011-12 through a Press Bite issued on 22nd July, 2013. The State-wise number of persons below poverty line in urban areas for 2004-05 and 2011-12 are at enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) Yes Madam. With a view to have authentic identification of those below poverty line, Government of India has launched the combined Rural-Urban Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) in June, 2011 throughout the country. The States/UTs have initiated the survey work with financial and technical support of Government of India.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2004-05	2011-12
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	55.00	17.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.60	0.70
3	Assam	8.30	9.20
4	Bihar	42.80	37.80
5	Chhattisgarh	13.70	15.20
6	Delhi	18.30	16.50
7	Goa	1.70	0.40
8	Gujarat	42.90	26.90
9	Haryana	15.90	9.40
10	Himachal Pradesh	0.30	0.30
11	Jammu and Kashmir	2.90	2.50
12	Jharkhand	16.00	20.20
13	Karnataka	51.80	37.00
14	Kerala	19.80	8.50
15	Madhya Pradesh	61.30	43.10
16	Maharashtra	114.60	47.40
17	Manipur	2.30	2.80
18	Meghalaya	1.20	0.60
19	Mizoram	0.40	0.40
20	Nagaland	0.20	1.00
21	Odisha	22.80	12.40
22	Punjab	16.90	9.80
23	Rajasthan	43.50	18.70
24	Sikkim	0.20	0.10

1	2	3	4
25	Tamil Nadu	59.70	23.40
26	Tripura	1.50	0.80
27	Uttar Pradesh	130.10	118.80
28	Uttarakhand	6.60	3.40
29	West Bengal	60.80	43.80
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.01	0.00
31	Chandigarh	0.90	2.30
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.10	0.30
33	Daman and Diu	0.10	0.30
34	Lakshadweep	0.04	0.02
35	Puducherry	0.70	0.60
All India		814.10	531.20

[English]

Restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes

587. SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Group of Ministers has taken a final decision on the recommendations of the committee constituted by the Planning Commission to restructure Centrally Sponsored Schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the details of the schemes being discontinued/restructured and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has also decided to lay down certain criteria/guidelines to provide flexibility in the implementation of the schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for effective implementation of the restructured schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (b) The Group of Ministers in its meeting held on May 23, 2013 considered the proposal of restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) and recommended it to be placed before the Cabinet with few amendments. The matter was placed to the Cabinet, which in its meeting held on 20.6.2013 approved as follows, (a) Restructure the existing CSS/ACA Schemes in the Twelfth Five-Year Plan into 66 Schemes, including Flagship Programmes. The details of 66 CSSs schemes are indicated in the enclosed Statement. (b) Endorse 17 Flagship Programmes with significant outlays for major interventions required in health, education, irrigation, urban development, infrastructure, including rural infrastructure, skill development, etc. (c) Keep at least 10% of the outlay of each CSS/AC A/Flagship Scheme as Flexi funds, (d) Classify and budget all Plan schemes under which Central Assistance is provided to the States together as Central Assistance to State Plans with effect from 2014-15 (BE) onwards, (e) Formulate state specific guidelines for each CSS/AC A/Flagship scheme and constitution of an Inter-Ministerial Committee for this purpose, (f) For each new CSS/ACA/Flagship scheme, at least 25% of funds may be contributed by the General Category States and 10% fund by the Special Category States including States of J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. (g) Place the funds for all CSS/ACA schemes with the Administrative Ministries and transfer CSS/ACA funds to the States through the Consolidated Fund of the States concerned. This mode of transfer to be implemented in a phased manner in BE 2014-2015. (h) These arrangements is to come into force for the remaining years of the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(c) to (e) As per the decision of the Cabinet the flexibility in implementation of scheme is enhanced due to following (a) At least 10% of outlay of CSS be kept as flexi fund which may be used for funding innovations or taking up the activities/projects which even though not strictly as per the guidelines of the scheme, serve the broad objective of a scheme, (b) A provision for introduction of State specific guidelines in a CSS has been created. For this an Inter-Ministerial Committee under the Co- chairpersonship of the Secretary (Planning Commission) and Secretary (Department of Expenditure) with representative of the State Government and the Administrative Ministries

concerned has been constituted to consider the suggestions of the State Governments for introduction of State specific guidelines for implementation of the schemes.

Statement

Centrally Sponsored/ACA Schemes for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017)

Sl. No.	Department/Schemes/ Programmes
1	2
Department of Agriculture & Cooperation	
1	National Food Security Mission
2	National Horticulture Mission
3	National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture
4	National Oilseed and Oil Palm Mission
5	National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology
6	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) (ACA)
Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries	
7	National Livestock Management Programme
8	National Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme
9	National Plan for Dairy Development
Department of Commerce	
10	Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development for Exports (ASIDE)
Ministry of Drinking Water Supply	
11	National Rural Drinking Water Programme
12	Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan
Ministry of Environment and Forests	
13	National River Conservation Programme (NRCP)
14	National Afforestation Programme (National Mission for a Green India)
15	Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems
16	Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats

1	2
17	Project Tiger
Department of Health and Family Welfare	
18	National Health Mission including NRHM
19	Human Resource in Health and Medical Education
Department of AYUSH	
20	National Mission on Ayush including Mission on Medicinal Plants
Department of Aids Control (New Department)	
21	National AIDS & STD Control Programme
Ministry of Home Affairs	
22	National Scheme for Modernization of Police and other forces
23	Border Area Development Programme (BADP) (ACA) (MHA/M/o Finance)
Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	
24	National Urban Livelihood Mission
25	Rajiv Awas Yojana (including JNNURM part of MoHUPA)
Department of School Education and Literacy	
26	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
27	National Programme Nutritional Support to Primary Education (MDM)
28	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)
29	Support for Educational Development including Teachers Training & Adult Education
30	Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block level as Benchmark of Excellence
31	Scheme for providing education to Madrasas, Minorities and Disabled
Department of Higher Education	
32	Rashtriya Uchhtar Shiksha Abhiyan
Ministry of Information Technology / Ministry of Finance	
33	National E-Governance Action Plan (NeGAP) (ACA)

1	2
	Ministry of Labour & Employment
34	Social Security for Unorganized Workers including Rashtriya Swasthaya Bima Yojana
35	Skill Development Mission
	Ministry of Law and Justice
36	Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary including Gram Nyayalayas
	Ministry of Minority Affairs
37	Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities
	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
38	Backward Regions Grant Fund (District Component) (ACA) (M/o PR/M/o Finance)
39	Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashastrikan Yojana
	Department of Rural Development
40	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA)
41	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
42	Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)
43	National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)
44	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) (M/o RD / M/o Finance)
	Department of Land Resources
45	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)
46	National Land Record Management Programme (NLRMP)
	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment & Disability Affairs
47	Scheme for Development of Scheduled Castes
48	Scheme for Development of Other Backward Classes and denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic Tribes.
49	Scheme for development of Economically backward Classes (EBCs)

1	2
50	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)
	Department of Disability Affairs
51	National Programme for Persons with Disabilities
	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
52	Support for Statistical Strengthening
	Ministry of Textiles
53	National Handloom Development Programme
54	Catalytic Development programme under Sericulture
	Ministry of Tourism
55	Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits
	Ministry of Tribal Affairs
56	Umbrella scheme for Education of ST students.
	Ministry of Women and Child Development
57	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
58	National Mission for Empowerment of Women including Indira Gandhi Matritav Sahyog Yojana
59	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)
60	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA)
	Ministry of Water Resources / Ministry of Finance
61	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit & Flood Management Programme (merging AIBP and other programmes of water resources such as CAD, FMP etc.) (ACA)
	Department of Sports
62	Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)
	Department of Food Processing Industries
63	National Mission on Food Processing
	Ministry of Urban Development / Ministry of Finance
64	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) (ACA)

1	2
	Planning Commission / Ministry of Finance
65	Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) (State Component) (ACA)
	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
66	National Service Scheme (NSS)

JNNURM

588. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL
 SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
 SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
 DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
 SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
 SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:
 SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSHUKLAL GANDHI:
 SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
 SHRI NARHARI MAHTO:
 SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
 SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:
 SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
 SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:
 SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
 SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
 SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
 SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
 SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and names of cities covered thereunder State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has achieved the targets set under JNNURM and if so, the details thereof including the details of works undertaken under the Mission, State/UT/project-wise and, if not, the reasons therefor along with the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the details of proposals/projects received from the States under the Mission during the last three years

and the current year, including the number out of them cleared along with the funds sanctioned and released during the said period, State/UT, year/project-wise;

(d) the number of them still pending for clearance by the Government, State/ project-wise and the reasons for such pendency along with the time by which these pending proposals are likely to be cleared; and (e) whether under JNNURM, assistance is also provided to Public-Private Partnership (PPP) works and if so, the details of assistance provided under PPP during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

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

(a) The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) was launched on 3rd December, 2005 with the objective of reforms driven and fast track development of cities across the country, with focus on bringing about efficiency in urban infrastructure, service delivery mechanisms, community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and Parastatal agencies towards citizens. The Mission seeks to ensure sustainable development by securing effective linkages between asset creation and asset management so that the infrastructural services created in the cities are not only maintained efficiently but also become self-sustainable over time. It has two components, namely, the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT). 65 Cities (details at enclosed Statement-I) based on population as per 2001 census are covered under the UIG Sub-mission and all other notified cities/towns are covered under UIDSSMT of JnNURM.

(b) JnNURM is a reform linked infrastructure development programme. There are 23 reforms viz. State, Urban Local Bodies (ULB) and Optional level. Out of which 83% State level reforms, 75% ULB level reforms and 79% Optional reforms have been reportedly achieved. Overall 78% reforms have been achieved. Out of total sanctioned 550 projects under UIG Sub-Mission of JnNURM till 31-03-2012, 205 projects have been reported physically completed as on 31.07.2013 and remaining are at various stages of implementation. The projects under UIG have

been approved for all the admissible sectors as per guidelines under JnNURM and for all the Mission cities. Details of projects approved as on 31-03-2012 is at enclosed Statement-II.

The projects under JnNURM are implemented by States through Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and Parastatals. Constraints experienced in implementation of projects relate to utility shifting, delay in receipt of permission from various authorities (Railways, Forests etc.), lack of capacity of ULBs, land acquisition, contractual issues etc and with respect to implementation of reforms due to their complexity and difficulty and capacity of local bodies to accomplish them.

Capacity building measures such as conducting Rapid Training Programme (RTP) of the officials of ULBs/ Parastatals, supporting Programme Management Units (PMU) at the state level and Project Implementation Units (PIUs) at the ULB level, etc have been taken with a view to facilitate achievement of targets by the Mission Directorate. The progress of the projects is assessed through Independent Review and Monitoring Agency (IRMAs), State Level Steering Committee (SLSC) and State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) and also reviewed by Government of India through Quarterly Progress Reports submitted by the States and through regional review meetings.

(c) and (d) The Mission has completed its normal tenure of 7 years on 31-03-2012. The Government had extended the period for two years i.e. up to 31-03-2014 for completion of ongoing projects and reforms. The Government on 17-01-2013 has approved for sanctioning of new projects as a transitional manner till 31-03-2014. Details of projects and fund sanctioned/released during the last three years and the current year under UIG Sub-Mission of JnNURM, city, State and project-wise is at enclosed Statement-III. The projects under UIG Sub-Mission of JnNURM are considered for approval subject to their conformity with the guidelines of the UIG, technical appraisal/compliance and availability of funds for the State.

(e) JNNURM encourages urban local bodies to use public private partnership which can play a significant role in supplementing Government's efforts of development of cities. Details of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released for the last three years and current year for the projects reportedly having PPP components are at given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

Statement-I

List of Cities included under UIG Sub-Mission of JNNURM

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Mission City
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
6.	Assam	Guwahati
7.	Bihar	Bodh Gaya
8.	Bihar	Patna
9.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
10.	Delhi	Delhi
11.	Goa	Panaji
12.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
13.	Gujarat	Porbunder
14.	Gujarat	Rajkot
15.	Gujarat	Surat
16.	Gujarat	Vadodara

1	2	3	1	2	3
17.	Haryana	Faridabad	41.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
18.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	42.	Odisha	Puri
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	43.	Puducherry	Puducherry
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	44.	Punjab	Amritsar
21.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	45.	Punjab & Haryana	Chandigarh
22.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	46.	Punjab	Ludhiana
23.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	47.	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar
24.	Karnataka	Bangalore	48.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
25.	Karnataka	Mysore	49.	Sikkim	Gangtok
26.	Kerala	Cochin	50.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
27.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	51.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
28.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	52.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
29.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	53.	Tripura	Agartala
30.	Maharashtra	Nashik	54.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra
31.	Maharashtra	Nanded	55.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad
32.	Maharashtra	Pune	56.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur
33.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	57.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
34.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	58.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura
35.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	59.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut
36.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	60.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi
37.	Manipur	Imphal	61.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
38.	Meghalaya	Shillong	62.	Uttarakhand	Hardwar
39.	Mizoram	Aizawal	63.	Uttarakhand	Nainital
40.	Nagaland	Kohima	64.	West Bengal	Asansol
			65.	West Bengal	Kolkata

Statement-II

Details of projects approved as on 31-03-2012

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Name of the Mission City	Project Title	Sector	Approved Cost	Total ACA Commitment (Central Share)..
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Remodelling of Storm Water Drainage - MURKINALA Secondary Drains	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	4,231.00	1,480.85
2	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Remodelling of Storm Water Drainage - MURKINALA P-11, P-12	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	3,299.00	1,154.65
3	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Remodelling of Storm Water Drainage-KUKATPALLY (Begumpet) Nalla P7	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	3,136.00	1,097.60
4	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Balkapur Channel	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	3,579.00	1,252.65
5	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Flyover at Rajiv Gandhi Circle-Volume II	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	3,300.00	1,155.00
6	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Flyover at Green Lands Junction	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	1,727.00	604.45
7	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Flyover at Chandrayangagutta	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	1,101.00	385.35
8	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	DPR for laying pipeline from Saheb Nagar TBR to Prashasan Nagar	Water Supply	9,493.00	3,322.55
9	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Diversion of Krishna Water to Secunderabad	Water Supply	8,120.00	2,842.00
10	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Road Widening on Outer Ring Road and Inner Ring Road under Charminar Pedestrianisation Project (Heritage)	Urban Renewal	3,510.00	1,228.50
11	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Rehabilitation and Strengthening of Sewerage system in Old City Area on South of Musi (in Zone 2 in catchments S 7 to S11, S13 and S15)	Sewerage	25,125.00	8,793.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Grid improvement works building additional storage facilities on North of Musi	Water Supply	2,981.00	1,043.35
13	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Grid improvement works building additional storage facilities on South of Musi	Water Supply	3,355.00	1,174.25
14	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Musi campaign Musi Revitalisation project	Urban Renewal	4,426.51	1,549.28
15	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Providing Flow, Level and Chlorine measurements and supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (SCADA) for All Reservoirs and bulk supply pipe lines in the entire system of HMWSSB	Water Supply	990.00	346.50
16	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Rehabilitation and Strengthening of Sewerage system in Old City area on South of Musi (In Zone I in catchments S1 to S6, S12 and S14)	Sewerage	14,881.00	5,208.35
17	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Krishna Drinking Water Supply Project - Phase II	Water Supply	60,650.00	21,227.50
18	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Implementation of Sewerage Master Plan in Seringampally Municipality of Hyderabad U.A	sewerage	20,038.00	7,013.30
19	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Refurbishment of existing feeder system including distribution network for 10 zones in Old Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad	Water Supply	20,496.00	7,173.60
20	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Commuter Amenity Centres (CAC)	Other Urban Transport	12,392.00	4,337.20
21	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Improvement of Storm Water Drainage in Zone-I and II of MCH Area	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	12,410.00	4,343.50
22	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Comprehensive Water Supply Distribution Network and implementation of sewerage master plan for identified priority zones of Rajendranagar Municipal circle of GHMC	Water Supply	31,426.00	9,000.00
22		Hyderabad			2,50,666.51	85,734.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Providing Water Supply facilities in unserved areas	Water Supply	3,548.00	1,774.00
24	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Providing under-ground drainage facilities to the unserved areas	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	5,656.00	2,828.00
25	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Providing sewerage system in Krishnalanka area of Vijayawada	Sewerage	743.00	371.50
26	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Providing sewerage treatment plan at Singhnagar (UASBR) (Sector-8)	Sewerage	949.00	474.50
27	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Storm Water Drainage System for uncovered areas in Circle I II III and MG road of VMC	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	4,912.00	2,456.00
28	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Augmentation of water supply utility in Vijayawada Municipal Corporation	Water Supply	8,857.58	3,615.50
29	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Providing sewage facilities in unserved areas of VMC covering Housing Baord Colony, Gundala, Devinagar, Kedareswarapet etc.	Sewerage	1,985.00	992.50
30	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Bus Rapid Transport System for Vijayawada (i) MG Road (II) Nujiveedu Road (iii) Eluru Road (iv) Route No.5 (v) S.N.Puram Road (vi) Loop Road -15.18Km	Mass Rapid Transport System	15,100.00	7,550.00
31	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Restoration of roads damaged due to sewerage in Vijayawada Municipal Corporation	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	3,625.02	1,812.52
32	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Formation of IRR connecting NH-9 and NH-5 inbetween the flyovers at Milk Project and Ramvarappadu in Vijayawada City	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	7,424.00	3,712.00
33	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Solid Waste Improvement Management Scheme	Solid Waste Management	5,805.00	2,902.50
34	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Providing Storm Water Drains at Mangalagiri Town in Vijawada	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	3,016.00	1,508.00
35	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Providing Sewerage for northern part of Vijawada city	Sewerage	17,815.00	8,907.50
13		Vijayawada			79,435.60	38,904.52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	DPR for replacement of existing Thatipudi pipeline from Thatipudi reservoir to town service reservoir and pumping units	Water Supply	6,228.00	3,114.00
37	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Regularisation of S.L. Canal	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	339.00	169.50
38	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Improvement of Yerri Gedda Storm Water drain including bench drains	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	921.00	460.50
39	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Providing sewerage system in Old city area of Vishakhapatnam	Sewerage	3,708.00	1,854.00
40	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Providing sewerage system to Central part of Vishakhapatnam city	Sewerage	24,444.00	12,222.00
41	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Augmentation of Water Supply to Gajuvaka Area	Water Supply	3,976.00	1,988.00
42	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Providing water supply distribution system to Gajuvaka area of GVMC (Phase II)	Water Supply	4,600.00	2,300.00
43	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Augmentation of Drinking Water Supply to the 32 peripheral areas of GVMC	Water Supply	24,074.00	12,037.00
44	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Providing water supply pipeline from TSR to Yendada and to Kommadi junction for augmenting water supply	Water Supply	2,340.00	1,170.00
45	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Refurbishment of distribution of Comprehensive water supply system in North Eastern Zone in Central Area of Greater Vishakhapatnam Municipal Corporation	Water Supply	18,508.00	9,254.00
46	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Comprehensive Water Supply scheme in old city of Greater Vishakhapatnam	Water Supply	4,793.48	2,396.76
47	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Bus Rapid Transit System for Vishakhapatnam (i) Simhachalam Transit corridor including tunnel (ii) Pendurthi Transit Corridor - 45.20 Km	Mass Rapid Transport System	45,293.00	22,646.50
48	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Improvement of Storm Water drains for Zone VIII of Greater Vishakhapatnam city (Gangulhedda and	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	7,227.00	3,613.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Yerrigada branch canals)			
49	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Implementation of 24X7 water supply in left out areas of south west sectors of central region of Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC)	Water Supply	8,349.00	4,174.50
14		Vishakhapatnam			1,54,800.48	77,400.26
49	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	Underground Drainage scheme for Tirupati	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	1,613.00	1,290.40
50	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	Storm Water Drainage System for TMC	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	4,556.00	3,644.80
51	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	Solid Waste Management in Tirupati Municipal Corporation	Solid Waste Management	2,329.00	1,863.20
3		Tirupati			8,498.00	6,798.40
52	Andhra Pradesh				4,93,400.59	2,08,837.36
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Setting up of Municipal Solid Waste Management in a scientific way for capital complex	Solid Waste Management	1,194.38	1,074.94
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Improvement and creation of infrastructure for urban transport including roads and parking lot/spaces at JNNURM mission city Itanagar	Other Urban Transport	9,128.50	8,215.65
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Augmentation of Water supply for Itanagar	Water Supply	7,725.32	6,952.79
3		Itanagar			18,048.20	16,243.38
3	Arunachal Pradesh				18,048.20	16,243.38
1	Assam	Guwahati	Solid Waste Management for Guwahati	Solid Waste Management	3,516.71	3,165.04
2	Assam	Guwahati	Proposal for South Guwahati West Water Supply Scheme in Guwahati Metropolitan Development Area	Water Supply	28,094.00	25,284.60
2		Guwahati			31,610.71	28,449.64
2	Assam				31,610.71	28,449.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bihar	Patna	Municipal Solid Waste Management for Patna town	Solid Waste Management	3,695.40	1,847.70
2	Bihar	Patna	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Patna UA towns - Phulwarishariff, Khagul and Danapur	Solid Waste Management	1,155.81	577.91
3	Bihar	Patna	Phulwarishariff Water Supply Scheme	Water Supply	2,470.26	1,235.13
4	Bihar	Patna	Khagul Water Supply Scheme	Water Supply	1,315.43	657.72
5	Bihar	Patna	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme for Danapur	Water Supply	6,896.45	3,448.23
6	Bihar	Patna	Improvement and augmentation of water supply system at Patna City	Water Supply	42,698.00	21,349.00
6		Patna			58,231.35	29,115.68
1	Bihar	Bodhgaya	Bodhgaya Water Supply Project	Water Supply	3,355.72	2,684.56
2	Bihar	Bodhgaya	Sewerage scheme for Bodhgaya Nagar Panchayat	Sewerage	9,594.34	7,675.48
2		Bodhgaya			12,950.06	10,360.04
8	Bihar				71,181.41	39,475.72
1	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Conservation of drinking water by harvesting of the tertiary treated sewage for irrigation of green spaces in Chandigarh	Water Supply	3,672.60	1,469.04
3	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Upgradation of water supply infrastructures for proper monitoring and automation with remote computerized surveillance system to 24x7 water supply	Water Supply	2,026.00	1,215.60
2	Chandigarh	Chandigarh			5,698.60	2,684.64
1	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme including extended area of RMC	Water Supply	30,364.00	24,291.20
1		Raipur			30,364.00	24,291.20
1	Chhattisgarh				30,364.00	24,291.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Delhi	Delhi	Redevelopment of Connaught Place, New Delhi-Urban Renewal and Heritage Conservation	Urban Renewal	25,378.00	8,882.30
2	Delhi	Delhi	Setting up of 20 MGD STP each at Nilothi and Pappankalan	Sewerage	24,544.00	8,590.40
3	Delhi	Delhi	Traffic Management plan for areas Around Civic centre JLN Marg, Minto Roa, New Delhi	Other Urban Transport	9,716.00	3,400.60
4	Delhi	Delhi	Construction of Grade Separator on Road No.56 ISBT Anand Vihar, Delhi	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	9,600.00	3,360.00
5	Delhi	Delhi	Construction of 3 additional clover leaves at Noida More Flyover i/c slip road, bridges, footpath, cycle track and underpass.	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	8,818.00	3,086.30
6	Delhi	Delhi	RUB & ROB at Railway Level Crossing at Road no.68 Near Nand Nagari.	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	9,800.00	3,430.00
7	Delhi	Delhi	Development of multilevel underground unconventional parking at various locations under the jurisdiction of MCD (AL-Block, Shalimar Bagh, Shiv Market Pitampura, QU Pitampura, Central Market Ashok Vihar, Mohammadpur Village, Malviya Nagar Market, PVR Basant Lok, PVR Saket, G-8 Rajouri Garden, Block-10 Subhash Nagar, C-4 Janakpuri, Ajmal Khan PARK Karol Bagh, Krishna Market Kalkaji, Hauzrani, New Friends Colony, Jangpura Bhogal).	Parking lots and spaces on PPP basis	46,980.00	16,443.00
8	Delhi	Delhi	Improvement and strengthening of roads of Okhla Indl. Area Phase I & II, Central Zone.	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	14,861.00	5,201.35
9	Delhi	Delhi	Covering of Nallah in Nauroji Nagar from Africa Avenue to Ring Road for providing parking/road cum parking under the jurisdiction of MCD.	Parking lots and spaces on PPP basis	5,120.00	1,792.00
10	Delhi	Delhi	Covering of nallah from Press Enclave road passing through Sheikh Sarai, Chiragh Delhi, Panchsheel	Parking lots and spaces on PPP basis	23,300.00	8,155.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Enclave, Greater Kailash-I, Andrews Ganj upto Ring Road behind Police Station Defence Colony for providing Parking/Road cum parking under the Jurisdiction of MCD.			
11	Delhi	Delhi	Improvement of road of 60 ft. ROW and above by providing RMC Pavement (Phase-I) in various zones of MCD.	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	16,510.00	5,778.50
12	Delhi	Delhi	Re-modeling of SSBL (Saharnpur Samli Branch Line) drains in Shah. (N) Zone.	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	15,226.00	5,329.10
13	Delhi	Delhi	Rehabilitation of Trunk Sewer	Sewerage	25,337.00	8,867.95
14	Delhi	Delhi	Flyover at Africa Avenue and Arun Asaf Ali Road.	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	9,161.00	3,206.35
15	Delhi	Delhi	Flyover at Vivekanand Marg, Nelson Mandela Marg, Poorvi, Marg.	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	9,161.00	3,206.35
16	Delhi	Delhi	Construction of Grade Separator at Raja Ram Kohli Marg Intersection on Marginal Bund Road Geeta Colony Delhi.	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	250.00	87.50
17	Delhi	Delhi	Construction of Grade Separator for free flow Traffic at T-Junction of Marginal Bund Road and Master Plan Road over Disusrd Canal near Shastri Nagar in East Delhi.	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	250.00	87.50
18	Delhi	Delhi	Construction of Grade Separator at the Junction of G.T. Road and Road No.56 near Apsara Border.	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	14,147.00	4,951.45
19	Delhi	Delhi	Construction of Bridge and its Approaches over River Yamuna Down stream of existing Bridge at Wazirabad, Delhi.	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	98,071.00	34,324.85
20	Delhi	Delhi	Alignment over Barapulla Nallah	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	97,000.00	33,950.00
21	Delhi	Delhi	Ring Road Bye-pass from Salimgarh Fort to	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	40,944.00	14,330.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Velodrom Road Package-I Velodrom Road to back of Raighat Power Station Package-II Back of Raighat Power Station to Salimgarh Fort.	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	25,010.00	8,753.50
22	Delhi	Delhi	Corridor Improvement of U.P. Link Road from NH-24 Crossing (Noida More) to Chilla Regulator.	Sewerage	1,35,771.00	47,519.85
23	Delhi	Delhi	Laying Interceptor Sewers along the 3 major drains viz. Najafgarh, supplementary and Shahdhra for abatement of pollution in Yamuna River		6,64,955.00	2,32,734.25
23	Delhi	Delhi			6,64,955.00	2,32,734.25
1	Goa	Panaji	Heritage conservation for the city of Panaji	Development of Heritage Areas	362.25	289.80
2	Goa	Panaji	water supply for panaji city and surrounding areas under the jurisdiction of corporation of the city of panaji at Goa	Water supply	7,121.83	5,697.48
2	Goa	Panaji			7,484.08	5,987.28
1	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Pipeline from Narmada Main canal to Kotarpur WTP; 330 MLD Intake Well in Sabarmati river near Kotarpur; Water Treatment Plant at Rasaka	Water Supply	5,383.25	1,884.14
2	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Construction of Railway over Bridge on Ahmedabad Botad M.G. Railway line at Shreyas Crossing on 122 ft. Ring Road	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	1,212.00	424.20
3	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Construction of four lane Bridge across River Sabarmati connecting Vasna and Pirana 122 road	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	2,955.00	1,034.25
4	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Renovation of Existing Sewage Treatment Plant at Pirana	Sewerage	6,922.00	2,422.70
5	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Renovation of Sewerage Treatment Plant at Vasna	Sewerage	1,135.00	397.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Bus Rapid Transport System- Construction of 12 Km. long stretch (Stretch-1 of first phase) BRT Roadway and Carrying out detailed studies and engineering of remaining stretches	Mass Rapid Transport System	8,760.00	3,066.00
7	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Storm Water Drainage System for West Zone of AMC area	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	5,914.00	2,069.90
8	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Bus Rapid Transit System - 46 Km	Mass Rapid Transport System	40,572.00	14,200.20
9	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Storm Water Drainage for South and Central zones of AMC area, Ahmedabad	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	12,088.00	4,230.80
10	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Storm Water Drainage for North and East Zones of AMC area Ahmedabad	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	12,283.00	4,299.05
11	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Construction of four lane ROB in lieu of L.C.No.5a at Omkar Crossing on Ahmedabad-Himatnagar M.G. Railway line between Station Kalupur and Naroda	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	1,851.00	647.85
12	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Construction of Railway over Bridge No.132 ft. Ring Road near Dakshini Societyn over B.G. Railway lines between Maninagar and Vatva Rly. Station	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	2,144.00	750.40
13	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Construction of four lane ROB in lieu of No.306 on Ahmedabad-Mumbai B.G. Rly line at Ambica Tube crossing between Station Vatva and Maninagar	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	1,500.00	525.00
14	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Construction of six lane flyover bridge on SOLA (AEC) junction at Ahmedabad	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	1,857.00	649.95
15	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Construction of four lane bridge on Sabarmati-Viramgam B.G. Railway line, Ahmedabad	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	2,011.00	703.85
16	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Construction of four lane flyover bridge on Shivrjanani junction at Ahmedabad	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	1,670.00	584.50
17	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Construction of six lane flyover on Memnagar junction at Ahmedabad	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	1,513.00	529.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Construction of Major and Minor Radial Roads Phase-I in AUDA Area	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	5,013.00	1,754.55
19	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Terminal Sewerage Pumping Station, Pumping Main and Sewage Treatment Plant near Vinzol for East AUDA Area	Sewerage	3,681.26	1,288.44
20	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	West AUDA Area Terminal Sewerage Pumping Station, Pumping Main and Sewage Treatment Plant near Vasana	Sewerage	10,692.01	3,742.20
21	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Catchment Development and Drainage for Water Bodies Development and flood Relief Project	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	10,471.84	3,665.14
22	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	BRTS Phase-II for Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation - 30.50 Km	Mass Rapid Transport System	48,813.00	17,084.55
23	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Sewerage Network of West AUDA area of Ahmedabad UA	Sewerage	23,541.00	8,239.35
24	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Sewerage Network of East AUDA area of Ahmedabad UA	Sewerage	7,730.81	2,705.78
25	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Solid Waste Management in Ahmedabad	Solid Waste Management	11,885.84	4,160.04
26	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Revitalisation of Bhadra Fort Precinct at Ahmedabad	Development of Heritage Areas	7,439.00	2,603.64
26		Ahmedabad			2,39,038.01	83,663.29
27	Gujarat	Rajkot	Water Supply Project for Rajkot	Water Supply	8,562.00	4,281.00
28	Gujarat	Rajkot	Strengthening of Solid Waste Management (Phase-I)	Solid Waste Management	867.00	433.50
29	Gujarat	Rajkot	Underground Drainage-Phase-II and Phase-III (Part-1) (Sewage Disposal Network and STP)	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	7,542.00	3,771.00
30	Gujarat	Rajkot	Construction of ROB in lieu of level crossing on B.G railway line along Gondal Road and Mavdi Road	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	2,480.74	1,240.37
31	Gujarat	Rajkot	Bus Rapid Transit System Phase I (Development of Blue Corridor Part I) - 29.00 Km	Mass Rapid Transport System	11,000.00	5,500.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32	Gujarat	Rajkot	Sewerage System Phase -II, Part -II for Rajkot City	Sewerage	19,195.12	9,000.00
6		Rajkot			49,646.86	24,225.87
33	Gujarat	Surat	Upgradation of Anjana Sewage Treatment Plant	Sewerage	1,098.00	549.00
34	Gujarat	Surat	Augmentation of Adajan Sewerage	Sewerage	1,193.00	596.50
35	Gujarat	Surat	Augmentation of Bhesan Sewage Treatment Plant	Sewerage	1,509.00	754.50
36	Gujarat	Surat	Water Supply Project for Vesu Urban Settlement of Surat Urban Development Authority	Water Supply	1,919.00	959.50
37	Gujarat	Surat	Water Supply Project for Pal-Palanpur Area	Water Supply	995.00	497.50
38	Gujarat	Surat	Bridge across river Tapi joining Daboli to Jahangirpura	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	6,500.00	3,250.00
39	Gujarat	Surat	Secondary Sewerage Treatment Plant at Bamroli	Sewerage	1,322.47	661.24
40	Gujarat	Surat	Storm Water Drainage Vesu Area	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	4,995.00	2,497.50
41	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Pal-palanpur area	Sewerage	2,128.00	1,064.00
42	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Vesu area	Sewerage	3,437.00	1,718.50
43	Gujarat	Surat	Flyover bridge on Kapodhara Fire Station	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	932.00	466.00
44	Gujarat	Surat	Flyover Bridge near Nanavarachha	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	758.00	379.00
45	Gujarat	Surat	Upgradation of Solid Waste Management in Surat	Solid Waste Management	5,249.72	2,624.86
46	Gujarat	Surat	Augmentation of Sarthana, Katargam and Rander Water Works of SMC	Water Supply	14,068.65	7,034.33
47	Gujarat	Surat	Storm water drainage system of Surat city for SMC area	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	11,662.87	5,831.44
48	Gujarat	Surat	Bridge across Kankara Khadi between Udhana Magdalla Road and Bamroli	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	841.39	420.70
49	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment system for	Sewerage	11,065.73	5,532.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			New East Zone Areas			
50	Gujarat	Surat	Storm Water Disposal System for New Zone	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	3,426.82	1,713.41
51	Gujarat	Surat	Construction of Railway Over Bridges on proposed Outer Ring Road of Surat city at Sachin	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	2,077.12	1,038.56
52	Gujarat	Surat	Water Supply system for New East Zone areas of Surat Municipal Corporation	Water Supply	16,743.43	8,371.72
53	Gujarat	Surat	Automation/SCDA of existing pumping station and STP of Surat Municipal Corporation	Sewerage	3,063.43	1,531.72
54	Gujarat	Surat	Development of BRTS for Surat - 29.90 Km	Mass Rapid Transport System	46,902.00	23,451.00
55	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage system for New Northern Drainage Zone of SMC	Sewerage	18,404.35	9,202.18
56	Gujarat	Surat	Water Supply distribution system for South - East Zone areas of Surat Municipal Corporation (SMC)	Water Supply	20,109.67	10,054.84
24		Surat			1,80,401.65	90,200.83
57	Gujarat	Vadodara	Construction of Road over bridge across Vadodara - Jambusar NG railway Line at Rly Km 2/3-4 in lieu of railway crossing no 2 between station Vishwamitri and Jambusar at 40 M wide ring road at Kalali	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	4,435.10	2,217.55
58	Gujarat	Vadodara	Water Supply Source augmentation	Water Supply	4,105.00	2,052.50
59	Gujarat	Vadodara	Sewerage System for Vadodara city	Sewerage	10,514.93	5,257.47
60	Gujarat	Vadodara	Storm Water Drainage of Vadodara city	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	14,594.56	7,297.28
61	Gujarat	Vadodara	Solid Waste Management for Vadodara	Solid Waste Management	3,098.54	1,549.27
62	Gujarat	Vadodara	Restoration and Strengthening of Sayaji sarovar Partappura system, Vadodara	Preservation of water bodies	2,869.72	1,434.88
63	Gujarat	Vadodara	Construction of Road over bridge in lieu of existing level crossing no 2 between station Pratapnagar	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	4,570.00	2,285.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Jambusar (NG) Section at Railway Km 1/15 to 2/1 near Lalbaug at Vadodara			
64	Gujarat	Vadodara	Sewerage systems Phase - II for Vadodara City	Sewerage	6,055.74	3,027.88
65	Gujarat	Vadodara	Construction of 4 Lane RoB Across Ahmedabad-Mumbai B.G Line at Railway Km. 399/41 between Station Vishwamitri and Makarpura near D-Cabin Navayard on 24.0 M. Road at Vadodara city	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	1,396.00	698.00
66	Gujarat	Vadodara	Source Augmentation for water supply, Vadodara Phase - II	Water Supply	3,688.00	1,844.00
67	Gujarat	Vadodara	Construction of 2 Lane RoB Across Ahmedabad-Mumbai B.G Line at Railway Km 395/10 between Station Vadodara and Makarpura near Dinesh Mill at Vadodara	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	1,968.00	984.00
68	Gujarat	Vadodara	Basic Services to developing rehabilitation of Kaans in Vadodra city (a) storm Water drainage sector (b) water supply sector	Water Supply	16,789.88	8,394.94
69	Gujarat	Vadodara	Supplementary DPR for water Supply in Ajwa Zone of Vadodara City	Water Supply	2,059.26	605.50
13		Vadodara			76,144.73	37,648.27
70	Gujarat	Porbandar	Augmentation of water supply at Porbandar	Water Supply	2,631.04	2,104.84
71	Gujarat	Porbandar	Underground Drainage (Sewerage) project for porbandar mission city	Sewerage	11,180.65	8,944.52
2		Porbandar			13,811.69	11,049.36
71	Gujarat				5,59,042.94	2,46,787.61
1	Haryana	Faridabad	Revamping of Sewerage System and Sewerage Treatment works in Faridabad	Sewerage	10,383.00	5,191.50
2	Haryana	Faridabad	Infrastructure Development Works (Drainage)	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	2,825.12	1,412.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			in Old Faridabad Zone			
3	Haryana	Faridabad	Augmentation of water supply of for Faridabad Town, Haryana	Water Supply	49,349.00	24,674.50
4	Haryana	Faridabad	Solid Waste Management Scheme for Faridabad	Solid Waste Management	7,351.90	3,675.95
4	Haryana	Faridabad			69,909.02	34,954.51
4	Haryana	Faridabad			69,909.02	34,954.51
1	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Solid Waste Mangement for Shimla	Solid Waste Management	1,604.00	1,283.20
2	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Construction of widening and lowering of existing tunnel near Auckland House school (Including construction of approach bridge)	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	1,009.06	807.25
3	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Rehabilitation of Waterr Supply distribution system for Shimla City	Water Supply	7,236.00	5,788.80
4	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Rejuvenation of Sewerage Network in missing lines and left out / worn-out sewerage in various zones of Shimla, Phase-1	Sewerage	5,474.00	3,880.00
5	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Sanitary Landfill site for Solid Waste Management plant at village Bhariyal, Tehsil Dist. Shimla	Solid Waste Management	1,050.62	840.50
5		Shimla			16,373.68	12,599.74
5	Himachal Pradesh				16373.68	12,599.74
1	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Comprehensive sewerage scheme for Division A of Greater Jammu	Sewerage	12,923.00	11,630.70
2	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme for left out area, Phase II of Division Aof Greater Jammu City	Sewerage	2,032.03	1,828.83
2		Jammu			14,955.03	13,459.53
2	Jammu and	Srinagar	Comprehensive sewerage Scheme for Zone III	Sewerage	13,292.00	11,962.80

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	Kashmir		(Sector I) of Greater Srinagar.			
3	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Augmentation of Water Supply for Zone IV of Greater Srinagar including Central Water Testing Facilities	Water Supply	12,100.00	10,000.00
4	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Water Supply scheme for Tangnar (Srinagar)	Water Supply	14,837.00	13,353.30
3		Srinagar			40,229.00	35,316.10
5	Jammu and Kashmir				55184.03	48,775.63
1	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Water Supply Project for Ranchi	Water Supply	28,839.15	23,071.32
2	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management	5,139.43	4,111.54
2		Ranchi			33,978.58	27,182.86
3	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	Improvement of Water Supply to Dhanbad	Water Supply	36,585.00	18,292.50
4	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management	5,585.90	2,792.95
2		Dhanbad			42,170.90	21,085.45
5	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	Integrated Solid Waste Management Project for Jamshedpur Urban Agglomeration	Solid Waste Management	3,336.24	1,668.12
1		Jamshedpur			3,336.24	1,668.12
5	Jharkhand				79,485.72	49,936.43
1	Karnataka	Bangalore	Development of Traffic and Transit Management centre at Kengery (Proposed Bus terminal Maintenance Depot and Passenger Amenity Centre at Kengery Bangalore)	Other Urban Transport	2,112.66	739.43
2	Karnataka	Bangalore	Development of Traffic and Transit Management centre at Bannerghatta Bangalore (Proposed Bus Terminal Maintenance Depot and Passenger Amenity	Other Urban Transport	392.60	137.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Centre at Bannerghatta)			
3	Karnataka	Bangalore	Proposal for construction of TTMC at Shantinagar Vol I Vol II Vol IIIA 1 2 3 4 Vol.III B 1 2	Other Urban Transport	8,467.96	2,963.79
4	Karnataka	Bangalore	Proposal for construction of TTMC at Koramangala Vol I, Vol II, Vol III 1 2 3	Other Urban Transport	5,058.06	1,770.32
5	Karnataka	Bangalore	Proposal for construction of TTMC at Banashankari Vol I Vol II Vol III 1 2	Other Urban Transport	2,223.51	778.23
6	Karnataka	Bangalore	Proposal for construction of TTMC at ITPL Whitefield Vol.I Vol. II Detailed drawings	Other Urban Transport	2,655.63	929.47
7	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of TTMC at Vijaynagar Vol.I Vol.II	Other Urban Transport	3,812.42	1,334.35
8	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of Underpass at Malleshwaram Circle	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	1,245.21	435.82
9	Karnataka	Bangalore	Remodelling of Primary and Secondary storm water drain in Bangalore city at Vrushabhavathi valley including Kethamaranahalli and arkavathi minor valley I and Kathriguppa minor valley III (3 DPRs)	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	42,089.00	7,989.10
10	Karnataka	Bangalore	Remodelling of Primary and Secondary storm water drains in Bangalore City Challaghatta valley	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	10,593.00	3,337.25
11	Karnataka	Bangalore	Remodelling of Primary and Secondary storm water drain in Bangalore city, Koramangala valley	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	12,858.00	3,902.15
12	Karnataka	Bangalore	Remodelling of Primary and secondary storm water drains in Bangalore city, Hebbal valley	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	26,998.00	6,465.90
13	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of underpass at Taogre circle	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	1,755.90	614.57
14	Karnataka	Bangalore	Development of Traffic and Transit Management Centre at Jayanagar, Bangalore (Proposed passenger amenity centre at Jayanagar)	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	889.58	311.35
15	Karnataka	Bangalore	Augmentation of Additional 100 MLD of water from CWSS stage IV Phase I	Water Supply	1,226.00	429.10

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16	Karnataka	Bangalore	Bulk flow metering system for Bangalor ewater transmission network	Water Supply	1,370.00	479.50
17	Karnataka	Bangalore	Upgradation side walks and asphaltting work of roads surrounding M.G. Road area	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	4,361.16	1,526.41
18	Karnataka	Bangalore	Upgradation side walks and asphaltting work of roads surrounding Koramangala area	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	5,044.90	1,765.72
19	Karnataka	Bangalore	Environmental Action Plan Replacement Rehabilitation of existing sewerage system	Sewerage	17,675.00	6,186.25
20	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of bridge at Gali Anjaneya junction	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	3,008.00	1,052.80
21	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of grade separator at Yeshwanthpur junction	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	2,157.91	755.27
22	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of Flyover along ORR at IBLUR junction	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	1,874.28	656.00
23	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of Flyover along ORR at Agara Junction	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	3,809.93	1,333.48
24	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of Underpass at Ring Road Hennur Banaswadi Road Junction	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	2,543.79	890.33
25	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of underpass at Magadi Road and Chord road junction	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	2,782.49	973.87
26	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Drainage works in Yelahanka	Sewerage	1,500.63	525.22
27	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Drainage works in Kengeri	Sewerage	1,876.36	656.73
28	Karnataka	Bangalore	Traffic and Transit Management Centre at Domlur Bus Stand	Other Urban Transport	1,555.00	544.25
29	Karnataka	Bangalore	Traffic and Transit Management Centre at Yeswanthpur Bus Stand	Other Urban Transport	6,131.93	2,146.18
30	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Drainage works or Byatarayanpura	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	12,517.00	4,380.95
31	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Drainage system and road restoration for erstwhile R.R. Nagar CMC	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	4,153.80	1,453.83

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32	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of Underpass at Ring Road-Kaderinahalli junction	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	2,486.90	870.42
33	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of Underpass at Ring Road-CNR Rao junction	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	2,260.62	791.22
34	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of Underpass at Ring Road-Puttenahalli Junction	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	2,284.84	799.69
35	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for erstwhile Dasarahalli city municipal council (Drainage Zone 7 & 8)	Sewerage	13,657.00	4,779.95
36	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for K.R. Puram City Municipal Council (Drainage Zone III)	Sewerage	8,789.00	3,076.15
37	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for Mahadevapura City Municipal Council (Drainage Zone III)	Sewerage	11,018.00	3,856.30
38	Karnataka	Bangalore	Providing underground Drainage facilities and Road restoration in erstwhile Bommanahalli City Municipal Council	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	23,175.00	8,111.24
38		Bangalore			2,58,411.07	79,749.96
39	Karnataka	Mysore	Remodelling of water supply Distribution network, Automation and Integrated Management System for Mysore City	Water supply	19,454.00	15,563.20
40	Karnataka	Mysore	Development of Transport Infrastructure facilities at Mysore	Other Urban Transport	8,525.74	6,820.59
41	Karnataka	Mysore	Upgradation of Outer Ring Road at Mysore	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	21,716.52	17,373.22
42	Karnataka	Mysore	Water Supply project for Mysore Kabini River	Water Supply	9,220.00	7,376.00
43	Karnataka	Mysore	Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Strategy	Solid Waste Management	2,985.00	2,388.00

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44	Karnataka	Mysore	Remodelling of Storm Water Drainage system in Mysore	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	38,460.00	10,000.00
45	Karnataka	Mysore	Intelligent Transport System and Innovative Environment Project for Mysore	Other Urban Transport	2,270.00	1,176.00
46	Karnataka	Mysore	Heritage and Urban Renewal at Heritage Core	Development of Heritage Areas	3,897.00	3,117.60
47	Karnataka	Mysore	Water Management through surface and Rainwater harvesting at Sri Chamarajendra zoological Gardens	Water Supply	330.00	264.00
9		Mysore			1,06,858.26	64,078.61
47	Karnataka				3,65,269.33	1,43,828.57
1	Kerala	Kochi	Water Supply System to Kochi Part I	Water Supply	20,117.00	10,058.50
2	Kerala	Kochi	Solid Waste Management for Kochi	Solid Waste Management	8,812.00	4,406.00
3	Kerala	Kochi	Upgrading Surface Water Drainage System of Central area of Kochi	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	978.00	489.00
4	Kerala	Kochi	Sewerage scheme for Central zone covering six Divisions and Wards (No.43, 49, 50, 51, 54 and 56) of Kochi	Sewerage	7,841.00	3,920.50
5	Kerala	Kochi	Road Improvement and Bridge Construction at Kochi	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	10,964.00	5,482.00
6	Kerala	Kochi	Brodway and Ernakulam Market Heritage and Urban renewal Project	Urban Renewal	2,210.00	1,105.00
6		Kochi			50,922.00	25,461.00
7	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Improvement of Water Supply	Water Supply	8,716.00	6,972.80
8	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Improvement of Storm Water Drainage in Zone-II Area of Thiruvananthapuram	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	4,039.00	3,231.20
9	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Improvement of Sewerage schemes for Thiruvananthapuram Municipal Corporation	Sewerage	21,541.00	17,232.80
10	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Extension of sewerage system F&G Block, Southern	Sewerage	12,115.00	9,692.00

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			area of Thiruvannanthapuram and rehabilitation of the sewerage systems, procurement of sewer cleaning machines, sewerage system for Attukal area, STP for Govt. Medical college, Thiruvannanthapuram			
11	Kerala	Thiruvannanthapuram	Solid Waste Management in Thiruvannanthapuram	Solid Waste Management	2,456.00	1,964.80
5		Thiruvannanthapuram			48,867.00	39,093.60
11	Kerala				99,789.00	64,554.60
1	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Water Supply to Gas affected areas	Water Supply	1,418.31	709.16
2	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Channelisation of Nallah (Storm Water Drain)	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	3,057.00	1,528.50
3	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Renewal of Basic Infrastructure in CategorizedScrap Mart in Bhopal	Urban Renewal	811.00	405.50
4	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Renewal of Upgradation of Basic Infrastructure in M.P. Nagar, Bhopal	Urban Renewal	1,894.00	947.00
5	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Pilot Corridor (New Market to University) for Bus Rapid Transit System (42.19 km long)	Mass Rapid Transport System	24,712.00	11,888.00
6	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Narmada Water Supply Project for Bhopal	Water Supply	30,604.16	15,302.08
7	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Water Supply distribution network of Bhopal Municipal Area	Water Supply	41,545.64	20,772.84
7		Bhopal			1,04,042.11	51,553.08
8	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Yeshwant Sagar Water Supply System Augmentation Scheme	Water Supply	2,375.00	1,187.50
9	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Bus Rapid Transport System-PILOT PROJECT - 11.65 Km	Mass Rapid Transport System	9,845.00	4,922.50
10	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Indore Sewerage Project	Sewerage	30,717.00	15,358.50
11	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Construction of 8 important roads at Indore	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	4,083.35	2,041.68

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12	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Development of Link Road from White Church to By Pass Road	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	1,946.40	973.20
13	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Development of Master Plan Link Road MR-9, Indore	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	3,741.60	1,870.80
14	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Solid Waste Management of Indore City	Solid Waste Management	4,324.66	2,162.33
15	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	RoB at Juni Indore Railway Crossing, Indore city	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	631.00	315.50
16	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Construction of multi-level parking at 20 different locations in Indore city	Parking lots and spaces on PPP basis	5,600.00	2,800.00
17	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Reverside corridor of Indore BRTS Phase-I - 14.30 Km	Mass Rapid Transport System	18,000.00	9,000.00
10		Indore			81,264.01	40,632.01
18	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Project Phase-I	Sewerage	7,801.00	3,900.50
19	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Project Phase-II	Sewerage	7,081.00	3,540.50
20	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Rehabilitation of existing pumping stations at Ranjhi, Fagua and construction of new pumping stations at Bhongadwar WTP	Water Supply	1,406.00	703.00
21	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Storm Water drains at Jabalpur city	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	32,649.00	16,324.50
4		Jabalpur			48,937.00	24,468.50
22	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Reorganisation of Water Supply scheme	Water Supply	6,686.44	5,349.15
23	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Restoration, Construction and Development of Mahakal and Gopal Virasat Kshetra	Development of Heritage Areas	4,739.00	3,791.20
2		Ujjain			11,425.44	9,140.35
23	Madhya Pradesh				2,45,668.56	1,25,793.93
1	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Underground Tunnel from Maroshi to Ruparel College (12 kms.)	Water Supply	29,486.76	10,320.37
2	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Mumbai Sewage Disposal Project Stage-II priority works	Sewerage	36,201.00	12,670.35

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3	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Eastern Freeway from Prince of Wales Museum to APLR - MUJIP	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	29,963.70	10,487.30
4	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Elevated road on Sahar road - MUJIP	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	15,513.34	5,429.67
5	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Thane Railway Station Area Traffic Improvement Scheme (SATIS)	Other Urban Transport	2,325.00	813.75
6	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	DPR for additional 110 MLD Water supply scheme of THANE	Water Supply	7,118.00	2,491.30
7	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Integrated Nalla Development Phase I for THANE	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	9,239.00	3,233.65
8	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Integrated Nalla Development Project Phase II for THANE	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	11,659.00	4,080.65
9	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Underground Sewerage Scheme Phase I for THANE	Sewerage	14,956.79	5,234.88
10	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Underground Tunnel from Malabar Hill Reservoir to Cross Maidan (3.6 kms)	Water Supply	9,398.79	3,289.58
11	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Solid Waste Management project, Greater Mumbai	Solid Waste Management	17,879.00	6,257.65
12	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Middle Vaitarna Water Supply project for Mumbai - IV	Water Supply	1,32,950.00	46,532.50
13	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage System project-Phase II for Thane	Sewerage	14,009.00	4,903.15
14	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage System project-Phase III for Thane	Sewerage	4,179.00	1,462.65
15	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Underground sewerage project based on Decentralised system	sewerage	31,539.00	11,038.65
16	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Storm water drainage - Kalyan -Dombivli	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	5,540.26	1,939.09
17	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Underground sewerage for part of KDMC	Sewerage	16,778.86	5,872.60
18	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	150 MLD Water Supply Scheme of Kalyan Dombivli Municipal Corporation	water supply	10,681.49	3,738.52
19	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Augmentation of water supply system for Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation	water supply	23,052.03	8,068.21

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20	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Integrated Nalla Development Phase-III for Kalwa and Mumbra areas of Thane MC	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	5,789.27	2,026.24
21	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Ulhasnagar-Water Supply Distribution system	Water Supply	12,765.23	4,467.83
22	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Kulgaon-Badlapur -Underground Sewerage scheme	Sewerage	15,146.18	5,301.16
23	Maharashtra	Greater.Mumbai	Augmentation of existing water supply scheme of Kalyan Dombivli Municipal Corporation	Water Supply	24,708.22	8,647.88
24	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Underground Sewerage System for Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation	Sewerage	35,366.52	12,378.28
25	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Solid Waste Management for Navi Mumbai	Solid Waste Management	4,740.26	1,659.08
26	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage System for Ambernath Municipal Council	Sewerage	10,941.57	3,829.56
26		Greater Mumbai			5,31,927.27	1,86,174.54
27	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Road Over Bridges (ROBs)	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	8,628.00	4,314.00
28	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Expansion and upgradation of water supply distribution network in Nagpur city	Water Supply	3,394.87	1,697.44
29	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Energy Audit Projects for Water Supply	Water Supply	2,503.62	1,251.81
30	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Sector (Leak Detection)	Water Supply	278.73	139.37
31	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Audit Projects	Water Supply	2,500.00	1,250.00
32	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Lifting water from Pench Reservoir and conveying upto Mahadulla by mortar lined MS pipeline in lieu of canal	Water Supply	14,463.70	7,231.85
33	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Recycle and Reuse of Waste Water	Sewerage	13,011.00	6,505.50
34	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Kanhan Augmentation Scheme	Water Supply	8,217.00	4,108.50
35	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 2)	Water Supply	6,196.00	3,098.00
36	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 3)	Water Supply	8,059.27	4,029.64

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37	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply Panch IV (Part 4)	Water Supply	10,460.68	5,230.34
38	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Construction of Road under Bridge near Anand Talkies	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	1,828.65	914.33
39	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Construction of Road over Bridge at Maskasath	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	253.00	126.50
40	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Construction of Road Over Bridge at Itwari	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	900.80	450.40
41	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Construction of RoB at Mangalwari in replacement of level-crossing No.297/A (A-class) between Km.1041/3-5 on Amla- Nagpur Section	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	849.14	424.57
42	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Rehabilitation Plan to implement 24X7 water supply project for Nagpur city under PPP framework	Water Supply	38,786.00	19,393.00
43	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply system for NIT area (Phase - II) Tertiary distribution network in 46 clusters	Water Supply	29,639.55	14,819.78
17		Nagpur			1,49,970.01	74,985.01
44	Maharashtra	Nanded	Improvement to water supply in North Nanded	Water Supply	9,087.00	7,269.60
45	Maharashtra	Nanded	Sewerage System in North Nanded-Zone-I	Sewerage	4,953.00	3,962.40
46	Maharashtra	Nanded	Sewerage System in Nanded North - Zone-II	Sewerage	4,293.00	3,434.40
47	Maharashtra	Nanded	Sewerage System in Nanded North - Zone-III	Sewerage	2,305.00	1,844.00
48	Maharashtra	Nanded	Water Supply for Nanded (South)	Water Supply	4,945.00	3,956.00
49	Maharashtra	Nanded	Undergrounda Sewerage and Sewage Treatment (Nanded-South)	Sewerage	4,093.00	3,274.40
50	Maharashtra	Nanded	Improvement to Movements Network in Nanded Package II III and IIIB Roads	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	21,497.33	17,197.86
51	Maharashtra	Nanded	Improvement to City Roads in Nanded (Package I)	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	6,108.55	4,886.84
52	Maharashtra	Nanded	River Front Development North Bank Zone 3	Development of Heritage Areas	4,313.08	3,450.46
53	Maharashtra	Nanded	Improvement to Movement Network in Nanded Package IIIB Structures	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	5,815.49	4,652.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
54	Maharashtra	Nanded	Surface/Storm water disposal and management project (North Zone, Nanded)	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	4,573.08	3,658.46
11		Nanded			71,983.53	57,586.82
55	Maharashtra	Nashik	Ongoing works of Water Supply Projects	Water Supply	5,052.00	2,526.00
56	Maharashtra	Nashik	Underground Sewerage Project for Nashik City Phase I	Sewerage	14,846.00	7,423.00
57	Maharashtra	Nashik	Solid Waste Management for Nashik	Solid Waste Management	5,429.64	2,714.82
58	Maharashtra	Nashik	Storm Water Drainage	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	31,031.00	15,515.50
59	Maharashtra	Nashik	Godavari River Front Development, Ghat Improvement and beautification	Preservation of water bodies	5,805.00	2,902.50
60	Maharashtra	Nashik	Underground sewerage project package -II	Sewerage	17,182.92	8,591.46
6		Nashik			79,346.56	39,673.28
61	Maharashtra	Pune	Augmentation and Upgradation of Sewage Treatment Plants and Pumping Station	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	8,613.00	4,306.50
62	Maharashtra	Pune	BRT Pilot project for Pune city (Katraj Swargate Hadapsar Route 17.00 Km)	Mass Rapid Transport System	10,313.50	5,156.75
63	Maharashtra	Pune	Construction and Improvement of Drains to prevent contamination of natural water bodies and development of Heritage sites along in Pune (Environmental Restoration/ Preservation of Mula Mutha River Ecos	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	9,996.00	4,998.00
64	Maharashtra	Pune	Renewal and Management of Sewerage and Drainage Disposal System in Pune (Augmentation of Weris, Restoration of Lakes Bio-remediation and Landscaping of Nalla and Rivers)	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	9,778.00	4,889.00
65	Maharashtra	Pune	Sewerage proposals for Pimpri Chinchwad	Sewerage	11,938.88	5,969.44
66	Maharashtra	Pune	Bus Rapid Transit (Phase I) for Pune city - 48.77 Km	Mass Rapid Transport System	47,662.20	23,831.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
67	Maharashtra	Pune	Solid Waste Management - Pimpri-Chinchwad	Solid Waste Management	7,044.81	3,522.41
68	Maharashtra	Pune	Water Supply proposals (4 Nos.) for Pimpri Chinchwad	Water Supply	35,862.00	17,931.00
69	Maharashtra	Pune	Bus Rapid Transport system (Development of Infrastructure for Commonwealth Youth Games, 2008) - 36.00 Km	Mass Rapid Transport System	43,422.00	21,711.00
70	Maharashtra	Pune	BRTS Corridor for Mumbai Pune Highway (8.5 Kms) and Auch Rawet Road (14.5 Kms) Total (23 Kms)	Mass Rapid Transport System	31,214.00	15,607.00
71	Maharashtra	Pune	Construction of pedestrian subways (3 Nos.) and vehicular underpass (1 No.) at Nagar Road	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	661.00	330.50
72	Maharashtra	Pune	Subway on Westerly Bypass at Baner junction	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	726.00	363.00
73	Maharashtra	Pune	Approach Road to Sangamwadi bridge	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	782.00	391.00
74	Maharashtra	Pune	Improvement and Strengthening of New Alandi Road as BRT corridor for Pune (13.9 Km. from Vikrantwadi to Dighi-Octroi Naka)	Mass Rapid Transport System	3,649.09	1,824.55
75	Maharashtra	Pune	Sewerage System (Phase-II) for Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation	Sewerage	12,070.45	6,035.23
76	Maharashtra	Pune	BRTS Corridor-Kalewadi-KSB Chowk to Dehu-Alandi Road (Trunk Route 7)-PCMC - 11.20 Km	Mass Rapid Transport System	21,920.00	8,768.00
77	Maharashtra	Pune	Water supply phase - II	Water Supply	13,511.82	6,755.91
78	Maharashtra	Pune	Storm Water Drain for Pimri - Chinchwad (Phase - II)	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	11,630.24	5,815.12
79	Maharashtra	Pune	Storm Water Drainage Project for Pune City Phase - I	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	17,747.00	8,873.50
80	Maharashtra	Pune	BRTS Corridor-Nashik Phata to Wakad (Trunk Route No.9)-PCMC - 7.08 Km	Mass Rapid Transport System	20,682.00	8,272.80
20		Pune			3,19,223.99	1,55,351.80
80	Maharashtra				11,52,451.36	5,13,771.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Meghalaya	Shillong	Drainage Master Plan for Shillong-Phase-I	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	2,446.00	2,201.40
2	Meghalaya	Shillong	Greater Shillong Water Supply Project (Phase-III) for augmentation of Water Supply to Shillong	Water Supply	19,349.72	17,414.75
2	Meghalaya	Shillong			21,795.72	19,616.15
2	Meghalaya	Shillong			21,795.72	19,616.15
1	Manipur	Imphal	Solid Waste Management for Imphal	Solid Waste Management	2,580.71	2,322.64
2	Manipur	Imphal	Improvement of Nambul River Front and Naga Nala	Preservation of Water Bodies	2,564.82	2,308.34
3	Manipur	Imphal	Storm Water Drainage Work for Imphal City	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	10,250.13	9,225.12
3	Manipur	Imphal			15,395.66	13,856.09
3	Manipur	Imphal			15,395.66	13,856.09
1	Mizoram	Aizawl	Renewal pumping machines and equipments and transmission system of Greater Aizawl	Water Supply	1,681.80	1,513.62
2	Mizoram	Aizawl	Improvement and Widening of City Road Phase - I	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	3,873.40	3,486.06
3	Mizoram	Aizawl	Improvement and Widening of Vaivakawn to Mizoram University	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	1,907.64	1,716.88
4	Mizoram	Aizawl	Shimui to Mizoram University as spur of Aizawl city Ring Road	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	5,309.32	4,778.39
4	Mizoram	Aizawl			12,772.16	11,494.94
4	Mizoram	Aizawl			12,772.16	11,494.94
1	Nagaland	Kohima	Roads and Transportation	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	2,525.60	2,273.04
2	Nagaland	Kohima	Integrated Road and Multi level Parking Project at Kohima	Parking lots and spaces on PPP basis	5,042.43	4,538.19
3	Nagaland	Kohima	Storm Water Drainage Development Scheme for Kohima city Phase I	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	4,026.10	3,623.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3		REFD			11,594.13	10,434.72
3	Nagaland				11,594.13	10,434.72
1	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar	Conservation of the Heritage Tank of Bindusagar in Bhubaneswar city	Urban Renewal	601.31	481.05
2	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar	Integrated Sewerage Project	Sewerage	49,891.35	39,913.08
3	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar	Storm water drainage for Bhuvneswar	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	6,833.00	5,466.40
3	Bhubaneshwar			57,325.66	45,860.53	
4	Odisha	Puri	24x7 Piped Water Supply to Puri Town	Water Supply	16,690.00	13,352.00
5	Odisha	Puri	Storm water drainage for Puri	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	7,182.00	4,500.00
2	Puri			23,872.00	17,852.00	
5	Odisha				81,197.66	63,712.53
1	Puduchery	Puduchery	Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to the urban areas of Puduchery	Sewerage	20,340.00	16,272.00
2	Puduchery	Puduchery	Integrated Solid Waste Management for Puduchery	Solid Waste Management	4,966.00	3,972.80
2	Puduchery	Puduchery			25,306.00	20,244.80
1	Punjab	Amritsar	Water Supply, Sewerage and Sewage treatment for Amritsar	Water Supply	17,934.00	8,967.00
2	Punjab	Amritsar	Construction of two lane Elevated Road from G.T. Road to Golden Temple AND Construction of 4 lane Elevated Road on G.T Road from Maqulpura Chowk to Bhandari-Pul	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	14,949.00	7,474.50
3	Punjab	Amritsar	Rehabilitation of existing Sewerage system for Walled city Area Phase-II	Sewerage	3,690.00	1,845.00
4	Punjab	Amritsar	Integrated Solid Waste Management project for Amritsar	Solid Waste Management	7,249.00	3,624.50
5	Punjab	Amritsar	Rehabilitation of existing water supply system	Water Supply	4,578.00	2,289.00

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			for walled city area, Amritsar			
5		Amritsar			48,400.00	24,200.00
6	Punjab	Ludhiana	Providing sewerage and sewage treatment plant	Sewerage	24,139.00	12,069.50
1		Ludhiana			24,139.00	12,069.50
6	Punjab				72,539.00	36,269.50
1	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	Water Supply Transmission for Ajmer City	Water Supply	18,873.00	15,098.40
2	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	Water Supply to Ajmer -Pushkar	water supply	16,642.00	13,313.60
3	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	Urban Renewal of Dargah Area, Ajmer	Urban Renewal	3,841.80	3,073.44
4	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	Sewerage Project	Sewerage	11,208.00	8,966.40
4		Ajmer-Pushkar			50,564.80	40,451.84
5	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Urban Renewal of Chowkdi Sarhad, Walled City, Jaipur	Urban Renewal	1,159.66	579.83
6	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Solid Waste Management for Jaipur	Solid Waste Management	1,319.74	659.87
7	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Sewerage system for Jaipur (Phase-I)	Sewerage	7,495.97	3,747.99
8	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Jaipur Sewerage Project Phase II	Sewerage	11,086.00	5,543.00
9	Rajasthan	Jaipur	BRTS project proposal (Package IB) from C zone Bypass corssing to Panipech via Sikar Road - 39.45 Km (for all 3 prijects)	Mass Rapid Transport System	7,519.00	3,759.50
10	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Construction of Bus Rapid Transit System (Package 2) - 39.45 Km (for all 3 prijects)	Mass Rapid Transport System	14,400.00	7,200.00
11	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Conservation and propagation of Panna Meena Bori and its environs Amber, Jaipur	Preservation of water bodies	431.00	215.50
12	Rajasthan	Jaipur	BRTS (Package - IIIA & IIIB), Jaipur - 39.45 Km (for all 3 prijects)	Mass Rapid Transport System	26,035.94	13,017.96
13	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Revitalisation of Walled City of Jaipur-Phase-I	Urban Renewal	2,761.00	1,380.50

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9		Jaipur			72,208.31	36,104.15
13	Rajasthan				1,22,773.11	76,555.99
1	Sikkim	Gangtok	Rehabilitation of Trunk Sewer along NH starting from Hospital Dara to STP and sewer mains along Tibet Road New Market along MG Marg at Gangtok	Sewerage	2,392.01	2,152.81
2	Sikkim	Gangtok	Upgradation and modernization of raw water trunk mains and water treatment plant for Greater Gangtok	Water Supply	7,261.66	6,535.49
2		Gangtok			9,653.67	8,688.30
2	Sikkim				9,653.67	8,688.30
1	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Improvements to Water Supply System in Chennai	Water Supply	32,200.00	11,270.00
2	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Water Supply and Sewerage System infrastructure along IT corridor in Chennai (7 packages)	Water Supply	4,177.00	1,461.95
3	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Improvement of water supply in Tambaram municipality	Water Supply	3,261.60	1,141.56
4	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Solid Waste Management for Chennai	Solid Waste Management	3,647.58	1,276.65
5	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Construction of additional sewerage treatment plant 54 MLD at Perungudi	Sewerage	3,147.98	1,101.79
6	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Sea Water Desalination Plant at Minjur	Water Supply	8,780.00	7,024.00
7	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Construction of RoBs and RUBs at Chennai (6 Nos.)	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	4,440.80	1,554.28
8	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Construction of flyover at Perambur at Chennai	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	3,287.50	1,150.63
9	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Constructiojn of High Level bridge, Adyar River at Alandur Road, Chennai	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	548.30	191.91
10	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Improvement of water supply to Porur Twon Panchayat	Water Supply	1,235.79	432.53
11	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Improvement of water supply to Maduravoil	Water Supply	2,330.00	815.50
12	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Construction of sump cum pump house over 90	Water Supply	911.00	318.85

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			cusec canal near Poondi reservoir for raw water treatment plant			
13	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Comprehensive Water Supply scheme for Avadi Municipality	Water Supply	10,384.00	3,634.40
14	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing sewerage facilities to Ullagaram Puzhithivakkam	Sewerage	2,808.05	982.82
15	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing comprehensive water supply scheme to Ullagaram Puzhuthivakkam Municipality	Water Supply	2,424.00	848.40
16	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Nerkundram Village Panchayat-Improvement of Water Supply	Water Supply	1,917.00	670.95
17	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing comprehensive Sewerage scheme to Avadi Municipality	Sewerage	15,805.41	5,531.89
18	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing sewerage facilities for Ambattur Municipality (Phase-III)	Sewerage	13,091.00	4,581.85
19	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Solid Waste Management of Alandur, Pallavaram and Tambaram Municipality	Solid Waste Management	4,421.25	1,547.44
20	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Sewage facilities for Chennai Maduravoyal Municipality	Sewerage	5,745.50	2,010.93
21	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to Thiruvottiyur Municipality	Water Supply	8,511.70	2,979.10
22	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Improvement to Storm Water Drains in the Northern Basin of Chennai	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	38,506.00	12,595.24
23	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Improvement to Micro and Macro Drainage system in Central basin of Chennai	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	35,639.00	12,075.00
24	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Porur Panchayat- Providing Sewerage facilities for Porur town panchayat	Sewerage	3,829.00	1,340.15

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25	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Nesapakkam-54 MLD Sewerage Treatment Plant	Sewerage	5,457.00	1,909.95
26	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Alandur-Comprehensive Water Supply scheme to Alandur	Water Supply	6,439.00	2,253.65
27	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Improvement to Storm Water Drains in the Eastern Basin of Chennai City	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	44,581.00	15,542.45
28	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing comprehensive Sewerage scheme to Tambaram Municipality	Sewerage	16,096.59	5,633.81
29	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing comprehensive water supply in entire area of Ambattur Municipality	Water Supply	26,708.00	9,347.80
30	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Sewerage scheme to Perungudi town Panchayat	Sewerage	2,019.24	706.73
31	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Sewerage scheme to Thirumazhisai town Panchayat	Sewerage	2,047.32	716.56
32	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Improvement to Micro and Macro Drainage system in the Southern Basin of Chennai City	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	33,734.00	10,464.15
33	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Pallikarani town Panchayat	Sewerage	5,861.00	2,051.35
34	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Construction of Heritage Precincts along EVR Periyar Salai, Chennai	Development of Heritage Areas	610.00	213.50
35	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Construction and Commissioning of additional 120 MLD sewage treatment plant at Koyambedu (Phase - II) in, Chennai	Sewerage	11,610.00	4,063.50
35		Chennai			3,66,212.61	1,29,441.25
36	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Improvement to Water Supply Scheme	Water Supply	11,374.30	5,687.15
37	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Solid Waste Management for Coimbatore	Solid Waste Management	9,651.00	4,825.50
38	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Comprehensive Underground Sewerage Scheme	Sewerage	37,712.88	18,856.44

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39	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Water Supply improvement scheme to 16 Town Panchayats in Coimbatore Urban Agglomeration	Water Supply	5,882.36	2,941.18
40	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Storm Water Drainage System in the Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation (Phase -1)	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	18,000.00	9,000.00
5		Coimbatore			82,620.54	41,310.27
41	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Water Supply to Madurai Corporation Improvement works & System Improvement (Phase-I and Phase-II)	Water Supply	5,931.60	2,965.80
42	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Thirupparankundram municipality DPR for combined water supply scheme to Thirupparankundram municipality and Harveypatty Town Panchayat	Water Supply	969.57	484.79
43	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Solid Waste Management for Madurai	Solid Waste Management	7,429.00	3,714.50
44	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Construction of Check Dam at Vaigai river for Madurai	Water Supply	915.00	238.50
45	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Anaiyur municipality DPR on Water Supply scheme to Anaiyur municipality	Water Supply	788.00	394.00
46	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Storm Water Drain and Desilting of natural Drains (Improvement and construction of Storm Water Drain)	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	25,181.00	12,590.50
47	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Under Ground Sewerage Scheme for Phase III area and Renovation of existing Sewerage System	Sewerage	22,934.00	11,467.00
48	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Providing combined Water Supply Scheme to Madurai Urban Agglomeration Area	Water Supply	20,141.00	10,070.50
8		Madurai			84,289.17	41,925.59
48	Tamil Nadu				5,33,122.32	2,12,677.11
1	Tripura	Agartala	Agartala Water Supply Project (North Zone)	Water Supply	7,826.00	7,043.40
2	Tripura	Agartala	Sewerage and Sewerage Treatment Scheme for North Zone (Priority I Area)	Sewerage	10,221.00	9,000.00

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2		Agartala			18,047.00	16,043.40
2	Tripura				18,047.00	16,043.40
1	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Agra	Solid Waste Management	3,083.99	1,542.00
2	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Yamuna Action Plan Phase II for Branch and Lateral Sewer Lines in Northern Zone and Western Zone in Agra	Sewerage	2,162.00	1,081.00
3	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Agra Water Supply	Water Supply	8,270.50	4,135.25
4	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Agra Sewerage Scheme Phase -1 (Part-1)	Sewerage	19,592.00	9,000.00
4		Agra			33,108.49	15,758.25
5	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Water Supply Component of Allahabad city	Water Supply	8,969.00	4,484.50
6	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Solid Waste Management for Allahabad	Solid Waste Management	3,041.49	1,520.75
7	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Water Supply component of Allahabad city (Part-II)	Water Supply	15,915.22	7,957.61
8	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Sewerage system of Allahabad City (Zone D) Phase - I	Sewerage	33,826.00	16,913.00
4		Allahabad			61,751.71	30,875.86
9	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Kanpur	Solid Waste Management	5,623.79	2,811.90
10	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Water Supply scheme for inner old area of Kanpur city Vol I and II	Water Supply	27,094.89	13,547.45
11	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Sewerage work of Inner Old City Area of Kanpur	Sewerage	19,088.22	9,544.11
12	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Sewage Treatment for Kanpur city	Sewerage	10,100.45	5,050.23
13	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Water Supply Part-II for remaining area of Kanpur	Water Supply	37,778.92	18,889.48
14	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Kanpur - Sewerage works in District IV in Kanpur city	Sewerage	20,736.00	10,000.00
6		Kanpur			1,20,422.27	59,843.16
15	Uttar Pradesh	Lu0cknow	Sewerage works for Lucknow Sewerage District I (Vol.I and II)	Sewerage	23,623.00	11,811.50

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16	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Lucknow	Solid Waste Management	4,292.37	2,146.19
17	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Water Supply Works of Lucknow (Phase I Part I Vol.I to V)	Water Supply	38,861.00	19,430.50
18	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Sewerage works for Lucknow City-Sewerage District-III (Part-10)	Sewerage	26,216.00	13,108.00
19	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Storm Water Drainage for Lucknow	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	32,521.00	16,260.50
20	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Sewage works for Lucknow City-Sewerage District-III (Part-II)	Sewerage	21,443.00	10,721.50
21	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Water Supply for Lucknow (Phase - I, Part - II)	Water Supply	14,656.60	7,328.30
7		Lucknow			1,61,612.97	80,806.49
22	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Mathura	Solid Waste Management	991.60	793.28
23	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Storm Water Drainage	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	8,720.00	6,976.00
24	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	DPR for Sewerage Works in Sewerage Zone -II of Mathura city	Sewerage	6,035.77	4,500.00
3		Mathura			15,747.37	12,269.28
25	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Municipal Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management	2,259.40	1,129.70
26	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Water Supply for Meerut	Water Supply	27,301.00	13,650.50
27	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Sewerage Work in Sewerage Zone-5&7 of Meerut City	Sewerage	18,589.00	9,000.00
3		Meerut			48,149.40	23,780.20
28	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Water Supply Component Priority of Varanasi	Water Supply	11,102.00	5,551.00
29	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Solid Waste Management of Varanasi	Solid Waste Management	4,867.73	2,433.87
30	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Water Supply Part-II of Cis-Varuna area	Water Supply	8,610.00	4,305.00
31	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Storm Water Drainage works for Varanasi	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	19,162.00	9,581.00

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32	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Sewerage work for Varanasi Trans Varuna area	Sewerage	30,912.00	15,456.00
33	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Water Supply Component (priority-II) for Trans-Varuna Area of Varanasi City	Water Supply	20,916.00	9,000.00
6		Varanasi			95,569.73	46,326.87
3	Uttar Pradesh				5,36,361.94	2,69,660.09
1	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Water Supply reorganisation scheme (Phase I)	Water Supply	7,002.70	5,602.16
2	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Integrated Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management	2,460.00	1,968.00
3	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Improvement of 30 intersections of Dehradun city	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	2,757.91	2,206.32
4	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Dehradun Sewerage Scheme	Sewerage	5,465.00	4,372.00
5	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Dehradun Sewerage Scheme (Phase -I) for L Zone	Sewerage	6,283.00	4,628.00
5		Dehradun			23,968.61	18,776.48
6	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Water Supply Reorganisation scheme	Water Supply	4,784.43	3,827.54
7	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Improvement of junctions for Haridwar city	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	1,765.05	1,412.04
8	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Haridwar	Solid Waste Management	1,671.53	1,337.24
9	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Sewerage System in Zone D (Kankhal) and Zone D1 (Arya Nagar, New Haridwar)	Sewerage	2,698.00	2,158.40
10	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Sewerage System in Zone C2 of Haridwar	Sewerage	748.33	598.68
5		Haridwar			11,667.34	9,333.90
11	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Augmentation and Renovation of WaterSupply Scheme Part I	Water Supply	547.00	437.60
12	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Reorganisation and expansion of Nainital sewerage	Sewerage	1,960.00	1,568.00
13	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Nainital	Solid Waste Management	931.00	744.80
14	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Restoration and conservation of Raj Bhawan	Development of Heritage Areas	1,182.27	945.82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4		Nainital			4,620.27	3,696.22
14	Uttarakhand				40,256.22	31,806.60
1	West Bengal	Asansol	7 MGD WTP together with reservoir, distribution system and other allied works	Water Supply	2,878.00	1,439.00
2	West Bengal	Asansol	42 MLD Water Supply Project in Raniganj under Asansol Urban Area, West Bengal	Water Supply	3,627.00	1,813.50
3	West Bengal	Asansol	22.7 MLD Water Supply Project in Jamuria under Asansol Urban Area, West Bengal	Water Supply	1,453.00	726.50
4	West Bengal	Asansol	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Asansol Urban Area	Solid Waste Management	4,357.27	2,178.64
5	West Bengal	Asansol	10 MGD Water Supply Scheme for Asansol Municipal Corporation	Water Supply	8,982.96	4,491.48
6	West Bengal	Asansol	Construction, widening and improvement of road from Raghunathpur to Dhupchuria and Akandara to Fujjihore at Durgapur	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	9,492.26	4,746.13
7	West Bengal	Asansol	Sewerage Project for Raniganj Municipality	Sewerage	4,008.82	2,004.41
8	West Bengal	Asansol	24 x 7 water supply scheme (Phase -II) for Durgapur	Water Supply	12,681.40	6,340.70
9	West Bengal	Asansol	24 x 7 water supply scheme for Kulti Municipality, Asansol UA	Water Supply	13,370.60	6,685.30
10	West Bengal	Asansol	Improvement upgradation & strengthening of road for Gammon bridge to Gandhi more (NH-2) via Maya bazar in Durgapur	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	7,781.79	3,890.90
11	West Bengal	Asansol	Improvement, widening to 4 lane and strengthening of road from JubleeDhaba to SCOB gate at Asansol.	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	4,316.61	2,158.31
11		Asansol			72,949.71	36,474.86
12	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Treatment Plan at Dhapa 30 MGD Phase-I	Water Supply	9,693.45	3,392.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	West Bengal	Kolkata	Integration of Maheshitala underground reservoir with existing water distribution network	Water Supply	1,717.00	600.95
14	West Bengal	Kolkata	Underground Water Reservoir-cum-Booster pumping station at Gandhi Maidan, Akra	Water Supply	1,066.00	373.10
15	West Bengal	Kolkata	15 MGD Water Treatment Plan at Bansberia	Water Supply	4,492.00	1,572.20
16	West Bengal	Kolkata	10 MGD Water Treatment Plan at Uluberia	Water Supply	4,558.00	1,595.30
17	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of Flyover Between EM Bypass & Kazi Nazrul Islam Sarani	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	3,802.00	1,330.70
18	West Bengal	Kolkata	Upgr+G4adation of Sewer System in Kolkata (Phase-I)	Sewerage	9,712.00	3,399.20
19	West Bengal	Kolkata	Transmunicipal Scheme on removal of Drainage congestion within Khardah, Panihati, North Dum Dum, Dum Dum and South Dum Dum	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	4,530.14	1,585.55
20	West Bengal	Kolkata	Upgradation of Man Entry Brick Sewer System (Part) for Kolkata	Sewerage	40,291.00	14,101.85
21	West Bengal	Kolkata	Improvement of drainage in Howrah	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	8,951.65	3,133.08
22	West Bengal	Kolkata	Municipal Solid Waste Management of Municipal Towns	Solid Waste Management	5,658.53	1,980.49
23	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water supply scheme for baruipur Municipality	Water Supply	951.86	333.15
24	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply Scheme for added areas of Howrah Municipal Corporation	Water Supply	9,068.91	3,174.12
25	West Bengal	Kolkata	EM Bypass Connector from Padmapukur to Kamalgazi, Kolkata	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	5,309.67	1,858.38
26	West Bengal	Kolkata	Dunlop Interchange	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	3,756.25	1,314.69
27	West Bengal	Kolkata	Left Turning North Bound Off Ramp at Beck Bagan (Vol.I and vol.II)	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	1,806.15	632.15
28	West Bengal	Kolkata	Development and Management of Water Supply and Sewerage System at Sector V under Naba	Water Supply	2,606.62	912.32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Diganta Industrial Township Authority			
29	West Bengal	Kolkata	Barrackpore and North Barrackpore Municipal Areas	Water Supply	12,950.88	4,532.81
30	West Bengal	Kolkata	24x7 water supply scheme for Chandernagore Municipal Corporation	Water Supply	2,521.87	882.65
31	West Bengal	Kolkata	Surface Water Supply Scheme for Municipal Towns of Naihati, Halisahar, Kanchrapara, Gayeshpur and uncovered areas of Kalyani, Kolkata	Water Supply	14,194.25	4,967.99
32	West Bengal	Kolkata	Tallah Palta Dedicated Transmission Main	Water Supply	28,032.93	9,811.53
33	West Bengal	Kolkata	Development and Management of Water supply and Sewerage System at Sector-V (Part-II Sewerage system) under Naba Diganta Industrial Township authority at Salt Lake	Sewerage	3,407.15	1,192.50
34	West Bengal	Kolkata	Vivekanand Road Flyover from Howrah to CR Avenue crossing	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	15,360.00	5,376.00
35	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of flyover at Nager Bazar junction on Jessore Road	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	4,809.00	1,683.15
36	West Bengal	Kolkata	Transmunicipal Surface Water Supply Scheme for Dum Dum and South Dum Dum Municipalities	Water Supply	31,272.08	10,945.24
37	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of Flyover from Park Circus to Parama Island	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	29,166.14	10,208.16
38	West Bengal	Kolkata	24x7 Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Garulia Municipality	Water Supply	4,719.26	1,651.74
39	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm water drainage for Bansberia Municipality	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	2,783.07	974.08
40	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm water drainage for Scheme in Hoogly Chinsura Municipal Area	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	3,881.96	1,358.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
41	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm water drainage for Scheme in Chandannagar Municipal Corporation Area, Kolkata UA	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	6,189.45	2,166.32
42	West Bengal	Kolkata	24x7 water supply scheme for Budge Budge Municipality, Kolkata UA	Water Supply	8,164.12	2,857.44
43	West Bengal	Kolkata	Comprehensive Distribution Network within the command zone of 30 MGD Dhapa Water Treatment Plant	Water Supply	21,555.27	7,544.36
44	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply Scheme for Bhatpara Municipal	Water Supply	24,970.42	8,739.64
45	West Bengal	Kolkata	Rejuvenation of Dalhousie Square	Urban Renewal	2,062.00	721.72
46	West Bengal	Kolkata	Drainage and Sewerage project in Bidhannagar, Kolkata	Sewerage	2,358.45	825.46
47	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm Water Drainage Scheme in BB Municipal Area	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	3,480.16	1,218.06
48	West Bengal	Kolkata	Metering of Water Supply System for Chandannagar Municipal Corporation	Water Supply	1,369.41	479.29
49	West Bengal	Kolkata	Surface Water Supply Scheme for Bally Municipality, Kolkata	Water Supply	13,849.36	4,847.28
50	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm Water Drains for Bidhanagar Municipal area	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	1,915.53	670.44
51	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm Water Drainage Scheme for Kamarhati Municipality, Kolkata	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	6,733.87	2,356.85
52	West Bengal	Kolkata	BRTS from Ultadanga to Gorla in Kolkata Metropolitan Area - 15.50 Km	Mass Rapid Transport System	25,291.00	8,851.85
53	West Bengal	Kolkata	24x7 Water Supply Scheme for Panihati Municipality, Kolkata	Water Supply	24,602.30	8,610.81
54	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of Flyover Eastern Railway Main Line along with Approach Road Chandannagar	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	3,257.00	1,139.95
55	West Bengal	Kolkata	Barrackpore Kalyani-Dum Dum Expressway Road Project within kMA	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	31,457.00	11,009.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
56	West Bengal	Kolkata	Elevated Corridor from Kestoput to Jora Mandir on Kazi Narul Islam Avenue	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	20,658.85	7,230.60
57	West Bengal	Kolkata	Improvement of Upper Bagjola Canal within Kolkata UA.	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	5,131.12	1,795.89
58	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm Water Drainage for Baranagar Municipal Area within Kolkata UA.	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	3,587.39	1,255.59
59	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply project (Phase-II) for Uluberia Municipality in Kolkata	Water Supply	12,478.23	4,367.38
60	West Bengal	Kolkata	RoB on A.P. Banerjee Road connecting Ghosh Para Road, Kalyani Highway in Ward No. 5-8 of Bhatpara Municipality	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	1,293.00	452.55
61	West Bengal	Kolkata	Bus Terminus Near Kalyani Railway Station	Other Urban Transport	650.69	227.74
62	West Bengal	Kolkata	Four Lane Fly Over at Kamalgazi Intersection on EM Bypass Connector at the starting point of Adi Ganga in Kolkata	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	10,016.62	3,505.82
63	West Bengal	Kolkata	Transmunicipal water supply project for municipal towns of Madhyamgram, New Barrackpore and Barasat	Water Supply	44,547.77	15,591.72
64	West Bengal	Kolkata	Transmunicipal water supply project for municipal towns of Titagarh and Khardah	Water Supply	19,484.00	6,819.40
65	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of elevated road between Jinzira Bazaar and Batanagar on Budge Budge Trunk Road	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	25,573.00	8,950.55
66	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of Bus Terminus with Office Building/ cafeteria on the outskirts of Nabadiganta Industrial Township Area (NDITA)	Other Urban Transport	624.34	218.52
67	West Bengal	Kolkata	Barrackpore — Kalyani Dum Dum Expressway Road project from Sodepur to MB Road (Phase II)	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	4,433.49	1,551.72
68	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm water drainage system for Madhyamgram	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	7,204.37	2,521.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Municipality, Kolkata			
69	West Bengal	Kolkata	Integrated storm water drainage system for Barasat Municipality, Kolkata	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	8,548.33	2,991.92
58		Kolkata			6,12,556.36	2,14,394.79
69	West Bengal				6,85,506.07	2,50,869.64
550	Grand Total				61,52,236.89	28,41,635.79

Statement-III

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Name of the Mission City	Project Title	Date of GSMC / CCEA / CCI Meeting/Project Approval	Total ACA Commitment (Central Share)	As per MoF Release Order - ACA Released till 31.07.2013	(Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
2010-11							
1	Delhi	Delhi	Laying Interceptor Sewers along the 3 major drains viz. Najafgarh, supplementary and Shahdhra for abatement of pollution in Yamuna River	19-May-10	47,519.85	11,880.00	
2	Gujarat	Porbandar	Augmentation of water supply at Porbandar	20-Dec-10	2,104.84	526.21	
3	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	Integrated Solid Waste Management Project for Jamshedpur Urban Agglomeration	17-Feb-11	1,668.12	417.03	
4	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Reverside corridor of Indore BRTS Phase-I - 14.30 Km	12-Nov-10	9,000.00	2,250.00	
5	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Construction and Commissioning of additional 120 MLD sewage treatment plant at Koyambedu (Phase - II) in, Chennai	25-Feb-11	4,063.50	1,625.41	
6	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Sewerage System in Zone D (Kankhal) and Zone D1	25-Mar-11	2,158.40	863.36	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			(Arya Nagar, New Haridwar)			
7	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Sewerage System in Zone C2 of Haridwar	25-Mar-11	598.68	239.47
8	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Nainital	16-Jun-10	744.80	186.20
9	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm Water Drainage Scheme for Kamarhati Municipality, Kolkata	16-Jun-10	2,356.85	942.74
10	West Bengal	Kolkata	BRTS from Ultadanga to Gorla in Kolkata Metropolitan Area - 15.50 Km	16-Jun-10	8,851.85	2,212.96
11	West Bengal	Kolkata	24x7 Water Supply Scheme for Panihati Municipality, Kolkata	23-Sep-10	8,610.81	3,444.32
12	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of Flyover Eastern Railway Main Line along with Approach Road Chandannagar	12-Nov-10	1,139.95	284.99
13	West Bengal	Kolkata	Barrackpore Kalyani-Dum Dum Expressway Road Project within kMA	12-Nov-10	11,009.95	2,752.49
14	West Bengal	Kolkata	Elevated Corridor from Kestoput to Jora Mandir on Kazi Narul Islam Avenue	12-Nov-10	7,230.60	1,807.65
15	West Bengal	Kolkata	Improvement of Upper Bagjola Canal within Kolkata UA.	17-Feb-11	1,795.89	718.35
16	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm Water Drainage for Baranagar Municipal Area within Kolkata UA.	17-Feb-11	1,255.59	502.24
2011-12						
17	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Implementation of 24x7 water supply in left out areas of south west sectors of central region of Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC)	23-Mar-12	4,174.50	1,043.63
18	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	Solid Waste Management in Tirupati Municipal Corporation	12-Mar-12	1,863.20	465.80
19	Goa	Panaji	Heritage conservation for the city of Panaji	21-Jun-11	289.80	72.45
20	Goa	Panaji	water supply for panaji city and surrounding areas under the jurisdiction of corporation of the city of panaji at Goa	3-Jan-12	5,697.48	1,424.37
21	Gujarat	Porbandar	Underground Drainage (Sewerage) project for porbandar mission city	23-Mar-12	8,944.52	2,236.13
22	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Sanitary Landfill site for Solid Waste Management plant at village Bhariyal, Tehsil Dist. Shimla	12-Mar-12	840.50	210.13
23	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme for left out area, Phase II of Division Aof Greater Jammu City	12-Mar-12	1,828.83	457.20
24	Karnataka	Mysore	Water Management through surface and Rainwater harvesting	3-Jan-12	264.00	171.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			at Sri Chamarajendra zoological Gardens			
25	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage System for Ambernath Municipal Council	3-Jan-12	3,829.56	957.38
26	Mizoram	Aizawl	Improvement and Widening of City Road Phase - I	3-Jan-12	3,486.06	871.52
27	Mizoram	Aizawl	Improvement and Widening of Vaivakawn to Mizoram University	3-Jan-12	1,716.88	429.22
28	Mizoram	Aizawl	Shimui to Mizoram University as spur of Aizawl city Ring Road	3-Jan-12	4,778.39	1,194.60
29	Nagaland	Kohima	Storm Water Drainage Development Scheme for Kohima city Phase I	27-Sep-11	3,623.49	2,355.26
30	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Restoration and conservation of Raj Bhawan	8-Nov-11	945.82	236.45
31	West Bengal	Asansol	Improvement upgradation & strengthening of road for Gammon bridge to Gandhi more (NH-2) via Maya bazar in Durgapur	3-Jan-12	3,890.90	972.72
32	West Bengal	Asansol	Improvement, widening to 4 lane and strengthening of road from JubleeDhaba to SCOB gate at Asansol.	12-Mar-12	2,158.31	539.57
33	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply project (Phase-II) for Uluberia Municipality in Kolkata	29-Aug-11	4,367.38	1,091.85
34	West Bengal	Kolkata	RoB on A.P. Banerjee Road connecting Ghosh Para Road, Kalyani Highway in Ward No. 5-8 of Bhatpara Municipality	27-Sep-11	452.55	113.13
35	West Bengal	Kolkata	Bus Terminus Near Kalyani Railway Station	3-Jan-12	227.74	56.93
36	West Bengal	Kolkata	Four Lane Fly Over at KamalgaZI Intersection on EM Bypass Connector at the starting point of Adi Ganga in Kolkata	3-Jan-12	3,505.82	876.45
37	West Bengal	Kolkata	Transmunicipal water supply project for municipal towns of Madhyamgram, New Barrackpore and Barasat	10-Feb-12	15,591.72	3,897.93
38	West Bengal	Kolkata	Transmunicipal water supply project for municipal towns of Titagarh and Khardah	10-Feb-12	6,819.40	1,704.85
39	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of elevated road between JinziraBazzar and Batanagar on Budge Budge Trunk Road	12-Mar-12	8,950.55	2,237.64
40	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of Bus Terminus with Office Building/cafeteria on the outskirts of Nabadiganta Industrial Township Area (NDITA)	12-Mar-12	218.52	54.63
41	West Bengal	Kolkata	Barrackpore – Kalyani Dum Dum Expressway Road project from Sodepur to MB Road (Phase II)	12-Mar-12	1,551.72	387.93
42	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm water drainage system for Madhyamgram Municipality, Kolkata	23-Mar-12	2,521.53	630.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
43	West Bengal	Kolkata	Integrated storm water drainage system for Barasat Municipality, Kolkata	23-Mar-12	2,991.92	1,196.77
2012-13 (Transition phase)						
44	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Solid Waste Management in Ujjain Municipal Corporation	26-Mar-13	2,871.10	717.78
45	Maharashtra	Nanded	Sewerage Collection System in CIDCO, HUDCO area south Nanded	26-Mar-13	2,501.55	625.39
46	Maharashtra	Nanded	Water Supply Distribution System, HUDCO Area south Nanded	26-Mar-13	1,758.70	439.68
2013-14 (up to 31st July 2013) (Transition phase)						
47	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Automation (SCADA based) of the water supply system	23-Apr-13	1,167.76	291.94
48	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Automation (SCADA based) of the sewerage system	2-Jul-13	970.80	242.70
49	Gujarat	Rajkot	Augmentation of water supply for Rajkot	23-Apr-13	3,648.33	912.08
50	Gujarat	Rajkot	Strengthening of Solid Waste Management of Rajkot	23-Apr-13	2,086.27	521.57
51	Gujarat	Surat	WTP, Transmission line and storage reservoir for water supply system of east zone of Surat	23-Apr-13	2,456.87	614.22
52	Gujarat	Surat	Augmentation of Karanj sewerage treatment plant under east drainage zone of Surat	23-Apr-13	2,861.50	715.38
53	Maharashtra	Nanded	Water supply scheme in additional municipal corporation area in Nanded	23-Apr-13	1,478.00	369.50
54	Maharashtra	Nanded	Sewerage scheme for additional municipal corporation in Nanded	23-Apr-13	6,114.37	1,528.59
55	Maharashtra	Pune	Augmentation of water supply system for area along Pune Nagar Road under PMC	2-Jul-13	19,008.44	0.00
56	Maharashtra	Pune	Water treatment plant & raw water pumping station at Wadgoan (Budruk), Pune under PMC	2-Jul-13	5,903.51	0.00
57	Nagaland	Kohima	Construction of retaining wall along road from NH-61 to north field school	30-May-13	137.11	34.28
58	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm water drainage project for Baruipur municipality	23-Apr-13	2,240.61	560.15
59	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm water drainage project for Rishra Municipality	23-Apr-13	1,787.56	446.89
Total					2,62,633.20	64,560.09

Statement – IV*State wise Status of Funding - PPP Projects*

(Cost in Cr. Rs)

	ACA Released in the last Three Years and Current Financial Year					
	Over All PPP Projects	Completed Projects	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Maharashtra	7	3	21.49	31.83	49.12	0.00
Gujarat	20	12	30.64	184.69	65.26	6.74
West Bengal	3	2	5.26	5.45	0.00	0.00
Puducherry	1	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	7	2	0.00	46.69	3.80	0.00
Uttarakhand	1	-	0.00	2.95	0.00	0.00
Assam	1	-	0.00	4.75	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	4	3	0.00	15.13	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	1	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	1	-	0.00	90.59	0.00	0.00
Karnataka	2	-	0.00	26.90	0.00	5.97
Haryana	1	1	5.74	7.20	10.58	0.00
Total	49	24	63.13	416.16	128.76	12.71

Asylum to Edward Snowden

589. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
PROF. SAUGATA ROY:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request to grant asylum to Edward Snowden;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the Government's response in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Mr. Edward Snowden wrote to the Indian Embassy in the Russian Federation on 30 June 2013 to request political asylum on human rights grounds.

(c) The request for political asylum was declined by the Government.

[Translation]

Kendriya Vidyalayas

590. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATA RAMI REDDY:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed the functioning of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs);

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to open some new KVs during the current year and if so, the locations thereof, State/UT-wise along with the time by which these are likely to be opened/made operational;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to open KVs for providing technical education to the poor students in each districts of the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action plan of the Government for opening of KVs in backward and needy areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) A review of the functioning of the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) was first done in the year 2002 by the J.C. Pant Committee. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has already implemented several recommendations of the committee in various forms. In the year 2009, the task of reviewing the functioning of the KVs had been assigned to the Indian Institute of Management (MM), Bangalore, whose report submitted in the year 2010, was considered in the 93rd meeting of the Board of Governors of the KVS. Most of the recommendations of the MM, Bangalore on Academic Reforms, Admission Policy, Personnel Policy, Teachers Training, Promotion of Indian Culture, Library Policy, Physical Infrastructure, Vocational Education, Implementation of ICT, School Management, Safety and Welfare Measures were accepted, (c) to (e) The KVs are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs (upto Senior Secondary Level in the Science, Humanities and Commerce streams) of the wards of transferable Central Government Employees, including Defence personnel, on the receipt of a proposal in prescribed proforma from the various Ministries of the Government of India/State Government/UTs committing the availability of requisite resources from their side for setting up a new KV as well as after securing the necessary sanction of the Government. The KVs are not opened on the criteria of state-wise/District-wise/Block-wise or backward and needy area wise etc. There is no financial sanction from the Government of India for the opening of new KVs as of now.

Four Year Degree/Under-Graduate Programme

591. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:
SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government/UGC has introduced four year degree/under graduate programme in the country from the current academic year;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of the universities which have introduced the new system and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government is aware that there are apprehensions from various quarters of the society against the programme and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has received representations from various organisations against the said programme; 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 (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) As reported by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the University of Delhi has introduced a Four Years Undergraduate Programme (FYUP) from the current academic session i.e July 2013. Under the FYUP, there is a provision for awarding diverse degrees, namely Diploma, Degree and Honours Degree on the completion of two, three and four years respectively. The programme provides flexibility to the students to exit after completion of two or three years and such students can return within a span of ten years, if otherwise eligible, to complete the Degree and/or Honours Degree Course. The students exiting after two years will be eligible for a Diploma and those exiting after three years will be eligible

for Bachelor Degree with a major as well as a minor. At the end of four years, students will be eligible for an Honours Degree in the major discipline.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. The Government is aware that the introduction of FYUP in University of Delhi has created a lot of debate including views for and against the programme. Accordingly on the directions of the Ministry, the UGC has set up an Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. S.K. Joshi, Former Director General, CSIR to closely monitor the progress of implementation of the FYUP in the University of Delhi, offer corrective advice in matters pertaining to curricular, pedagogic and assessment systems, assess the implications of the FYUP for the post-graduate degree programmes in Delhi University and other Central Universities and deliberate on any other issue relevant to the FYUP, and make suitable recommendations to the UGC.

[English]

Growth of Joblessness

592. SHRI. BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY:
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:
SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:
SK. SAIDUL HAQUE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a report of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR) has commented on the growth of joblessness in the country in recent years accompanied by growth in casualization and Informalisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR) in their Occasional Paper titled 'Joblessness and Informalization: Challenges to Inclusive Growth in India' released in December 2012 examined the employment profile of the workforce across three quinquennial rounds viz; 1999-2000, 2004-05 and 2009-10. The paper indicates that the employment in total and

in non-agricultural sectors has not been growing and that there is increase in casualization and Informalisation of jobs.

(c) and (d) NSSO data on Employment and Unemployment shows that between 1999-2000 and 2009-10, 61.1 million jobs were created on UPSS basis. The latest data published by NSSO in June 2013 indicates creation of an additional 13.9 million jobs between 2009-10 and 2011-12. The share of casual workers in the total workforce which was 33 per cent in 1999-2000 declined to 28.33 per cent in 2004-05 and increased to 33 per cent in 2009-10. However the 2011-12 data shows a decline in share by 3 per cent points to 30 per cent.

The Government is of the view that growth should be inclusive and more jobs should be created especially in the non-farm sector. In the Twelfth Five Year Plan emphasis is laid on job creation in the labour intensive sectors like textiles and garments, leather and footwear, gems and jewellery, food processing, etc., and a target of creating 50 million additional jobs during the plan period has been set.

The National Skill Development Authority was set up in June, 2013 to coordinate and harmonize the skill development efforts of the central & state governments including the private sector to bridge the social, regional, gender and economic divide and also to ensure that the skilling needs of the disadvantaged and marginalized groups are taken care of through various skill development programmes.

Revival of BSNL and MTNL

593. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

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

(a) the number of existing employees in Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone

Nigam Limited (MTNL) and employees superannuated and taken voluntary retirement during the last three years along with the expenditure incurred on salaries/retirement/VRS benefits during the said period;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any review of performance of management and enquiry of wasteful expenditure in these two PSUs;

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

(d) whether the Government has appointed Group of Ministers (GoM) to discuss ways to revive BSNL & MTNL;

(e) if so the details thereof; and

(f) the details of steps taken by the Government for their revival and increasing revenue and reducing their wage bills and administrative expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) The number of employees in Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) as on 30.6.2013 are as follows:

BSNL	MTNL
2,47,879	38,503

The details regarding number of employees superannuated/taken voluntary retirement and the expenditure incurred on salaries/retirement/voluntary retirement benefits during the last three years is given below:

BSNL				
Year	No. of employees superannuated	Employees taken voluntary retirement	Expenditure on salary (in crore Rs.)	Expenditure on retirement during the last three years (in crore Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
2010-11	10361	1085	12208.70	1582.26

1	2	3	4	5
2011-12	10945	983	11985.15	1420.89
2012-13	12333	1285	12715.66	1182.72

MTNL				
Year	No. of employees superannuated	Employees taken voluntary retirement	Expenditure other than retirement benefits (in crore Rs.)	Expenditure on retirement during the last three years (in crore Rs.)
2010-11	1152	13	1699.06	347.78
2011-12	1335	21	1770.03	481.44
2012-13	1712	67	1828.92	573.25

(b), (c) and (f) While the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) and the senior management of BSNL and MTNL review the performance of these PSUs regularly in respect of the commitments made in annual Memorandum of Understanding signed by these PSUs with DoT, BSNL and MTNL have taken the following steps for their revival and increasing revenue and reducing their wage bills and administrative expenditure:

Steps taken by BSNL

- Efforts to strengthen stable revenue streams through concerted focus on broadband, Next Generation Network (NGN) voice and enterprise business with major focus on Government projects.
- Focus on the revenue of top 100 Cities for monitoring purpose.
- More focus on customer care, service delivery, & service assurance, revenue management and maintenance of assets on decentralized basis.
- Value based management for all investment activities thereby undertaking only those projects which adds value to the organization.
- Progressive migration of BSNL's current network to Next Generation Network thereby ensuring convergence, consolidation and seamless delivery of various services to end customers across different technologies.

Steps taken by MTNL

- All exchanges have been made digital to improve service quality.
- Rehabilitation of outdoor network is being done on continuous basis to reduce fault rate and Mean Time to Repair (MTTR).
- MTNL reviews its tariffs for various products and services so as to make them customer friendly and to suit various segments of the society.
- MTNL has taken measures to facilitate easy payment of telephone bills.
- MTNL introduced a Loyalty scheme and ensure special care of corporate customers.
- Online booking of different services and complaints for Landline, Mobile and Broadband now available.
- MTNL organises Sanchar Haats in Delhi and Customer Service Centers (CSCs) at Mumbai, where customers can get various services like registration for new service, duplicate bills of cellular connection, bill payment, VCC (Virtual Calling Card) etc.

(d) and (e) Government of India has constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) on 28.05.2013 to look into the Matter of Reviving and Revitalising Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL). The GoM has been meeting to deliberate on short-term, medium term and long-term measures for revival and revitalization of BSNL and MTNL including enabling a human resource strategy to match the business environment and operational requirements.

Women's Courts

594. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise and location-wise number of women's courts set up so far to deal exclusively with the cases relating to atrocities against women as on date;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up more women's courts in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases of crime against women filed in various courts of the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) the number of cases in which decisions have been pronounced by the courts and the number of cases still pending; and

(e) the legal reforms contemplated, if any, by the Government to deal with the increasing number of cases of crime against women?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Cases relating to atrocities, including atrocities against women, are tried in Sessions Courts under the subordinate judiciary. Establishment of Courts at the subordinate level and their number and location are the responsibilities of the State Governments in consultation with the respective High Courts; this information is not centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) Information in respect of rape cases and the cases of sexual harassment for the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 is given in the enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

(e) Government has enacted the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 to inter-alia amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure for expediting trial in rape cases, making punishment in such cases more stringent and punishing public servants disobeying the directions under law. Chief Justice of all the High Courts have also been requested to invite the attention of the District Judges to the use of provisions under Section 157, 309 and 327 of the Code of Criminal Procedure with a view to examination of witnesses on a day to day basis, keeping adjournments at a bare minimum and expediting trial of cases involving heinous crimes such as rape. In the Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of High Courts held on 7th April 2013, it has been decided that the State Governments shall, in consultation with the Chief Justices of the respective High Courts, take immediate steps to establish a suitable number of Fast Track Courts relating to offences against women, children, differently-abled persons, senior citizens and marginalized sections of society and provide adequate funds for the purpose.

Statement-I

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Rape During 2009-2011

Sl. No.	State	2009										2010										2011										
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1188	965	118	1478	1302	182	1362	1210	141	1761	1674	173	1442	1216	111	1758	1783	157													
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	59	46	3	60	51	3	47	34	4	49	40	4	42	38	4	47	41	4													
3.	Assam	1631	1004	128	1644	1040	235	1721	1110	95	1629	1153	117	1700	1012	179	1470	1080	165													
4.	Bihar	929	763	178	1086	1043	237	795	533	227	892	816	280	934	820	210	1185	1036	246													
5.	Chhattisgarh	976	982	219	1128	1117	243	1012	942	204	1198	1203	270	1053	1027	217	1257	1253	240													
6.	Goa	47	24	7	56	41	7	36	44	5	50	62	7	29	33	4	34	46	4													
7.	Gujarat	433	377	33	610	597	44	408	391	33	617	620	40	439	409	31	621	616	46													
8.	Haryana	603	525	125	848	832	230	720	590	113	866	853	161	733	532	135	801	820	175													
9.	Himachal Pradesh	183	176	29	250	260	40	160	139	21	197	204	38	168	143	29	187	183	46													
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	237	196	12	303	301	12	245	177	3	266	259	5	277	231	14	349	346	18													
11.	Jharkhand	719	687	294	765	764	341	773	705	171	836	911	194	784	604	185	758	731	220													
12.	Karnataka	509	401	33	595	567	48	586	512	54	771	703	82	636	533	74	837	812	84													
13.	Kerala	568	615	53	694	751	57	634	644	45	659	779	52	1132	706	31	1226	798	390													
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2998	2951	562	4243	4221	854	3135	3089	777	4387	4407	1230	3406	3223	826	4593	4603	898													
15.	Maharashtra	1483	1433	182	2075	2076	225	1599	1458	146	2180	2145	202	1701	1565	205	2533	2422	268													
16.	Manipur	31	5	0	22	7	0	34	4	1	22	5	1	53	5	1	24	6	2													
17.	Meghalaya	112	67	7	110	96	7	149	80	4	135	73	4	130	81	0	128	83	0													

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
18. Mizoram	83	86	58	81	117	53	92	94	84	112	125	23	77	68	46	74	70	40		
19. Nagaland	22	25	10	27	29	16	16	13	14	17	19	12	23	20	16	27	19	29		
20. Odisha	1023	834	146	1119	1100	183	1025	1126	132	1363	1369	188	1112	1037	148	1224	1219	204		
21. Punjab	511	440	158	681	631	234	546	438	166	766	654	244	479	426	155	598	571	208		
22. Rajasthan	1519	967	221	1388	1387	296	1571	972	202	1343	1355	298	1800	1119	205	1624	1634	358		
23. Sikkim	18	19	5	19	19	5	18	31	2	21	30	1	16	12	11	25	12	11		
24. Tamil Nadu	596	515	91	776	776	111	686	487	105	777	682	136	677	478	72	837	611	110		
25. Tripura	190	169	24	336	169	24	238	185	28	320	226	32	205	238	24	258	248	28		
26. Uttar Pradesh	1759	1312	623	2918	2168	1187	1563	1171	705	2580	1842	1304	2042	1580	816	3571	2396	1325		
27. Uttarakhnad	111	98	49	138	146	83	121	104	58	171	159	86	129	98	48	149	143	73		
28. West Bengal	2336	1572	130	1748	1707	132	2311	1866	90	2395	2242	128	2363	2004	79	1870	2104	121		
Total State	20874	17254	3498	25207	23315	5089	21603	18149	3630	26380	24610	3412	23582	19258	3876	28083	25687	5470		
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18	14	1	36	27	1	24	20	0	39	28	0	13	22	0	28	48	0		
30. Chandigarh	29	17	16	38	25	26	31	29	14	44	38	16	27	21	9	27	31	10		
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	4	1	5	5	1	3	4	2	3	4	2	4	3	0	4	3	0		
32. Daman and Diu	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
33. Delhi UT	469	440	178	557	615	195	507	449	141	602	532	201	572	477	186	707	647	243		
34. Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1		
35. Puducherry	1	8	4	1	8	4	3	2	1	5	2	1	7	4	0	29	20	0		
Total UT	523	484	200	638	681	227	569	505	158	694	605	220	624	527	196	795	749	254		
Total All India	21397	17738	3698	25845	23996	5316	22172	18654	3788	27074	25215	5632	24206	19785	4072	28878	26436	5724		

Statement-II

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted(PCV) under Sexual Harassment during 2009-2011

Sl. No.	State	2009										2010										2011											
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3520	3103	613	1470	3848	681	4562	3332	731	3820	3965	861	3658	3291	639	4122	4223	852														
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	2	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0													
1.	Assam	10	5	3	15	7	3	20	9	3	35	13	6	8	6	0	26	9	0														
4.	Bihar	12	14	0	16	20	0	16	9	0	22	20	0	11	14	0	9	16	0														
5.	Chhattisgarh	152	140	26	235	233	56	182	172	31	261	258	65	174	165	23	250	254	37														
6.	Goa	10	7	0	10	7	0	16	13	2	22	21	2	12	7	2	16	9	2														
7.	Gujarat	114	107	14	188	190	22	110	98	9	131	134	13	93	81	9	168	164	9														
8.	Haryana	605	583	358	717	717	396	580	526	334	635	628	408	490	455	382	564	555	429														
9.	Himachal Pradesh	37	37	1	40	51	1	78	51	1	73	65	1	62	52	2	56	59	1														
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	371	365	99	512	514	114	262	234	100	295	295	139	350	337	94	458	458	117														
11.	Jharkhand	83	36	11	38	35	14	16	11	3	20	37	3	7	13	7	16	14	4														
12.	Karnataka	64	30	1	40	39	1	83	16	0	22	21	0	81	47	2	44	47	3														
13.	Kerala	395	361	581	456	445	68	537	515	70	604	617	78	573	516	108	598	580	133														
14.	Madhya Pradesh	728	848	221	1047	1042	285	918	899	309	1182	1183	340	762	748	340	850	851	412														
15.	Maharashtra	1099	1021	22	1337	1275	23	1180	1063	34	1515	1441	42	1071	1013	38	1300	1321	47														
16.	Manipur	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0														
17.	Meghalaya	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0														

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
18. Mizoram	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
19. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	2
20. Odisha	210	199	210	15	297	290	19	232	231	11	354	346	16	235	233	12	313	302	15	15
21. Punjab	33	34	34	13	50	40	18	38	27	13	42	36	17	31	23	11	34	32	15	15
22. Rajasthan	24	21	21	9	24	24	16	23	17	9	22	22	11	9	7	7	13	13	7	7
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu	501	519	501	296	568	651	371	638	624	417	739	752	353	464	343	170	490	457	186	186
25. Tripura	5	5	5	0	10	6	0	9	4	0	9	7	0	9	6	0	9	9	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh	2524	2475	2524	1838	3878	3807	2734	11	21	1951	15	36	3157	3	1	1642	3	1	2158	2158
27. UttaraKhand	249	259	249	98	419	431	254	165	169	244	282	291	228	72	70	109	111	110	149	149
28. West Bengal	108	91	108	24	120	102	26	163	127	37	165	140	44	200	147	41	225	175	43	43
Total State	10864	10265	10864	3721	14200	13775	6103	9843	8170	4310	10269	10331	5786	8377	7578	3639	9676	9662	4621	4621
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	4	7	4	0	8	4	0	10	7	0	14	11	0	3	6	0	7	11	0
30. Chandigarh	2	1	2	4	6	1	6	4	0	8	2	0	12	12	10	0	11	12	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
32. Daman and Diu	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi UT	118	92	118	53	132	151	68	80	100	47	89	100	74	162	140	33	165	156	43	43
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
35. Puducherry	16	13	16	6	21	21	9	22	20	2	28	26	6	16	11	4	20	12	4	4
Total UT	145	112	145	63	168	168	478	83	118	128	57	135	139	92	193	168	37	204	192	47
Total All India	1009	10377	1009	3784	14360	13953	5186	9961	8298	4367	10404	10470	5878	8570	7746	3676	9880	9854	4668	4668

*[Translation]***Funds to NGOs under SSA**

595. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government is providing assistance to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in the country including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated to various NGOs during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the mechanism put in place to monitor such NGOs;

(d) whether instances of irregularities, mismanagement, corruption and violation of guidelines by the NGOs have been reported during the above period and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(e) the corrective action taken by the Government against such erring NGOs during the aforesaid period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme, assistance to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) is sanctioned by the national level Grant-in-Aid Committee (GIAC) of the SSA. The details of financial assistance provided to various NGOs during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) In order to monitor such NGOs, on the completion of one year, a Joint Evaluation Team consisting of a GIAC member, a representative of the State Project Office and a representative of the Ministry visits the project and further funds are released on the basis of the evaluation report.

(d) and (e) With regard to funds released to NGOs at Annexure-I, only one complaint was received, which on enquiry was found to be baseless.

Statement*Fund released to NGOs under SSA*

Sl. No.	Name of Voluntary Agency & State	Amount Released
1	2	3
2010-11		
1	Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti (BGVS) New Delhi (for projects in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan & Uttarakhand)	92,27,249/-
2	Pratham, Mumbai (Bihar Project)	1,06,20,392/-
3	Nirantar, New Delhi, (Delhi)	20,31,425/-
4	Katha, New Delhi, (Delhi)	62,37,164/-
5	Sabrang Trust, Mumbai (Maharashtra)	58,72,500/-
Total		3,39,88,730/-
2011-12		
6	Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti (BGVS) New Delhi (for projects in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan & Uttarakhand)	76,40,705/-
7	Katha, New Delhi (Delhi)	1,45,50,200/-
8	Nirantar Trust, New Delhi, (Delhi)	15,00,000/-
9	Deshkal Society, Delhi (Bihar)	15,89,925/-
Total		2,52,80,830/-
2012-13		
10	Deshkal Society, New Delhi (Bihar Project)	12,62,898/-
11	Sabrang Trust, Mumbai, (Maharashtra)	26,66,570/-
Total		39,29,468/-

1	2	3
2013-14 (upto 02.08.2013)		
12	Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti (BGVS) New Delhi (for projects in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan & Uttarakhand)	22,92,891/-
13	Sabrang Trust, Mumbai, (Maharashtra)	54,20,848/-
14	KATHA, New Delhi, (Delhi)	2,95,115/-
15	Nirantar Trust, New Delhi, (Delhi)	16,21,643/-
Total		96,30,497/-

[English]

Infrastructure Status to Telecom Sector

596. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

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

(a) whether the telecom players have been facing problem in getting easy bank financing and overseas funding;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to give infrastructure status to telecom sector; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) The Telecom players had made representations for relaxing of External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) guidelines during 2G spectrum auction. Reserve Bank of India has already relaxed ECB norms for the successful bidders of 2G spectrum re-auction.

(c) and (d) Government vide its Gazette Notification dated 1st April 2013 has updated the harmonized Master List of Infrastructure sub-sectors and added inter-alia 'Telecommunication and Telecom Services' in the list. Accordingly, Reserve Bank of India has also issued Notification on 28th June 2013 updating the list of sub-sectors for infrastructure lending by Banks and select All India Term-Lending and Refinancing Institutions.

Single National Testing Agency

597. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to set up single national testing mechanism to standardize undergraduate level entrance examinations including the Joint Entrance Examination (JEE);

(b) if so, whether the Government has prepared concept paper in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set up a task force to prepare a blueprint for a special purpose vehicle or a national testing agency;

(d) if so, whether the said task force has submitted its report and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to set up National Testing Agency to implement the proposal?

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

(b) Yes, Madam. A concept paper on setting up a National Testing Scheme has been prepared and may be viewed at http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/ADDL61CABEAagenda.pdf. The concept paper deals with the idea of establishing a National Testing Agency with the mandate to conduct tests so the present system of multiple examinations by multiple institutions is done away with.

The key factors for a nationally acceptable testing scheme would be to provide the student with opportunities to improve, provide flexibility to the institution in structuring its admission process, be structured in a manner which is

perceived to be transparent, fair, reasonable and reliable, accommodate the diversity in learning outcomes at the secondary level without compromising on its ability to indicate merit, account for the difference in the social-economic background of students in a manner- that is objective and discernible and account for the diversity in categorisation among the various states.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has constituted a Task Force on the National Testing Scheme under the Chairmanship of Prof. Sanjay Dhande, Former Director, IIT-Kanpur to prepare a blueprint for creating a National Testing Agency, to suggest parameters to standardize all the major tests including the Joint Entrance Examination and to suggest ways and means of setting up an internationally benchmarked testing and assessment organisation. A copy of the order constituting the Task Force may be viewed at http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/TFNTS_2013_O.pdf. The Task Force has not yet submitted its report.

[*Translation*]

National Roaming Tariff

598. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:
SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

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

Item	Ceiling tariffs prior to recent amendment	Ceiling tariffs from 01-07-13	Reduction in ceiling tariff
Charge for outgoing local voice call	Rs. 1.40 per minute	Re. 1.00 per minute	29%
Charge for outgoing long distance (inter-circle) voice call	Rs.2.40 per minute	Rs.1.50 per minute	38%
Charge for incoming voice call	Rs.1.75 per minute	Re.0.75 per minute	57%
Charge for outgoing local SMS	Forbearance	Re.1 .00 per minute	-
Charge for outgoing long distance (inter-circle) SMS		Rs.1.50 per minute	-

(c) As per the current tariff framework in vogue, tariff for mobile services is under forbearance, except for roaming services. The operators have flexibility to offer

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has recently reduced the calling level for national roaming tariffs;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the percentage cut in the tariff;

(c) the present rates of STD and local mobile tariff in the country;

(d) whether the Government proposes to free the national roaming; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not implementing the same so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Vide 55th amendment to Telecom Tariff Order(TTO), 1999 dated 17-06-13, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India(TRAI) has reduced the ceilings for national roaming tariff. The order has become effective from 01-07-2013. The reductions made in the ceiling tariffs are indicated in the table given below:

different tariff packages targeted at different customer user groups, depending on the market conditions and other commercial considerations, subject to the condition that

these tariffs have to be consistent with the regulatory principles of non-discrimination, non-predation etc. Tariff for mobile services are offered as a bouquet consisting of various components and as such, it is not possible to specify the prevailing STD and local mobile rates in the country.

(d) and (e) It is one of the objectives of National Telecom Policy-2012 to work towards "One Nation-Free Roaming".

[English]

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

599. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

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

(a) the number of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Vidyalayas opened in the country since the inception of the scheme, State-wise;

(b) whether it is mandatory to open such schools within the radius of 5 kms.;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the requests received from the State Governments during 2012-13 and 2013-14, State-wise and the funds allocated/released for buildings and to make such institutions operational during the said period, State-wise and year-wise; and

(d) the details of the funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Out of a total number of 9636 new/upgraded secondary schools approved under the RMSA since the inception of the scheme, a total of 8409 schools have become functional till date. The State-wise list of approved and functional schools is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) No Madam, it is not mandatory. The RMSA currently aims to provide for a secondary school within a reasonable distance ideally less than 5 Kilometers, of any habitation.

(c) and (d) The State-wise list of proposals is given in the enclosed Statement-II and the details of funds released, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of Functional schools under RMSA as on 31st March, 2013

Sl. No.	State	No. of Schools Approved and Functional							
		Year 2009-10		Year 2010-11		Year 2011-12		Total no. of schools Approved	Progress (Total no. of schools became functional)
No. of new schools Approved in the year 2009-10	Against the year 2009-10 no. of new schools became functional	No. of new schools Approved in the year 2010-11	Against the year 2010-11 no. of new schools became functional	No. of new schools Approved in the year 2011-12	Against the year 2011-12 no. of new schools became functional				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	102	88	102	88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	11	11	22	9	33	20
4	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Bihar	350	325	447	0	169	0	966	325
6	Chandigarh	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0
7	Chhattisgarh	218	218	500	496	623	623	1341	1337
8	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Daman and Diu	0	0	2	2	1	0	3	2
10	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Gujarat	0	0	72	72	256	254	328	326
13	Haryana	0	0	32	9	5	0	37	9
14	Himachal Pradesh	69	69	45	31	22	0	136	100
15	Jammu and Kashmir	69	69	182	181	279	0	530	250
16	Jharkhand	300	245	297	222	297	190	894	657
17	Karnataka	80	80	225	225	0	0	305	305
18	Kerala	60	58	36	1	16	1	112	60
19	Lakshadweep	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	341	341	0	0	603	603	944	944
21	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Manipur	44	44	23	23	49	0	116	67
23	Meghalaya	0	0	25	0	0	0	25	0
24	Mizoram	23	23	32	32	26	26	81	81
25	Nagaland	35	16	67	21	45	03	147	40
26	Odisha	300	300	400	400	9	9	709	709
27	Puducherry	0	0	9	9	2	2	11	11
28	Punjab	70	70	79	79	73	73	222	222
29	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	200	200	344	344	710	710	1254	1254

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
32	Tripura	0	0	42	42	41	41	83	83
33	Uttarakhand	23	23	58	58	147	147	228	228
34	Uttar Pradesh	254	254	318	318	449	449	1021	1021
35	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		2440	2335	3250	2576	3946	3228	9636	8139

Source: As data received from the state Government

Statement-II

State wise detail of proposed new secondary school as on 1st August 2013

Sl. No.	State	No. of New Schools Proposed by the state government in 2009-10	No. of New Schools Proposed by the state government in 2010-11	No. of New Schools Proposed by the state government in 2011-12	No. of New Schools Proposed by the state government in 2012-13	No. of new schools Proposed by the state government in 2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	0	205	137	0	9
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	14	60	0	10
4	Assam	0	0	0	0	0
5	Bihar	1898	657	210	0	AWP&B yet to be received
6	Chandigarh	0	4	3	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	218	1175	1145	0	81
8	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	2
9	Daman and Diu	0	5	2	0	0
10	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
11	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
12	Gujarat	205	131	507	0	295
13	Haryana	131	168	5	0	21
14	Himachal Pradesh	104	45	26	0	25
15	Jammu & Kashmir	69	259	371	4	412
16	Jharkhand	468	300	300	0	AWP&B yet

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						to be received
17	Karnataka	558	419	0	146	212
18	Kerala	60	211	21	0	30
19	Lakshadweep	4	4	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	1400	0	605	1000	1039
21	Maharashtra	0	0	1911	0	0
22	Manipur	60	23	91	0	14
23	Meghalaya	0	190	25	0	9
24	Mizoram	23	32	36	0	23
25	Nagaland	70	102	67	26	22
26	Odisha	1087	800	42	0	70
27	Puducherry	0	12	4	0	0
28	Punjab	131	79	162	0	118
29	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	226
30	Sikkim	17	0	9	0	22
31	Tamil Nadu	1944	968	710	0	0
32	Tripura	55	42	46	0	29
33	Uttarakhand	34	63	156	0	79
34	Uttar Pradesh	825	1499	761	0	AWP&B yet to be received
35	West Bengal	38	0	1006	0	AWP&B yet to be received
Total		9399	7407	8418	1176	2748

Note: RMSA AWP&B 2013-14 of 4 States i.e. Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal is awaited.

Statement-III

Non recurring grant released under RMSA during 2009-10 to 2013-14 (till date)

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	States / UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0.09	0	0	0.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Andhra Pradesh	0	257.00	185.5	302.24	0	744.74
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	25.95	17.31	22.46	0	65.72
4	Assam	1.64	0	54.41	109.47	70.62	236.14
5	Bihar	13	64.42	0	124.72	60	262.14
6	Chandigarh	0	0	1.54	0	0	1.54
7	Chhattisgarh	48.23	0	282.83	293.72	142.47	767.25
8	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	1.01	0	0	1.01
9	Daman and Diu	0	0	1.1	0	0	1.1
10	Delhi	0	0.38	0	0	0	0.38
11	Goa	0.21	0.21	2.31	0	0	2.73 1
12	Gujarat	0	9.82	0	69.64	0	79.46 1
13	Haryana	0	0	141.1	94.08	0	235.18
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	25.04	36.65	0	185.57	247.26
15	Jammu and Kashmir	6.34	18.31	70.86	84.32	40	219.83
16	Jharkhand	6.28	63.45	0	0	0	69.73
17	Karnataka	65.91	0	0	0	0	65.91
18	Kerala	6.63	9.29	0	0	0	15.92
19	Lakshadweep	1.08	0	0	0	0	1.08
20	Madhya Pradesh	86.7	158.09	134.57	351	359.95	1090.31
21	Maharashtra	0	0.68	52.95	0	0	53.63
22	Manipur	17.24	24.13	22.53	30.56	18.61	113.07
23	Meghalaya	1.03	0	1.081	0	0	11.84
24	Mizoram	15.79	17.61	18.8	42.82	8.65	103.67
25	Nagaland	10.72	5.24	15	0	0	30.96
26	Odisha	0	66.36	66.37	185.11	240.23	558.07
27	Puducherry	1.34	1.87	0	0	0	3.21
28	Punjab	15.48	178.26	50	198.75	0	442.49
29	Rajasthan	0	0	94.51	0	267.14	361.65
30	Sikkim	2.06	3.23	6.13	0	0	11.42
31	Tamil Nadu	44.24	44.24	23.91	95	0	207.39
32	Tripura	8.56	22.85	0	56.65	0	88.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33	Uttarakhand	0	67.75	0	46.33	0	114.08
34	Uttar Pradesh	28.05	39.33	146.09	191.67	0	405.14
35	West Bengal	9.42	0	0	0	0	9.42
	India	389.95	1103.51	1436.38	2298.54	1393.24	6621.62

Suicides at Metro Stations

600. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) has witnessed large number of incidents of suicides in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last one year;

(c) whether the DMRC has taken any steps in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that 14 cases of suicides have been witnessed for the period from July, 2012 to June, 2013.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. DMRC has taken the following steps to prevent the incidents of suicides:

- The Security Controller, Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) and Station Controller have been asked to keep more vigil on CCTV to identify restless or gloomy persons who may commit suicide.
- Additional measures to prevent access of passengers to the non-passenger areas have been adopted.
- Passengers are advised to keep away from the yellow line on platform through regular announcements and sporadic check by staff.
- Train Operators have been asked to be extra vigilant while approaching platform and apply emergency brakes to stop the train whenever suicide attempt is noticed.

- At many stations, raising of the height of hand railings on the platform boundary has been taken up to prevent any passenger from jumping on to the road beneath.

(e) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Jan Shikshan Sansthan

601. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

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

(a) whether any re-assessment of Jan Shikshan Sansthan, functioning at present, has been made after the year 2009;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) whether the policy which governs the establishment of Jan Shikshan Sansthan has been changed after the year 2009; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Since its introduction in 2009, no changes have been made so far in the Scheme of Support to Voluntary Agencies for Adult Education and Skill Development which governs the establishment of Jan Shikshan Sansthans.

(d) Does not arise.

*[English]***Delay in Awarding Degrees**

602. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University of Delhi is still lagging behind as compared to other Universities in awarding degrees to students;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure timely issuance of degrees to student by the University of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The University of Delhi is a statutory autonomous body established by an Act of Parliament and is governed by the Delhi University Act, 1922 and the Statutes/Ordinances framed thereunder. The statutory bodies of the University are competent to take decisions in respect of all academic matters, including the conduct of examinations, the declaration of results, and the conferring of degrees. The University has informed the Ministry that the degrees upto the academic year 2009-10 have already been dispatched to the respective colleges/institutions. After the annual Convocation held on 24.3.2011 and 19.3.2012, the University is in the process of preparation and dispatch of the degrees for those who have passed out of the academic sessions 2010-11 and 2011-12. In order to avoid delay, the University has decided to use modern technology for the preparation of degrees for their timely delivery to the students.

*[Translation]***Agro-Based Industries**

603. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agro-based industries set up in the country including Chhattisgarh during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the contribution of small scale and cottage industries to the economic development of the country;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study/assessment regarding capacity/contribution of cottage industries in terms of income and employment generation in the country;

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

(e) whether there is still a lot of scope for development of agro-based industries in various States including Bihar; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) State-wise number of agro based industries set up in the country is not maintained centrally in the Ministry.

(b) The contribution of micro and small enterprises (MSEs) to GDP and to total industrial production was estimated to be 8.72% and 44.86% respectively during the year 2008-09.

(c) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has not conducted any study/assessment regarding capacity/contribution of cottage industries in terms of income and employment generation in the country.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has been implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) since 2008-09 through KVIC throughout the country for generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises including agro based industries in the non-farm sector by organizing traditional artisans and unemployed youth. Under the programme, general category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs, minorities, women, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped, beneficiaries belonging to NER, hill and border areas, etc., the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of project is Rs 25 lakh in the

manufacturing sector and Rs 10 lakh in the service sector. Under PMEGP, a total of 2.21 lakh micro enterprises including agro based industries have been assisted with a margin money subsidy of Rs 4147.95 crore providing employment to an estimated 20.34 lakh persons since its inception till 2012-13. The State-wise number of agro based and food processing units assisted under PMEGP since inception (upto 2011-12) is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise number of agro based and food processing units assisted under PMEGP since inception upto 2011-12

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of agro based and food processing units
1	2	3
1	Jammu and Kashmir	820
2	Himachal Pradesh	245
3	Punjab	434
4	Chandigarh	4
5	Uttarakhand	692
6	Haryana	327
7	Delhi	25
8	Rajasthan	920
9	Uttar Pradesh	6445
10	Bihar	5402
11	Sikkim	43
12	Arunachal Pradesh	174
13	Nagaland	89
14	Manipur	123
15	Mizoram	79
16	Tripura	482
17	Meghalaya	257

1	2	3
18	Assam	2429
19	West Bengal	4289
20	Jharkhand	964
21	Odisha	1871
22	Chhattishgarh	499
23	Madhya Pradesh	1246
24	Gujarat*	535
25	Maharashtra**	2539
26	Andhra Pradesh	1139
27	Karnataka	1234
28	Goa	38
29	Lakshadweep	9
30	Kerala	803
31	Tamil Nadu	1945
32	Puducherry	21
33	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	42
Total		36164

* Including Daman and Diu.

** Including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

[English]

Ban on Pre-polls and Exit Polls

604. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission of India proposes to ban the pre-poll election survey as well as exit polls before the ensuing Lok Sabha Elections;

(b) whether the Government has consulted all the recognised political parties and representatives of electronic and print media in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW

AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Section 126A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (43 of 1951) provides for restriction on publication and dissemination of result of exit polls. As regards pre-poll election survey, there is a proposal of the Election Commission of India to restrict the publication of opinion polls during elections. The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) No, Madam

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Pending Bill of Maharashtra

605. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Bills passed by various State Governments including Maharashtra are pending with the Central Government;

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

(c) whether the Central Government has fixed any target to finalize these pending Bills;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) State wise details of the Bills received for the consideration and assent of the President of India under Article 200 read with Article 254(2) of the Constitution of India are given in the enclosed statement. These Bills have been referred to the concerned Union Ministry/ Department for their comments.

(c) to (e) The State Legislations are examined in consultation with the Central Ministries/Departments concerned from the following angles viz:

(i) Repugnancy with Central laws;

(ii) Deviation from National or Central Policy; and

(iii) Legal and Constitutional validity.

Whenever necessary, the State Governments are advised to modify/amend provisions of such legislations/ Bills keeping the above in view. Sometimes, discussions are also held with the State Governments and Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India with a view to arrive at a decision expeditiously. Hence, no time frame can be fixed for finalizing the same.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Subject
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Excise (Third Amendment) Bill, 2010.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2010.
3.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Community Service of Offenders Bill, 2010.
4.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Money Lenders Bill, 2010.
5.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Self Help Group Women (leasing of agriculture land) Bill, 2010
6.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Rent Control Bill, 2011.
7.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) (Amendment) Bill, 2012.

1	2	3	1	2	3
8.	Assam	The Assam Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 2009.			Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011
9.	Assam	The Assam Rural Health Regulatory Authority Bill, 2004 for ex-post facts assent of the President with retrospective effect.	18.	Gujarat	The Gujarat Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013
10.	Assam	The Assam Molasses Control Bill, 2011	19.	Haryana	The Haryana Public Premises and Land (Eviction and Rent Recovery) Amendment Bill, 2006.
11.	Assam	The Registration (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2013	20.	Haryana	The Haryana Shri Durga Mata Shrine Bill, 2012
12.	Bihar	Bihar Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) (Amendment) Bill, 2007.	21.	Himachal Pradesh	The Indian Forest (Himachal Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2009.
13.	Bihar	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 2011	22.	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Maintenance of Parents and dependents (Amendment) Bill, 2010
14.	Chhattisgarh	The Chhattisgarh Protection of Depositors' Interest Bill, 2005	23.	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Electricity (Taxation on Generation) Bill, 2011
15.	Chhattisgarh	The Chhattisgarh Dharma Swatantraya (Sanshodhan) Bill, 2006	24.	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Special Courts (Attachment and confiscation of property) Bill, 2011.
16.	Gujarat	The Gujarat Educational Institution Services Tribunal Bill, 2006	25.	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Lokayukta Bill, 2012
17.	Gujarat	The Gujarat Tenancy and Agricultural Lands	26.	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Ceiling on Land

1	2	3	1	2	3
		Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 2012.	34.	Karnataka	The Factories (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2011
27.	Jharkhand	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Jharkhand Amendment) Bill, 2011.	35.	Karnataka	The Industrial Employment (Standing Order) (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2005
28.	Jharkhand	The Jharkhand University of Technology Bill, 2011	36.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Rajya Naveenatmaka Viswa-vidyalagala Vidheyaka, 2011 (The Karnataka State Innovative Universities Bill, 2011)
29.	Jharkhand	The Jharkhand Protection of Interests of depositors (in financial establishment) Bill, 2011	37.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Maritime Board Bill, 2011.
30.	Karnataka	The Indian Penal Code & The Code of Criminal Procedure (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2009.	38.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Land Grabbing (Prohibition) Bill, 2011
31.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug-Offenders, Gamblers, Goondas, Immoral Traffic offenders and S l u m - G r a b b e r s (Amendment) Bill, 2009.	39.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Compulsory Service Training by Candidates Completed Medical Courses Bill, 2012 (The Karnataka Vydyakeeya Korsgalannu Purnagolisida Abhyarthigala Kaddaya Seva Tarabeti Vidheyaka, 2012)
32.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Prevention of Slaughter and Preservation of Cattle Bill, 2010.	40.	Karnataka	The Electricity (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2013
33.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Atyavashyaka Sevegeda Nirvahana Vidheyaka, 2009 (The Karnataka Essential Services Maintenance Bill, 2009)	41.	Kerala	The Plachimada Coca Cola Victims Relief and Compensation Claims Special Tribunal Bill, 2011.

1	2	3	1	2	3
42.	Kerala	The Commonwealth Trust, Kozhikode (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Bill, 2012	51.	Maharashtra	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2006.
43.	Kerala	The Registration (Kerala Amendment) Bill, 2009	52.	Maharashtra	The Orphanages and Other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control), the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) and the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2009.
44.	Kerala	The Kerala Protection of Interests of Depositors in Financial Establishments Bill, 2012	53.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Money Lending (Regulation) Bill, 2010.
45.	Kerala	The Indian Partnership (Kerala Amendment) Bill, 2011	54.	Maharashtra	The Bombay Primary Education (Amendment) Bill, 2009.
46.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Stamp Bill, 2009.	55.	Maharashtra	The Motor Vehicles (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2010
47.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Aatankvadi Evam Uchhedak Gatividhiyan Tatha Sangathit Apradh Nyantran Vidheyak, 2010.	56.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Educational Institutions (Regulation of Fee) Bill, 2011
48.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Kapas Bij (Purti, Vitaran, evam Vikraya ka viniyaman tatha vikraya mulya ka nirdharan) Vidheyaka 2010	57.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Cooperative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010
49.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2011	58.	Maharashtra	The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural
50.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Animal Preservation (Amendment) Bill, 1995.			

1	2	3	1	2	3
		Lands, the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands, and the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Vidarbha) (Amendment) Bill, 2011.	66.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations & Municipal Councils (Second Amendment) Bill, 2012.
59.	Maharashtra	The Bombay Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 2011	67.	Manipur	The Manipur Compulsory Registration of Marriage Bill, 2008.
60.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2011	68.	Manipur	The Manipur Lokayukta Bill, 2011
61.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Groundwater (Development and Management) Bill, 2009	69.	Manipur	The Manipur Protection of Depositors (in Financial Establishments) Bill, 2012
62.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Housing (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2012.	70.	Odisha	The Odisha Protection of Interests of Depositors (in financial establishment) Bill, 2011
63.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Paramedical Council Bill, 2012.	71.	Odisha	The Odisha Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes (Regulation of Issuance and Verification of) Caste Certificates Bill, 2011
64.	Maharashtra	The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands, The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands and the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Vidarbha Region) (Amendment) Bill, 2012.	72.	Odisha	The Odisha Maritime Board Bill, 2011
65.	Maharashtra	The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2012.	73.	Odisha	The Odisha Ground Water (Regulation, Development & Management) Bill, 2011
			74.	Punjab	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2008.

1	2	3	1	2	3
75.	Punjab	The Indian Penal Code (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2008.			(Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2006.
76.	Punjab	The Punjab Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 2010	87.	Tamil Nadu	The Tamil Nadu Professional Educational Institutions (Regulation of Admission and Determination of Fee) Bill, 2006.
77.	Punjab	The Prisons (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2011	88.	Tamil Nadu	The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Tamil Nadu Amendment Bill, 2008.
78.	Punjab	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2010	89.	Tamil Nadu	The Tamil Nadu business Facilitation Bill, 2009.
79.	Punjab	The Indian Penal Code (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 2010	90.	Tamil Nadu	The Tamil Nadu Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 2011
80.	Punjab	The Punjab Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2013.	91.	Tamil Nadu	The Indian Stamp (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2012
81.	Rajasthan	The Rajasthan Dharam Swatantrata Vidheyak, 2008.	92.	Tamil Nadu	The Indian Stamp (Tamil Nadu Second Amendment) Bill, 2012
82.	Sikkim	The Sikkim Promotion of Local Employment Bill, 2008.	93.	Tamil Nadu	The Indian Stamp (Tamil Nadu Third Amendment) Bill, 2012
83.	Sikkim	The Sikkim (Constitution of Special Eco-Task Forest Guards) Bill, 2008.	94.	Tamil Nadu	The Annamalai University (Amendment) Bill, 2012
84.	Sikkim	The Sikkim Rolep-Hydro Electric Power Project (Transfer and Vesting of, Land) Bill, 2012-13	95.	Tamil Nadu	The Annamalai University Bill, 2013
85.	Sikkim	The Sikkim Lokayukta (Amendment) Bill, 2012	96.	Tamil Nadu	The Indian Partnership (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2013
86.	Tamil Nadu	The Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure	97.	Tamil Nadu	The Industrial Disputes (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 2013.

1	2	3
98.	Tamil Nadu	The Tamil Nadu Stamp Bill, 2013
99.	Tripura	The Tripura Requisition and control of private vehicle Bill, 2011
100.	Tripura	The Tripura State Minority Commission Bill, 2008.
101.	Uttarakhand	The Revenue Recovery (Uttarakhand Amendment) Bill, 2006.
102.	Uttarakhand	The Indian Stamp (Uttarakhand Amendment) Bill, 2011
103.	Uttarakhand	The Indian Registration (Uttarakhand Amendment) Bill, 2011
104.	Uttarakhand	The Uttarakhand Lokayukta Bill, 2011
105.	Uttarakhand	The Payment of Wages (Uttarakhand Amendment) Bill, 2012
106.	Uttar Pradesh	The Uttar Pradesh State Authority for Minority Educational Institutions Bill, 2011.
107.	Uttar Pradesh	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Uttar Pradesh Second Amendment) Bill, 2011
108.	Uttar Pradesh	The Societies Registration (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2011
109.	West Bengal	The Daridra Bandhav Bhandar (Taking over of Management & Subsequent Acquisition) Bill, 2009.

1	2	3
110.	West Bengal	The West Bengal Rural Health Regulatory Authority Bill, 2009.
111.	West Bengal	The Calcutta Unani Medical Collage and Hospital Bill 2010.
112.	West Bengal	The West Bengal Protection of Interests of Depositors in Financial Establishments Bill, 2013

[English]

**Infrastructure Status for
Housing Sector**

606. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any decision on the long pending demand for infrastructure status for housing sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has sent the proposal for consideration of "Institutional Mechanism (IM) under the Harmonized Master List of Infrastructure sub-sectors", constituted by Ministry of Finance to consider assigning 'Infrastructure Status' to Affordable Housing Sector.

RGUMY

607. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana (RGUMY) has been made functional throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the financial assistance provided to the entrepreneurs under the scheme during each of the last three years and current year along with the amount utilized, state-wise, particularly in Gujarat;

(c) whether the Government has received some complaints regarding misutilisation of financial assistance provided under the RGUMY;

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

(e) whether any assistance to establish market linkage is also being provided to entrepreneurs under RGUMY; and

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the extent to which the scheme has succeeded in entrepreneurship development in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana (RGUMY), launched in 2008, is aimed at providing financial assistance to the selected lead agencies i.e. Udyami Mitras for rendering assistance and handholding support to the potential first generation entrepreneurs. Till date 650 Udyami Mitras have been empanelled in 28 States and 3 Union Territories. The Udyami Mitras have so far registered 35154 beneficiaries for rendering handholding support. Through 'Udyami Helpline' (a Toll free Call Centre for

MSMEs on 1800-180-6763), support, guidance and assistance to first generation entrepreneurs as well as other existing entrepreneurs is also provided to guide them regarding various promotional schemes of the Government, procedural formalities required for setting up and running of the enterprise and help them in accessing Bank credit etc. The Ministry does not provide any financial assistance to entrepreneurs under Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana. However, organizations empanelled as Udyami Mitra by the Ministry provide handholding support to first generation entrepreneurs and in return are paid handholding charges under the scheme as per details given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) As per one of the roles and responsibilities defined in the Scheme guidelines, the selected lead agencies i.e. Udyami Mitras are expected to render assistance and handholding support for services such as arranging tie-up with raw material suppliers, preparation and implementation of marketing strategy for the product/service and market development.

(f) According to the information available, in 1569 cases the Udyami Mitras indicated of having provided marketing tie-up.

(g) The Scheme has been evaluated through an independent agency and the study has suggested several modifications to the existing scheme for making the scheme more effective, useful and for its continuation in 12th Plan. The Scheme is proposed to continue in the 12th plan with appropriate modifications based on the finding of evaluation study and experience in the field.

Statement

Status regarding claims generated and claims settled under RGUMY Scheme State-wise and year-wise.

State	Claims Generated				Claims Settled			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 Till 2/8/13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 Till 2/8/13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	322300	364100	1500	0	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	80500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam		0	4000	0	0	0	0	
Chandigarh	4100	21000	0	0	0	0	0	0
DC(MSME) Hqtr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EDI Ahemdabad	0	3000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	182600	207100	117600		122300	124600	0	0
Haryana	0	0			75200	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh		181400	50900	0	0	0	0	0
IIE Guwahati	88800	2772400	7620900	4215000	0	2785000	5017800	3675000
Jharkhand	1427500	37000	0		3000	0	0	0
Karnataka	0	0	1000		0	0	0	0
KVIC Mumbai	0	500	0		0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	2006500	1700500	85000	4500	1978000	806000	0	0
National Institute	0	144700	13800		0	0	0	0
NIESBUD Noida	0	11500	5014100	3082000	0	0	3175500	4261600
NSIC New Delhi	23700	1000	0	500	22200	0	0	0
Odisha	188800	252500	184200	34700	98000	216900	110200	0
Punjab	0	574300	0	0	0	325300	0	0
Rajasthan	38500	485600	1226400	563700	0	243300	657900	0
Tamil Nadu	302400	1034200	442900	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	545400	2899000	2987000	3045300	243000	1278800	727300	0
Uttarakhand	41500	152500	8000	0	0	37600	0	0
West Bengal	34500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5287100	10842300	17757300	10945700	2538700	5820500	9688700	7936600

[Translation]

Resource Centres

608. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated a scheme to open Resource Centres at district headquarters

to provide employment to students;

(b) if so, the names of the districts of the country wherein Resource Centre has been opened;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal for opening of a Resource Centre in the district of Uttar Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) In view of (a) above, do not arise.

[*English*]

Polytechnics under PPP Mode

609. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to establish polytechnics under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode in the country;

(b) if so, the details including the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the Government has estimated the cost for the purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the proposed share of the Government and the private parties therein;

(e) the role to be played by the Government in admissions and appointments in these institutes; and

(f) the time by which such polytechnics are likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (f) Yes, Madam. The Government had approved a scheme to provide financial assistance to set up 300 polytechnics in the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode during the 11th Plan Period. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) estimated the total cost to be Rs. 15.00 crores per polytechnic, excluding land. The scheme provides for Rs.3.00 crores Central fund towards capital assets; Rs.2.00 crores by the State Government and a minimum of Rs. 10.00 crores by the private partner. The land is to be provided by the private partner; alternatively the state government will provide land. The admissions are to be made under the aegis of State Government, based on the admission procedures being followed in the State. Appointments will be made by the

Institute Management Committee (IMC). The response of the private partners to this scheme was poor. Therefore, the AICTE has constituted a committee to revise the scheme.

DDA Housing Scheme

610. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether people of Delhi are facing housing problem;

(b) if so, whether Delhi Development Authority (DDA) proposes to hiring new housing scheme during the 12th Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the areas where houses/flats are likely to be constructed under new housing scheme, location and category-wise;

(d) whether DDA also proposes to take help from private sector to sort out the housing needs of Delhi;

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

(f) whether the DDA Master Plan experts call for low-rise density development and mixed-Sand use; and

(g) if so, the details and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. There is a shortage of housing in Delhi. The Master Plan for Delhi 2021 envisages construction off 14 lacs houses upto 2021.

(d) and (e) The draft policy on public-private partnership in Land Assembly and Development in Delhi, envisages housing requirement to be met through the private sector.

(f) and (g) MPD-2021 recognizes low-rise high density character in case of special areas and villages. However, there is no specific provision regarding low-rise high-density development.

Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan

611. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

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

(a) whether the Government has released any amount as interest subsidy on educational loans benefiting about 25 lakh students in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Under the Central Scheme to provide full Interest Subsidy for the period of moratorium on Educational Loans taken by students from Economically Weaker Sections under the Educational Loan Scheme of the Indian Banks' Association (IBA), the Government has released the interest subsidy on educational loans as per the details given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State	Total	
	Total No - Acs	Total Subsidy Claim
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar	2458	16562049.09
Andhra Pradesh	143098	1178177272
Arunachal Pradesh	518	7628094.05
Assam	7879	112453346.2
Bihar	83118	1094802097
Chandigarh	1422	17729020.63
Chhattisgarh	8331	103444816.9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	229	3121897.98
Daman and Diu	162	1674310.36
Delhi	4392	60005542.22

	1	2	3
Goa		1408	17467523.32
Gujarat		22268	258599792.4
Haryana		25507	291395241.8
Himachal Pradesh		10539	116115487.9
Jammu and Kashmir		4909	48888828.13
Jharkhand		32364	488474735.4
Karnataka		162403	1327598046
Kerala		497199	4649132023
Lakshwadeep		116	883193
Madhya Pradesh		66679	646479264.4
Maharashtra		101683	916292701.5
Manipur		2704	34715018
Meghalaya		1057	16296009.07
Mizoram		330	4447505
Nagaland		127	1982330
No State Mentioned		21040	176033571.3
Odisha		69267	896705988.7
Puducherry		13672	99181329.34
Punjab		8770	1,17036484.2
Rajasthan		49477	710299294.9
Sikkim		112	1351603.09
Tamilnadu		1000784	6486679444
Tripura		1612	21888026.21
Uttar Pradesh		129484	1716416220
Uttarakhand		16802	255181137
West Bengal		33900	414495861.9
Total Claim		2525820	22309635106

Employment in Lakshadweep through SSI

612. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of employment opportunities generated in the economically backward areas of the UT of Lakshadweep through small scale industries;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up small scale industries in the UT of Lakshadweep exclusively for the upliftment of women;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which these industries are likely to be set up and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The Government monitors the employment in the MSME sector in the country by conducting All India Census of the sector, periodically. As per the latest census (Fourth Census), conducted (with base reference year 2006-07) wherein the data was collected till 2009 and results published in 2011-12, as well as data extracted from Economic Census 2005 conducted by CSO, MoSPI, for activities excluded from Fourth Census, namely wholesale/retail trade, legal, educational & social services, hotel & restaurants, transports and storage & warehousing (except cold storage), the employment generated is 4586 for the UT of Lakshadweep against 1638 as per the Third All India Census of Small Scale Industries 2001-02.

(b) to (d) Setting up of enterprises is an individual entrepreneurial effort. Central Government, however, provide support for setting up of enterprises through the schemes which inter-alia include assistance for easy availability of credits, training and capacity building of entrepreneurs, technological up-gradation, assessing market, improved infrastructure etc.

Growth of Telecom Industry

613. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

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

(a) whether the cellular mobile industry is reeling under the pressures of a crippling debt and negative growth;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the industry expected to hit the 1 billion subscription mark by 2014, it continues to be deeply constrained by the negative growth witnessed in 2012;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve the situation and the measures taken to curb the negative growth of telephone subscription in 2012 both in urban and rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) The debt position of access telecom service providers (wireless & wireline) and gross revenue of Wireless industry is as under:

(Rs. in crore)		
2010-11	2011-12	Growth
Debt		
173095	182938	5.69%
Gross Revenue		
116313	133701	14.95%

(c) and (d) The number of mobile telephone connections continued to increase till June 2012. It increased from 165.09 million by the end of March 2007 to 919.17 million by the end of March 2012 and further to 934.09 million by the end of June 2012. Thereafter, the number of mobile telephone connections declined to 861.67 million by February 2013 and then increased to 870.20 million by the end of May 2013. The decline in mobile telephone connections after June 2012 was primarily due to the removal of inactive mobile telephone connections. As per the Twelfth Five Year Plan, a target of 1200 million telephone connections by the year 2017 has been fixed.

(e) The following steps have been taken to increase the number of telephone subscribers:

(i) Government approved National Telecom Policy-2012 (NTP-2012) on 31st May 2012 which addresses the Vision, Strategic direction and the various medium term and long term issues related to telecom sector. The primary

objective of NTP-2012 is maximizing public good by making available affordable, reliable and secure telecommunication and broadband services across the entire country. The NTP-2012, inter-alia, envisages to increase rural tele-density to 70% by the year 2017 and 100% by the year 2020.

(ii) Various schemes have been implemented in rural & remote areas with the financial support from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) to improve the telecom growth, details of some of which are given as under:

1. A scheme has been launched to provide subsidy support for setting up and managing 7353 number of infrastructure sites (towers) in 500 districts spread over 27 states, for provision of mobile services in the specified rural and remote areas, where there is no existing fixed wireless or mobile coverage. 7317 sites and 16246 Base Transceiver Stations have been commissioned by Service Providers as on 31.05.2013.
2. As on 31.05.2013, 5,82,147 villages i.e. 98.07% of the Census 2001 inhabited revenue villages have been covered with Village Public Telephones (VPTs).
3. Government has approved a project, at an initial estimated cost of Rs.20,000 crore, for creating National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) to connect all the Gram Panchayats (approx. 2,50,000) in the country through optical fibre to bridge the connectivity gap between Gram Panchayats and Blocks, for providing broadband connectivity. A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) namely Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL) has been incorporated on 25.02.2012 under Indian Companies Act 1956 to execute this project.

Violation of Provisions of RTE Act

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

(a) whether it is true that in gross violation of the provision of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, as many as 61 per cent Government schools insist on proof of age;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that in gross violation of the provision of the said Act, these schools even demand documents for proof of previous studies at the time of admission;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (e) The Section 14(2) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides that no child shall be denied admission in a school for lack of proof of age. The State RTE Rules have further elaborated the procedures so as to ensure the removal of procedural barriers for the admission of children in elementary schools. The study referred to in the question has not been shared with the Ministry. However, as reported in the media, the sample size was 747 schools. In order to ensure the removal of procedural barriers to admission, public awareness campaigns and local redressal mechanisms have been put in place by most of the States/UTs.

[Translation]

Leakage of CCTV Footage of Metro

615. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether CCTV footage of Delhi Metro has leaked recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the details of officials found responsible in this regard; and

(e) the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard and also to check the recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that a video copy of the CCTV footage of Delhi

Metro has been found to be uploaded on internet. An FIR No. 46/13 u/s 67 IT Act 2000 has been registered by Delhi Police at Police station Kalkaji Mandir Metro.

(c) and (d) An internal inquiry has also been ordered by DMRC to inquire into the adverse reporting on account of MMS being uploaded on internet as reported in the press.

(e) In order to check the recurrence of such incidence in future, DMRC has taken following actions:

- A Drive has been launched for strict compliance of the instructions that train operators should not to carry mobile phone while on duty.
- Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) has also issued similar instructions to field personnel to not carry mobile while on duty.

[English]

**Educational and Industrial Profile
for each District**

616. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that States have been asked to prepare a State level perspective plan that will map the educational and industrial profile for each district to enable All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) to come up with a national level perspective plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the AICTE has received any response from the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has written to all the State Governments to provide a perspective plan for the development of technical education in their respective states. A perspective plan generally has data pertaining to the growth rate of students at the level of 10th and 12th standards, the availability of seats in different disciplines like arts, science, commerce engineering, medicines etc, and their projected growth over 5 years.

(c) to (d) The AICTE has received perspective plans /letters /requests from the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Uttarakhand, Kerala and Maharashtra.

Quality of Teachers

617. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any plan to improve the quality of school teachers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for early implementation of recommendations of Justice Verma Commission on teacher education; and

(d) the further steps taken by the Government to have a fairly rigorous system of admission to teacher education courses in order to bring improvement in quality of school teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) To improve the quality of school teachers, the Government has adopted a three-pronged strategy, which includes (i) The strengthening of Teacher Education Institutions, (ii) The revision of curriculum for teacher education in accordance with National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education 2009 and (iii) The laying down of minimum qualifications for Teacher Educators and their continuous professional development.

The Government has approved a Rs 6308 Crore Project for Strengthening of Teacher Education during the 12th Plan. The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has been revamped with the appointment of the foremost Teacher Education experts in the country as members. It has been declared as the Academic Authority under section 23(1) of the Right to Education (RTE) Act 2009. The NCTE has accordingly laid down the minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in classes I to VII in a school. In addition, all aspiring teachers have to qualify the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) to be eligible for appointment as teachers. The RTE Act also provides that persons who do not possess the prescribed qualifications would require to acquire the same within a period of 5 years. The State Governments have accordingly taken up the training of 6.6 lakh untrained in-service teachers through the distance mode.

The Central Government has constituted Joint Review Missions (JRMs), consisting of more than 50 top experts in the field of education/teacher education, to visit the States and guide them in strengthening Teacher Education. The Joint Review Missions have been undertaken for 14 states so far.

(c) and (d) The Justice Verma Committee (JVC) had made 30 recommendations in its report submitted to Hon'ble Supreme Court. The NCTE has set up a number of sub-committees to work out the modalities for the implementation of the JVC recommendations including exploration of the possibility of instituting a rigorous and transparent procedure of pre-entry testing of candidates for teacher education courses in order to bring improvement in the quality of school teachers. This work is being reviewed by a sub-committee of the former members of JVC set up by the Supreme Court.

Monorail Project

618. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the work on Delhi's first Monorail Project has started;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the progress made so far in identifying routes; and
- (d) the amount allocated and spent for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Central Government has not received any proposal for sanction of Delhi Monorail from the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

- (c) to (d) Does not arise.

Delayed Telecom Projects

619. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of telecommunication projects in the country which are running behind schedule;
- (b) the extent of work done on these projects so far, project-wise;

- (c) whether these projects have incurred heavy cost overrun;
- (d) if so, the project-wise details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government for timely completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) The following 8 ongoing Telecommunication Projects/Schemes in the country are being funded by the Government:

- (i) National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN);
- (ii) Network for Spectrum (NFS);
- (iii) Centralized Monitoring System (CMS);
- (iv) USOF supported Scheme to provide Mobile Services in areas affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE);
- (v) Optical Fibre Network Augmentation, Creation and Management of Intra-District SDHQ-DHQ OFC Network in North Eastern Region - Scheme for North East-I Circle.
- (vi) Optical Fibre Network Augmentation, Creation and Management of Intra-District SDHQ-DHQ OFC Network in North Eastern Region - Scheme for North East-II Circle.
- (vii) Optical Fibre Network Augmentation, Creation and Management of Intra-District SDHQ-DHQ OFC Network in North Eastern Region - Scheme for Assam.
- (viii) Shared Mobile Infrastructure Scheme.

Of these 8 Projects/Schemes, the last two schemes i.e. "Optical Fibre Network Augmentation, Creation and Management of Intra-District SDHQ-DHQ OFC Network in North Eastern Region- Scheme for Assam" & "Shared Mobile Infrastructure Scheme" are delayed. The extent of work done on these schemes so far is provided in the enclosed Statement.

- (c) and (d) These projects have not incurred cost overrun.

- (e) The delay in achieving the targets under these schemes is mainly attributed to reasons such as villages being located in extreme remote areas, tough terrain, natural hindrances. The progress under these schemes is

monitored and reviewed by USOF at regular intervals to facilitate expeditious & timely achievement of targets.

Statement

1. Optical Fibre Network Augmentation, Creation And Management Of Intra-District SDHQ-DHO OFC Network In North Eastern Region (SCHEME FOR ASSAM)

The scheme has been launched to provide sufficient back-haul capacity to integrate the voice and data traffic from the access network in the rural areas to their core network by strengthening the OFC network. The scheme considers OFC Network augmentation between the blocks' HQ and Districts' HQ. USOF shall provide subsidy support on the condition that it will be shared with other Telecom Operators at the rates prescribed in the Agreement.

This scheme would connect 354 locations in 27 districts within 18 months from date of signing of the agreement. Agreement has been signed with BSNL on 12.02.2010 in this respect. The Agreement shall be valid for a period of seven years from the date of signing of the agreement. USOF will provide a subsidy support of Rs.98.89 Crore. As on 30.04.2013, 302 locations out of the targeted 354 locations have been connected with OFC."

2. Shared Mobile Infrastructure Scheme

A scheme has been launched by USO Fund to provide subsidy support for setting up and managing 7,353 infrastructure sites/ towers in 500 districts spread over 27 states for provision of mobile services in the specified rural and remote areas, where there was no existing fixed wireless or mobile coverage. Villages or cluster of villages having population of 2000 or more and not having mobile coverage were taken into consideration for installation of the towers under this scheme. The agreements effective from 01.06.2007 were signed with the successful bidders in May 2007, which are valid till November, 2013.

As on 31.05.2013, 7,317 towers i.e. about 99.51% have been set up under this scheme. The infrastructure so created is being shared by three service providers for provision of mobile services. As on 31.05.2013, 16,246 BTSs (Base Transceiver

Stations) have been commissioned by Service Providers at these towers for provisioning of mobile services.

[Translation]

Norms to Set up Bench of HC

620. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the norms to set up the High Court Benches;

(b) whether various State Governments have submitted proposals for establishment of High Court benches in their respective States including Madhya Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the said benches are likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Setting up of Benches of a High Court is considered by the Government of India after receipt of a complete proposal from the State Government, which has to have the consent of the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court and the Governor of the State.

(b) to (d) Proposals for establishing Benches of High Courts have been received from the State Governments of Karnataka, Kerala, West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh.

Proposal received from the State Government of Karnataka for establishing two Permanent Benches of Karnataka High Court at Dharwad and Gulbarga has the consent both of the State Government and Chief Justice of the Karnataka High Court. The proposal has been processed for seeking approval of the President.

The Government of West Bengal had sent a proposal for establishment of a Circuit Bench of the Calcutta High Court at Jalpaiguri. The Calcutta High Court has intimated that the infrastructural facilities provided by the State Government are presently inadequate for establishment of the Circuit Bench at Jalpaiguri.

The Chief Minister of Kerala had sent a request in the year 2005 for setting up a bench of Kerala High Court

at Thiruvananthapuram. The Chief Justice of High Court of Kerala has not approved the establishment of the High Court Bench at Thiruvananthapuram.

Proposal received from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for establishment of a Bench of Himachal Pradesh High Court at Dharamsala, has not been agreed to by the Chief Justice of the High Court of Himachal Pradesh.

The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has not submitted any proposal for establishment of a Bench of the Madhya Pradesh High Court.

[English]

Confiscating of Property of Retired Bureaucrats

621. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has framed new guidelines for confiscation of property of retired corrupt bureaucrats;

(b) if so, the salient features of these guidelines; and

(c) the manner by which it is different from the earlier guidelines and the way it is going to check corruption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) At present, attachment/confiscation of property in cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 is done as per the provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1944. Provisions for forfeiture of property acquired by corrupt means also exist under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002. Offences under sections 7, 8, 9, 10 and 13 of the Prevention of the Corruption Act, 1988 are predicate offences under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act. These provisions are equally applicable to property acquired by means of offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act, irrespective of whether the public servant concerned* is still in service or has retired/demitted office. As the matter relating to confiscation of property acquired through corrupt means is governed by

law and not by any executive guidelines, the question of government issuing any new guidelines for confiscation of property of retired corrupt bureaucrats does not arise.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Categorisation of People for Housing Schemes

622. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the income criterion for defining beneficiaries under the Government housing schemes has been revised;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with income set for various categories;

(c) the basis for categorizing various sections of the people; and

(d) the benefits offered to various categories of people under various housing schemes of the Government, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The income criterion for defining beneficiaries under Government housing schemes has been revised with effect from 14th November, 2012. The urban poor households earning upto Rs. 1 lakh per annum have been defined as Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and those having a household income between Rs. 1-2 lakh are now categorized as Lower Income Group (LIG) for availing benefits under all the schemes being implemented by this Ministry.

(c) This classification is based on various income and expenditure parameters as well as cost of housing in urban areas viz., growth in Per Capita Income, minimum wages for non-agricultural Workers, Consumer Price index, Consumer Food Price Index, monthly per capita expenditure and RESIDEX: National Housing Bank (NHB)'s property price tracking index.

(d) The households categorized as EWS/LIG will be entitled to capital subsidy under Rajiv Awas Yojana and interest subsidy under Rajiv Rinn Yojana as per relevant scheme guidelines. Thus the increased income

criteria will enlarge the set of urban poor who are entitled for housing benefits as stated above.

Passport Fee

623. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:
SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposed hike in the passport application fee in both ordinary and tatkal categories; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) No. There is no proposal to effect hike in Passport fees, which were last revised w.e.f. 01.10.2012 after a decade.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Workers Strike in Dubai

624. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

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

(a) whether thousands of Indian and other migrant workers in Dubai have held demonstrations against their employees over low wages, forced labour and other atrocities and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a number of such workers were arrested and illegally detained without being given the benefit of legal assistance and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indian Embassy in Dubai has raised the issue with the officials concerned; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) During last 2 years, in a few isolated cases, employees of Fujairah National Transport Company, Arabtec and Dolphin Group, briefly went on strike to protest against non-payment of wages or adverse working conditions. These included Indian workers.

(b) Under the UAE Labour Laws, striking work is illegal. Therefore, a few striking workers, including Indians, were briefly detained in accordance with the local regulations.

(c) and (d) Issues raised by Indian workers are always appropriately taken up by the Indian Mission with the employers and local authorities for resolution. But, in cases involving illegal acts like strike, the role of the Indian Mission becomes limited.

Merging of CBSE and ICSE Boards

625. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to constitute a single board by merging CBSE and ICSE Boards;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the curriculum and examination pattern proposed to be adopted thereafter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Schools for Labourers

626. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has established/proposes to run schools exclusively for education of the children of the labourers/women workers in the country including Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory education for all children including children of the labourers/women workers in the age group of 6-14 years. In order to ensure that all the children get an

opportunity to go to school, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), which is the main vehicle for meeting the objectives of the RTE Act, supports States/UTs in opening of new neighbourhood schools, residential school facilities for hilly, dense forest areas and also for urban deprived children and children in sparsely populated areas, special training for mainstreaming of out of school children and also transport/escort facility in exceptional cases.

The RTE Act, 2009, provides that the appropriate Government shall establish a school in neighbourhood as defined in the State RTE rules within a period of three years from the commencement of the Act. Since coming

into force of the RTE Act, an additional 42260 primary and 14103 upper primary schools have been sanctioned in the country. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Special Training Centres are being established for out-of-school children, including children of labourers/women workers in the country, to enable a child, who is admitted to an age appropriate class, to integrate academically and socially with the rest of the class. In 2013-14, special training for 47682 children was sanctioned in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

Statement

Schools Sanctioned since RTE

Sl. No.	State	2010-11		2010-11 (Suppl.)		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		Total	
		PAB Min.		PAB Min.		PAB Min.		PAB Min.		PAB Min.			
		PS	UPS	PS	UPS	PS	UPS	PS	UPS	PS	UPs	PS	UPS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	1	0	6	11	15	1	1	1	23	13
2	Andhra Pradesh	20	5	0	0	13	0	435	0	0	55	468	60
3	Arunachal Pradesh	194	54	0	0	124	42	123	49	49	26	490	171
4	Assam	3533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3533	0
5	Bihar	821	1720	0	0	1756	447	0	0	0	0	2577	2167
6	Chandigarh	7	7	0	0	0	4	2	2	0	0	9	13
7	Chhattisgarh	319	85	0	0	193	140	8	30	45	35	565	290
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	3	0	30
9	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
10	Delhi	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	4	2
11	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	8	29	8
13	Haryana	114	177	0	0	8	49	15	4	7	4	144	234

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	7	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	40	27
15	Jammu and Kashmir	497	863	0	0	397	330	0	0	0	27	894	1220
16	Jharkhand	927	441	0	0	42	32	0	0	0	0	969	473
17	Karnataka	135	330	3	57	0	0	0	10	0	0	138	397
18	Kerala	6	0	0	0	118	0	0	0	0	0	124	0
19	Lakshdweep	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1
20	Madhya Pradesh	386	944	0	0	740	0	179	803	0	0	1305	1747
21	Maharashtra	843	60	0	0	0	0	0	219	0	0	843	279
22	Manipur	0	0	180	0	535	158	76	0	0	0	791	158
23	Meghalaya	574	302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	574	302
24	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	21	63	6	0	1	5	28	68
25	Nagaland	168	324	95	118	0	0	0	0	97	41	360	483
26	Odisha	648	396	0	0	0	374	0	0	455	0	1103	770
27	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
28	Punjab	27	90	9	13	0	0	0	21	23	15	59	139
29	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Sikkim	0	0	0	52	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	52
31	Tamilnadu	228	218	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	228	279
32	Tripura	70	71	0	0	0	0	34	1	0	0	104	72
33	Uttar Pradesh	26	1152	0	0	10487	1173	0	0	0	0	10513	2325
34	Uttarakhand	7	14	0	0	0	0	46	23	0	0	53	37
35	West Bengal	15761	1866	0	0	0	0	100	415	427	0	16288	2281
Total		25315	9126	288	301	14481	2843	1041	1613	1135	220	42260	14103

Investment by NRI's

627. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made or proposes to make any request to NonResident Indians (NRIs) and the people of Indian origin to contribute their knowledge,

expertise and funds in the infrastructure development in agriculture, energy and social sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) In order to facilitate

Overseas Indians including NRIs and PIOs for economic engagement with India, an Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre (OIFC) has been set up in partnership with Confederation of Indian Industries (CU). The Centre manages business networking portal, on which various inquiries and queries made by PIOs, NRIs are answered. OIFC also organises Diaspora engagement meets to engage overseas Indians to encourage them to engage with India in terms of investments, trade or contributions. To further facilitate the contributions of their knowledge and expertise, the Centre has set up Global India Network of knowledge (Global-INK). To enable charitable contributions India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians (IDF-OI) was established by this Ministry as a not for profit trust. The funds received from the Foundation are used in implementing projects in social sector.

(c) Ever since establishment of OIFC, queries of more than 11,953 overseas Indians have been answered, 17832 networked with each other, 46812 subscribed to e-Newsletter 'India Connect'. About 9,79,153 unique visitors from 170 countries used OIFC portal. In addition, about 7000 overseas Indians engaged with India through 26 OIFC diaspora engagement meets organised in various countries. Academicians, doctors, scholars, scientists have joined Global INK. IDF has till 31st March, 2013 attracted charitable funds amounting to Rs 23.50 lakhs.

Decline in Learning Levels of Students

628. SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:
PROF. SAUGATA ROY:
SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:
SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

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

- (a) whether there is a steady decline in the level of learning of students studying in Government schools located in the rural areas of the country over the years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has any policy to evaluate education being imparted in the Government

schools located in the rural areas of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the funds allocated for construction and infrastructure development of primary schools during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve the education standard of these schools located in the rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) No Madam. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), which uses a rigorous research methodology, conducts very detailed periodic national surveys of learning achievement of children in classes - III, V and VIII. Two rounds of these National Learners' Achievement Surveys have been completed by NCERT which have revealed improvements in the overall learning levels, even though achievements remain low. The findings of the third round conducted recently for class V also indicate that there is enhancement in the level of achievement in most States. The reasons for low level achievement include, inter-alia, the non-availability of professionally trained teachers, an adverse Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at the school level and gaps in infrastructural facilities in schools, etc. However, the scenario has been improving since the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 with increased funding and closer centre-state partnerships and initiatives.

(d) The details of the funds allocated for the construction and infrastructure development of primary schools during the last three years and the current year, state-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) covers rural areas as well. The State Governments and Union Territory (UT) Administrations are supported on several interventions to improve the quality of elementary education, including 20-day in-service teacher training, distribution of free and improved textbooks, recruitment of additional teachers for better pupil-teacher ratios, academic support for schools and teachers through block and cluster resource centres, a continuous and comprehensive evaluation system, teacher and school grants for development of appropriate teaching-learning materials, etc.

Statement

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
		PS	*Drinking Water	*Toilet	PS	*Drinking Water	*Toilet	PS	*Drinking Water	*Toilet	PS	*Drinking Water	*Toilet
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar				439.51		151.00	828.28		0.81	101.99	9.28	79.16
2	Andhra Pradesh	148.79	559.60	3606.40	233.60	4261.45	5726.92	7271.23	144.78	4816.51	6434.71	140.85	4326.65
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2910.00		265.00	3107.47	2514.32	441.84	5244.51		1186.01	1408.80		181.10
4	Assam	11061.75		4542.00	26238.83	540.75	8537.98	2448.95		15241.47	1102.63		
5	Bihar	19445.16	440.54	13287.55	49036.93	10.24	10580.16	58795.74	911.15	10289.31	29968.76	616.11	11431.64
6	Chandigarh	1054.84		3.00	1523.25					3.00			3.00
7	Chhattisgarh	1719.28	336.60	4198.30	2235.26	13156.44	14083.12	1153.23	251.17	22264.41	783.31	80.17	12575.67
8	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	45.12			29.21			23.32		247.20	23.32		82.46
9	Daman and Diu	8.00	4.60	7.80	8.00		3.60	8.00		130.65	8.00		5.00
10	Delhi	191.00		354.20	174.08		1343.60	125.61		1639.41	101.84		1335.93
11	Goa		6.00	91.44		93.50	97.14			17.54		11.60	26.29
12	Gujarat		1.95	299.00			1502.17			12146.79		52.00	4693.08
13	Haryana	1164.03	54.11	1004.60	980.36	3746.94	1038.85	814.21	60.89	3747.52	1000.94		
14	Himachal Pradesh	211.25	21.00	2724.76	856.50	2160.37	279.75	955.50		330.84	1038.00		457.74
15	Jammu and Kashmir	15234.79		2036.00	14326.86		3493.16	5663.44		8563.06	3890.38		
16	Jharkhand	13274.87	15.98	4452.85	1968.02	7480.83	973.20	315.71	186.22	4967.36	221.01	102.82	922.62
17	Karnataka	1188.00	242.00	2981.75	135.00	13.00	5365.50	100.89	38.00	2202.70	59.60		421.08
18	Kerala	42.00	351.00	1205.32	246.52		352.40	99.80	6.40	1340.25	313.50	11.20	374.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
19	Lakshadweep	54.22	2.30	10.00	7.76								
20	Madhya Pradesh	2810.01	71.25	4127.65	1175.20	7004.38	12590.44	2209.57	724.06	12043.34	1189.02		841.10
21	Maharashtra	12869.02	169.40	2324.30	3987.19	5066.10	1082.15	1784.83	115.31	22966.82	1639.68		
22	Manipur	1440.00		1536.00	1440.00		747.45	11245.32		40.03	8917.44		747.43
23	Meghalaya	5682.25			10937.42			9986.99			5199.68	4.40	2567.52
24	Mizoram			211.50	1198.05			4213.44	6.00	407.95	4246.52		200.75
25	Negaland	2802.14	42.75	75.00	4927.61		210.00	6463.18	207.04	1639.80	2299.46	152.73	1318.19
26	Odisha	14390.90	87.80	1585.76	3076.75	9.94	1310.37	1663.01	220.99	34012.37	11003.99	519.83	8698.84
27	Puducherry		12.50	76.44			20.00		6.50	86.01			
28	Punjab	255.42	32.62	665.64	13.50	15081.65	5495.80	1.08	0.33	7733.14	380.57	0.33	4292.96
29	Rajasthan		1064.32	1355.87		22966.78	798.78	1515.75	1123.51	926.67	4297.74\		
30	Sikkim	66.75	0.09	69.80		93.38	10.60	32.45	0.09	15.60	62.53		4.80
31	Tamil Nadu	1806.00	100.25	8471.40	793.00	10777.13	8881.40		520.54	13175.80		458.63	3998.48
32	Tripura	1161.04		73.80		1016.04	3812.84	336.26	10.10	1050.08	126.78	3.10	181.15
33	Uttar Pradesh	36.26	90.12	108.48	69904.29	2290.20	11.76	28284.92	542.48	890.16	4378.92	43.87	1529.50
34	Uttarakhand	449.18	27.25	1641.45	1853.19	1639.05	1240.80	3323.84		1232.55	889.25		157.36
35	West Bengal	38829.81	470.60	2492.19	2406.91	7818.89	5310.07	28709.72	116.25	25919.60	3751.86	116.13	2870.48
	Sub Total (SSA)	150351.88	4204.64	65885.26	203260.25	107741.33	95492.86	183718.78	5191.82	211274.85	94840.23	2323.03	64324.52

* It includes Upper primary schools also.

CMS for Interception of Telephones

629. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has set up a Central Monitoring System (CMS) to intercept telecommunications;
- (b) if so, the details and salient features thereof along with the time frame fixed for the same;
- (c) whether the telecom sector has prepared any telecom security project for the said purpose and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether any oversight mechanism has been set up to prevent breach of privacy of the citizens; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Madam, Government has decided to set up the Centralized Monitoring System for Lawful Interception & Monitoring of telecommunications. The envisaged salient features of CMS are as follows:

- (i) Direct Electronic Provisioning of target number by a Government agency without any manual intervention from Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) on a secured network, thus enhancing the secrecy level and quick provisioning of target.
- (ii) Central and regional database which will help Central and State level Law Enforcement Agencies in Interception and Monitoring.
- (iii) Analysis of Call Data Records (CDR) to help in establishing linkage between anti-social/anti-national elements.
- (iv) Research and Development (R&D) in related fields for continuous up-gradation of the CMS.

(c) A project prepared with an estimated cost of Rs. 400 Crores for CMS has been approved by the Government.

(d) and (e) To take care of the privacy of citizens, lawful interception and monitoring is governed by the section 5(2) of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 read with rule 419A of Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 2007 wherein oversight mechanism exists in form of review committee under chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary at Central Government level and Chief Secretary of the State at the State Government level. The same mechanism is applicable for the interception under the " CMS Project also. Additionally, there is an inbuilt mechanism of check and balance as Security Agencies/Law Enforcement Agencies cannot provision the target and the provisioning agency cannot see the content.

[English]

CSC and E-District Mission Mode Projects

630. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:

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

- (a) the number of districts in which the Common Service Centre and e-District mission mode project under e-Governance has been implemented so far; State-wise;
- (b) the funds released and utilized under the scheme during the last three year and current year, State-wise;
- (c) the number of districts in each State are likely to be covered during 2013-14, State-wise;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to review the implementation of the project/scheme and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the measures adopted for speedy implementation of the projects under NeGP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) 607 Common Service Centres (CSCs) and 142 e-District Mission Mode

Projects have been implemented in all the States except CSC in the Union Territory of Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Daman Diu and Karnataka. The details are available at <http://deitY.gov.in>.

(b) and (c) The detailed information is available at <http://deitY.gov.in/content/mission-mode-projects>.

(d) Yes, Madam. The DeitY review the implementation scheme regularly through meetings, video conferences and local visits.

The details of CSC and e-District is as under:

Common Service Centre:

- The State Designed Agencies implementing the Scheme in the State hold regular meetings to review the implementation of the Scheme.
- The Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) also hold regular meetings with all the stakeholders to review the implementation of the projects.
- Further, the Empowered Committee also reviews the implementation of the scheme.

e-District MMP;

- Project status is being reviewed by DeitY regularly based on reports by the States/UTs.
- Secretary level conferences and meetings are being regularly conducted by DeitY to review the project implementation.

(e) DeitY has adopted a number of measures for speedy implementation of the (i) Common Service Centre Scheme, including:

- Issuing Implementation Guide to States
- Providing draft REP for selection of implementation partner
- Appointing a Project Management Unit at the central level
- Creation of an Online Monitoring Tool (OMT) for smooth monitoring of progress

(ii) eDistrict MMP:

Issuing necessary guidelines and advisories from time to time for smooth implementation of the project,

such as - Integrated Framework for delivery of services to the citizens, Implementation Guidelines, Connectivity Guidelines, Localization guidelines, etc.

Milestone based implementation has been adopted.

Implementation of RTE Act

631. DR. RATNA DE:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

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

(a) the targets fixed and achieved under the Right to Education (RTE) Act since its inception;

(b) whether the RTE Act has been successful in safeguarding the interests of children belonging to SCs, STs, OBCs, etc.;

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

(d) whether the Government has received any proposal from Uttar Pradesh for implementation of the RTE Act, 2009 in the State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (e) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandates the provision of free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years. Before the enactment of the RTE Act, 2009 in 2008-09, a total of 18.77 crore children were enrolled in elementary education. Out of these, 3.70 crore were SC children and 2.07 crore were ST children, as per the District Information System for Education (DISE) 2008-09. In 2011-12, as per the DISE, the total enrolment has increased to 19.90 crore, of which 3.94 crore are SC children and 2.17 crore are ST children. This indicates a significant increase in the number of beneficiaries due to the RTE Act. A statement showing the State-wise enrolment is enclosed.

In order to support the State Government of Uttar Pradesh to implement the RTE Act, under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) program, a sum of Rs. 1960.11 crore was released in 2009-10, Rs. 3104.62 crore in 2010-11, Rs. 2636.82 crore in 2011-12, Rs. 3754.76 crore in 2012-13 and Rs.1912.22 till date in 2013-14.

Statement

State/UT		Enrolment at Elementary (I-VIII) Level (Source:-DISE 2008-09)			Enrolment at Elementary (I-VIII) Level (Source:-DISE 2011-12)		
		Total Enrolment	SC Enrolment	ST Enrolment	Total Enrolment	SC Enrolment	ST Enrolment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		56666	28	4182	53332	224	3957
Andhra Pradesh		10910363	2028236	1051759	11251101	2110707	1117234
Arunachal Pradesh		325238	2374	248547	341311	1911	258748
Assam		5866018	571937	888702	5760967	534042	869906
Bihar		18709289	3249803	426572	20852093	3911853	437894
Chandigarh		141202	13075	155	156869	16236	204
Chhattisgarh		4493175	669034	1458934	4742902	701475	1537649
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		51416	951	36212	59994	1362	40310
Daman and Diu		25160	1125	3027	26459	984	2797
Delhi		2647079	286679	10588	2818457	282128	10428
Goa		173938	4383	15498	186005	3236	16852
Gujarat		7712277	562996	1449137	8376967	636649	1536336
Haryana		3242429	918256	5188	3724481	998161	0
Himachal Pradesh		1065278	298704	60721	1005942	282267	58345
Jammu and Kashmir		1907824	164454	273964	1908230	153231	288334
Jharkhand		6602944	979877	2029745	6660259	981056	1934139
Karnataka		7808300	1501536	619198	8424857	1621785	679886
Kerala		3384597	387198	75815	3819863	372437	100462
Lakshadweep		10798	2	10727	10165	37	10020
Madhya Pradesh		15570693	2699958	3684026	15317828	2634666	3769717
Maharashtra		15918204	2341568	1849695	16185891	2290304	1932595
Manipur		451557	14585	198008	508064	22304	230610
Meghalaya		586114	6975	539342	705616	7903	645215
Mizoram		238245	953	235291	258653	595	255265
Nagaland		409491	328	390532	414405	290	381667

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Odisha		6548485	1297255	1741242	6520130	1242085	1838025
Puducherry		182495	34473	328	180992	34461	489
Punjab		2827078	1349647	4523	3989063	1523423	399
Rajasthan		12262731	2383875	1851672	12397172	2540181	1946356
Sikkim		122140	8757	45522	125618	9384	46918
Tamil Nadu		9878621	2422238	180779	9776252	2370741	167174
Tripura		683367	136810	270750	603580	117577	232258
Uttar Pradesh		32358301	8720562	194150	35404745	9538038	276157
Uttarakhand		1598472	417361	55307	1658918	426342	51426
West Bengal		12957528	3546475	815029	14827957	4039135	1048337
India		187727513	37019866	20725117	199055138	39412917	21736821

[Translation]

Expenditure Incurred by Rural People on Health

632. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether out-of-pocket spending on healthcare has increased substantially in rural areas of the country despite health welfare programmes run by the Government and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(b) whether transport and education follow healthcare in the priorities of rural spending;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the percentage of expenditure incurred by rural people on the above mentioned items; and

(d) the impact of this expenditure trend on rural poverty and the well-being of the rural poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) Out-of-pocket spending on healthcare reported by the National Health Accounts, 2009 published

by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare shows a downward trend from 72% in 2001-02 to 71% in 2004-05.

(b) and (c) The NSSO 68th round, 2011-12 indicate Monthly per capita consumer expenditure (URP) on transport (4.80 % share) and education (3.10 % share) that follow healthcare (6.90 % share) as priorities of rural spending.

(d) There are no official studies available on the impact healthcare expenditure on rural poverty and the well-being of the rural poor.

[English]

Ferozshah Kotla Stadium

633. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of land owning agency of Ferozshah Kotla Cricket Stadium in Delhi;

(b) whether his Ministry has executed any lease deed/agreement/license deed with Delhi and District Cricket Association(DDCA), if so, the details thereof including the stamp duty paid for the purpose and, if not, the reasons therefor and the stops taken/being taken by the Ministry in this regard;

(c) whether the Delhi and District Cricket Association (DDCA) has reportedly leased out some boxes in Ferozshah Kotla Stadium illegally to some corporate houses;

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

(e) whether the DDCA permitted to carry out any construction in the said stadium without the relevant approval and the building plan and if so, the details thereof and the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) Land & Development Office under Ministry of Urban Development is the land owning agency.

(b) Temporary allotment to Delhi and District Cricket Association (DDCA) on license basis was extended for a period of 33 years with effect from 01.04.2002 and the license deed is to be executed.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Urban Development has no knowledge in this regard.

(e) No Madam. DDCA has furnished the copies of the sanctioned building plans which are under examination.

Implementation of e-Learning Mission

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

(a) whether the Government is considering a nation-wide e-learning mission and its implementation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering measures to repurpose educational content in regional languages for the digital medium; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Madam, the Department of Higher Education is already administering a centrally sponsored scheme, namely the National Mission on Education through

Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT), which seeks to leverage the potential of ICT in providing high quality knowledge modules over the internet/intranet for learners in higher education institutions. The Mission has two major components, content generation and connectivity, along with the provision of access devices for institutions and learners.

(c) and (d) The conversion of available content in various regional languages is included under the NMEICT scheme.

JNNURM Phase-II

635. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI
BAVALIA:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the second phase of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has been launched by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the works undertaken or likely to be undertaken under this phase, city-wise along with the funds required for the purpose; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the second phase of the mission is likely to be launched?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) A definite time frame cannot be given as it involves inter-ministerial consultations.

Paid News in Elections

636. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of "name and shame" policy being adopted by the Election Commission (EC) in relation to paid news during elections;

(b) the details of cases of paid news reported during elections in each of the last three years, and the current year, year-wise and State-wise along with the action taken on each of the above cases;

(c) whether instances of political parties indulging in paid news are rampant despite EC's vigil;

(d) if so, the manner in which the Election Commission and the Government are planning to curb the same; and

(e) the current status of the proposal to make paid news a corrupt practice?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) The Election Commission of India has intimated that they have no policy by the name of 'name and shame' policy.

(b) The details of cases of paid news reported during each of last three years, and the current year as furnished by the Election Commission is enclosed as Statement.

(c) The Election Commission of India has intimated that there are instances of political parties indulging in paid news reported in most of the elections till date.

(d) Before announcement of each general election, meeting is taken by the Election Commission of India with political parties and media houses separately to sensitize them in respect of paid news and its measures in this connection. During election process, the Election Commission of India constitutes District and State level Media Certification and Monitoring Committees (MCMCs) to examine the cases of paid news and on the basis of the report of MCMC, the notices are issued to candidates concerned to include expenditure on such items in their account of election expenses. Any further action against the candidates, who do not include such expenditure in their accounts of election expenses is taken only after scrutiny of their election expenditure accounts, submitted by them under section 78 of the Representation of the People Act 1951. Thereafter, all the established cases of paid news are also forwarded to Press Council of India

(PCI)(for print media) and News Broadcasters Association (for electronic media) for taking necessary action in respect of concerned Media houses.

(e) The Government is committed to bring forward a purposive agenda for electoral reforms which, inter alia, include curbing the role of paid news in election. With this end in view, the issue of electoral reforms in its entirety has been referred to the Law Commission of India with a request to consider the issue after taking into consideration the reports of various committees in the past, views of the Election Commission and other stake holders and suggest comprehensive measures for changes in the law. The Law Commission has been requested to give concrete suggestions at the earliest. On receipt of the recommendations of the Law Commission, matter will be further examined in consultation with the stake holders.

Statement

Status of Paid News Cases during General Election of Bihar-2010

Sl. No. Name of State/UT	No. of Paid News Cases
1. Bihar	15

Status of Paid News Cases during General Election in 2011

Sl. No. Name of State/UT	No. of cases, in which notices to the candidate issued	No. of confirmed cases of Paid News
1. Kerala	65	65
2. Puducherry	3	3
3. Assam	42	27
4. West Bengal	15	8
5. Tamil Nadu*	11	22

Status of Paid News Cases during General Election in 2012

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of cases, in which notices to the candidate issued	No. of confirmed cases of Paid News
1.	Uttar Pradesh	97	97
2.	Uttarakhand	60	30
3.	Punjab*	339	523
4.	Goa*	63	9
5.	Manipur	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	495	414
7.	Himachal Pradesh	190	104

Status of Paid News Cases during General Election in 2013

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of cases, in which notices to the candidate issued	No. of confirmed cases of Paid News
1.	Tripura	No	No
2.	Meghalaya	No	No
3.	Nagaland	No	No

Status of Paid News Cases during General Election to Karnataka Assembly elections 2013

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of cases, in which notices to the candidate issued	No. of confirmed cases of Paid News
1.	Karnataka	93	93

*Certain cases are still in process. Some are getting modified.

Cyber Crime and Hacking of Websites

637. PROF. SAUGATA ROY:
 SHRI UDAY SINGH:
 SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
 SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
 SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
 SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
 SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
 SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
 SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
 SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:
 SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
 SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:
 SHRI P.C. MOHAN:
 SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
 SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:
 SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
 SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

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

(a) whether the cases of cyber attacks and hacking of Government websites including that of Defence and Public Sector Undertakings by foreign nationals have been reported and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the security measures taken / proposed to be taken by the Government to protect cyber networks and also the action taken against the culprits;

(c) whether the Government proposes to create the National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) and if so, the details thereof and the present status of the NCIIPC;

(d) whether there is acute shortage of cyber professionals / experts in the country to deal with Cyber attacks; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government for training and recruitment of cyber professionals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) As per the information reported to and tracked by Indian Computer

Emergency Response Team (CERT-In), a total number of 308, 371 and 78 Government websites were hacked during the years 2011, 2012 and 2013 (up to June) respectively. A total no. of 13301, 22060 and 16035 security incidents related to scanning/probing, spam, malware infection, Denial of Service and system break-in including that of Govt., Defence and Public sector undertakings were reported to CERT-In during the year 2011, 2012 and 2013 (upto June) respectively. It has been observed that attackers are compromising computer systems located in different parts of the World and use masquerading techniques and hidden servers to hide the identity of actual system from which the attacks are being launched. It is difficult to attribute the origin of cyber attacks.

(b) Various measures have been taken by the Government to detect and prevent cyber attacks on web sites. These are:

- (i) National Cyber Security Policy 2013 approved by the Government on May 8, 2013 and released on July 2, 2013 addresses protection of information and information infrastructure in Cyber Space, building capabilities to prevent and respond to Cyber threats, reducing vulnerabilities and minimizing damage from cyber incidents through a combination of institutional structures, people, processes, technology and cooperation.
 - (ii) All the new government websites and applications are to be audited with respect to cyber security prior to their hosting. The auditing of the websites and applications will be conducted on a regular basis after hosting also.
 - (iii) It has been mandated that all government websites to be hosted on infrastructure of NIC, ERNET or any other secure infrastructure service provider in the country.
 - (iv) National Informatics Centre (NIC) which hosts the government websites is continuously engaged in upgrading and improving the security posture of its hosting infrastructure.
 - (v) Legal Framework in the form of Information Technology Act, 2000. The Act provides legal framework to address the issues connected with cyber attacks and security breaches of information technology infrastructure.
 - (vi) All the Ministries / Departments of Central Government and State Governments have been asked to implement the Crisis Management Plan to counter cyber attacks and cyber terrorism.
 - (vii) The Government has circulated Computer Security Policy and Guidelines to all the Ministries /Departments on taking steps to prevent, detect and mitigate cyber attacks. In addition, all state governments and UTs have been advised to implement appropriate security measures to prevent hacking of websites.
 - (viii) The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats and countermeasures on regular basis. CERT-In has published guidelines for securing the websites, which are available in its website (www.cert-in.org.in). CERT-In also conducts regular training programme to make the system administrators aware about secure hosting of the websites.
 - (ix) The organizations operating critical information infrastructure are regularly advised to implement information security management practices based on International Standard ISO 27001. Ministries and Departments have been advised to carry out their IT systems audit regularly to ensure robustness of their systems.
 - (x) Cyber Security Mock Drills to assess preparedness of organizations to withstand cyber attacks are being conducted by the Government. Seven such drills have been conducted since November 2009. The Government is developing indigenous technology by carrying out Research and Development (R&D) in the area of cyber security.
 - (xi) CERT-In has empanelled a total of 22 IT Security Auditors, who may be engaged by any Government or private Organization to conduct security audit of their IT infrastructure.
 - (xii) The Government is developing indigenous technology by carrying out research and development in the area of Cyber Security.
- (c) Section 70A of the Information Technology Act 2000 provides for designating a National Nodal Agency

for protection of National Critical Information Infrastructure. Government has identified National Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) as the Agency for protection of Critical Information Infrastructure and appropriate steps in this regard have been initiated.

(d) and (e) A recent study conducted by International Information Systems Security Certification Consortium, Inc. reveal that globally there has been steady rise in the demand of Information Security professionals which would continue to increase by 13.2% CAGR in the coming years. The demand forecast for Information security professionals is of 4.2 lakhs by 2016. Further, due to the recent amendments in IT Act and the changing threat pattern it is expected that more than 1 lakh resources would be additionally required in the field of information security.

National Cyber Security Policy 2013 approved by the Government on May 8, 2013 and released on July 2, 2013 has included as an objective creation of a workforce of 500,000 professionals skilled in Cyber Security in the next 5 years through capacity building, skill development and training. The strategy for Human Resource Development comprises of:

- Fostering education and training programs both in formal and informal sectors to support the Nation's cyber security needs and build capacity.
- Establishing cyber security training infrastructure across the country by way of public private partnership arrangements.
- Establishing cyber security concept labs for awareness and skill development in key areas.
- Establishing institutional mechanisms for capacity building for Law Enforcement Agencies.

The Government has taken the initiative to engage with the private sector on cyber security including capacity building in various fields of Cyber security. In this regard, a Joint Working Group (JWG) with representatives of both public and private sector was set up to work out the details in July 2012 and the Joint Working Group (JWG) has submitted its report on engagement with Private Sector on Cyber Security in Oct. 15, 2012. Action has been initiated for implementation of the recommendations in key priority areas and it is an on-going process.

Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) is involved in providing basic and advanced training in Cyber Security to professionals in Government involved in operation of Information Infrastructure. Further, CERT-In and Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC) provide training in Cyber Forensics to Law Enforcement Agencies, Forensic labs and judiciary on the procedures and methodology of collecting, analysing and presenting digital evidence.

Out of School Children

638. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of out of school children in the country has registered any decline in the recent past;

(b) if so, the number of out of school children in the age group of 6 to 14 in various States during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has sanctioned primary and upper primary schools to promote education for all in the country;

(d) if so, the number of primary and upper primary schools so far set up in various States during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the number of students in primary and upper primary enrolled and actually attending school during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Two independent surveys to estimate the no. of out-of-school children in the country were commissioned by the Govt, of India in 2005 and 2009. These surveys showed a decline in the number of out of school children from 134.6 lakh in 2005 to 81.5 lakh in 2009.

The States have reported a further decline in the number of out-of-school children in the last 3 years as given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Primary & Upper primary schools are sanctioned for the universalisation of elementary education. The details of primary and upper primary schools sanctioned during the

last three years under the SSA are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) As per the District Information System for Education (DISE) 2011-12, the number of children

enrolled in the primary level was 13.34 crore in 2009-10, 13.52 crore in 2010-11 and 13.70 crore in 2011-12. Similarly, at the upper primary level, enrolment was 5.44 crore in 2009-10, 5.78 crore in 2010-11 & 6.19 crore in 2011-12.

Statement-I

Status of OOSC (6-14 years age) from 2011-12 to 2013-14

Sl. No.	State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	751	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	115810	301271	161538
3	Arunachal Pradesh	11343	9688	3443
4	Assam	124577	118603	102518
5	Bihar	352331	282669	271096
6	Chandigarh UT	3782	6018	4544
7	Chhattisgarh	128185	64860	76204
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	103	167	171
9	Daman and Diu	409	379	133
10	Delhi	23536	9854	7255
11	Goa	13024	3608	2500
12	Gujarat	58137	102836	84358
13	Haryana	107599	84032	125084
14	Himachal Pradesh	2414	3243	2811
15	Jammu and Kashmir	36281	43153	59061
16	Jharkhand	236265	502942	280617
17	Karnataka	39841	125888	117845
18	Kerala	10043	21425	1406
19	Lakshdweep	7	7	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	70486	126485	74415
21	Maharashtra	16145	218799	86856
22	Manipur	21340	9632	8744
23	Meghalaya	14393	20998	33557

1	2	3	4	5
24	Mizoram	9759	8234	7362
25	Nagaland	20108	11719	8589
26	Odisha	72048	30591	19591
27	Puducherry	901	885	341
28	Punjab	30939	18459	17414
29	Rajasthan	1210917	497029	410957
30	Sikkim	2130	1911	1185
31	Tamilnadu	52558	53832	45120
32	Tripura	596	1818	1489
33	Uttar Pradesh	194146	109677	64442
34	Uttarakhand	8168	6893	6858
35	West Bengal	218150	136437	131375
Grand Total		3206471	2934793	2218879

(Source: Annual Work Plan and Budget)

Statement-II*Primary & Upper Primary Schools sanctioned during last three years*

Sl. No.	State	2010-11		2010-11 (Suppl.)		2011-12		2012-13	
		PAB Minutes		PAB Minutes		PAB Minutes		PAB Minutes	
		PS	UPS	PS	UPS	PS	UPS	PS	UPS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	1	0	6	11	15	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	20	5	0	0	13	0	435	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	194	54	0	0	124	42	123	49
4	Assam	3533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Bihar	821	1720	0	0	1756	447	0	0
6	Chandigarh	7	7	0	0	0	4	2	2
7	Chhattisgarh	319	85	0	0	193	140	8	30
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
10	Delhi	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
11	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Haryana	114	177	0	0	8	49	15	4
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	7	0	0	40	20	0	0
15	Jammu and Kashmir	497	863	0	0	397	330	0	0
16	Jharkhand	927	441	0	0	42	32	0	0
17	Karnataka	135	330	3	57	0	0	0	10
18	Kerela	6	0	0	0	118	0	0	0
19	Lakshdweep	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
20	Madhya Pradesh	386	944	0	0	740	0	179	803
21	Maharashtra	843	60	0	0	0	0	0	219
22	Manipur	0	0	180	0	535	158	76	0
23	Meghalaya	574	302	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	21	63	6	0
25	Nagaland	168	324	95	118	0	0	0	0
26	Odisha	648	396	0	0	0	374	0	0
27	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
28	Punjab	27	90	9	13	0	0	0	21
29	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Sikkim	0	0	0	52	1	0	0	0
31	Tamilnadu	228	218	0	61	0	0	0	0
32	Tripura	70	71	0	0	0	0	34	1
33	Uttar Pradesh	26	1152	0	0	10487	1173	0	0
34	Uttarakhand	7	14	0	0	0	0	46	23
35	West Bengal	15761	1866	0	0	0	0	100	415
Total		25315	9126	288	301	14481	2843	1041	1613

(Source: Annual Work Plan and Budget)

PAB = Project Approval Board

Web Content in Indian Languages

639. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

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

(a) whether the usage of information technology is low in the country due to non-availability of web contents in Indian languages;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for the development of information technology in Indian languages, language-wise;

(c) whether the Government has set up a special task force for this purpose;

(d) if so, the terms of reference of such task force alongwith the financial provisions made therefor; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government for promotion of information technology in Indian languages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Department of Electronics and Information Technology has initiated "Technology Development for Indian Languages (TDIL) Programme" with the objective of making available the software tools for information processing in 22 constitutionally recognized Indian languages.

Under this programme, CDs containing Software tools and fonts have been released in the public domain for wider proliferation of benefits of Indian language technologies to the masses. This will help common people to take benefit of IT in their own languages and also help the developers to build advanced solutions. CDs containing software tools and fonts for all the 22 constitutionally recognized Indian languages have been released. The released software tools can be downloaded from <http://www.ildc.gov.in> website

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Development projects in consortium mode have been initiated in the area of Machine Translation, Cross Lingual Information Access and Character Recognition. These projects cover Indian language pairs for machine translation and Indic scripts for Optical Character Recognition and are being implemented by premier academic and research organizations across the country.

[*Translation*]

Landline Telephone Facilities

640. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:

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

(a) the details of the telephone exchanges upgraded, modernised and connected with optical fibre cables during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the funds allocated for the growth and development of telecom facilities in the country during the above period, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of applicants on the waiting lists for telephone connections in each State as on date, category-wise and the time by which the lists are likely to be cleared;

(d) the number of complaints received for faulty telephone connections; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken to check the number of complaints and the action taken against the officials responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) All the Telephone exchanges of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Limited (MTNL) are connected with Optical Fibre. BSNL's telephone exchanges are also connected through satellite and microwave media in difficult and

inaccessible areas. The circle-wise details of telephone exchanges of BSNL and MTNL are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The circle-wise detail of funds allocated by BSNL and MTNL for growth and development of telecom facilities in the country during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The number of applicants on the waiting lists for landline telephone connections as on June 2013 are 29605. The State wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-III. Landline telephones are provided subject to technical feasibility.

(d) and (e) Number of complaints received during current year 2013-14 (upto June 2013) are as follows:

BSNL	MTNL (Delhi & Mumbai)
2,34,962	12,07,911

BSNL and MTNL monitor their Quality of Service (QoS) parameters to adhere to the benchmarks stipulated by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) and complaints are generally attended as per Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) norms. Action is taken by BSNL and MTNL against erring officials as per their rules after following due process. However, BSNL and MTNL have taken the following steps to reduce the number of complaints and for further improvement of their services:

- Regular patrolling on important fault/theft prone cable routes
- Coordination with local civic bodies
- Instructions to field units to attend faults even on holidays by suitable duty arrangements
- Regular rehabilitation and upgradation of external plants
- Replacing major exchanges by latest NGN (Next Generation Network) infrastructure
- Time bound/online customer's redressal system
- Sensitisation of staff to improve Quality of Service (QoS)

Statement-I

Telephone Exchanges of BSNL and MTNL as on 30.06.2013

Sl. No.	Circle Name	No. of Telephone Exchanges
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar	50
2	Andhra Pradesh	3228
3	Assam	585
4	Bihar	1193
5	Chhattisgarh	571
6	Gujarat	2931
7	Haryana	1058
8	Himachal Pradesh	1150
9	Jammu and Kashmir	371
10	Jharkhand	488
11	Karnataka	2805
12	Kerala	1265
13	Madhya Pradesh	2408
14	Maharashtra	4732
15	North East-I	219
16	North East-II	219
17	Odisha	1090
18	Punjab	1507
19	Rajasthan	2243
20	Tamilnadu	2003
21	Uttar Pradesh(E)	2155
22	Uttar Pradesh(W)	1033
23	Uttarakhand	475
24	West Bengal	1365
25	Kolkata	511
26	Chennai	330
	Total	35985
	MTNL	
	Delhi	354
	Mumbai	227
	Tota	581

Statement-II

Details of the funds allocated for the growth and development of telecom facilities in the country during the last three years and current year

(In Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
		Funds Allocated (RE)	Funds Allocated (RE)	Funds Allocated (RE)	Funds Allocated (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6
BSNL					
1	Andaman and Nicobar	32.77	9.99	9.41	10.40
2	Andhra Pradesh	481.26	606.61	460.96	389.75
3	Assam	139.25	314.36	92.03	83.31
4	Bihar	322.76	267.17	102.20	156.56
5	Chhatis Garh	231.75	141.96	92.30	47.31
6	Gujarat	405.93	273.49	155.20	185.40
7	Haryana	167.32	164.40	169.08	155.31
8	Himachal Pradesh	101.58	93.92	73.34	61.23
9	Jammu and Kashmir	80.77	87.12	85.14	63.18
10	Jharkhand	167.83	215.40	117.00	75.36
11	Karnataka	878.85	629.75	356.27	297.52
12	Kerala	520.60	559.63	330.62	175.98
13	Madhya Pradesh	530.06	447.58	119.82	145.13
14	Maharashtra	963.67	828.91	425.78	247.99
15	North East	129.58	140.57	66.95	162.97
16	Odisha	195.46	234.99	148.19	339.34
17	Punjab	235.33	408.46	207.05	205.34
18	Rajasthan	215.21	190.74	229.00	250.73
19	Tamilnadu	844.87	615.99	453.31	263.62
20	Uttar Pradesh	671.07	560.43	504.15	466.78
21	West Bengal	608.10	422.31	201.87	238.25
22	Others	2227.71	1881.57	1009.18	1571.53
MTNL					
	Delhi	829.76	310.40	265.46	381.78
	Mumbai	385.10	219.31	179.02	393.43

Statement-III*[English]**Waiting List of Landline Telephone Connections of BSNL and MTNL*

Sl. No.	Circle Name	No. of waiting list applications
1	Andaman and Nicobar	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	586
3	Assam	0
4	Bihar	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0
6	Gujarat	3104
7	Haryana	409
8	Himachal Pradesh	0
9	Jammu Kashmir	1060
10	Jharkhand	285
11	Karnataka	2260
12	Kerala	8733
13	Madhya Pradesh	0
14	Maharashtra	9535
15	North East-I	198
16	North East-II	0
17	Odisha	0
18	Punjab	32
19	Rajasthan	1360
20	Tamilnadu	1733
21	Uttar Pradesh(E)	0
22	Uttar Pradesh(W)	35
23	Uttarakhand	0
24	West Bengal	54
25	Kolkata	221
26	Chennai	0
MTNL		
	Delhi	0
	Mumbai	0

Radiation from Towers/Handsets

641. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether India ranks 2nd in the world in having highest number of mobile phone subscribers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether mobile towers installation in the country is on the rise and as a result thereof, non-ionizing radiations emitted by these towers is causing health risks and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has issued any instructions/guidelines for prevention of emission of non-ionized radiation from mobile towers and mobile handsets; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the telecom service providers and handset manufacturers/importers for non-compliance of the said instructions/ guidelines issued by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Madam, as on 31.05.2013, there are 870.20 million mobile phone subscribers in India which is 2nd highest in the world.

(c) The telecom service providers are augmenting their mobile network from time to time which includes installation of additional mobile towers. World Health Organization (WHO), in its Fact Sheet No. 304 of May 2006, has stated that "Considering the very low exposure levels and research results collected to date, there is no convincing scientific evidence that the weak RF signals from base stations and wireless networks cause adverse health effects. From all evidence accumulated so far, no adverse short- or long-term health effects have been shown to occur from the RF signals produced by base stations".

(d) and (e) In respect of mobile towers, norms for exposure limit for the Radio Frequent Field (Base Station Emissions) has been reduced to 1/10th of the existing limits prescribed by International Commission on Non-ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) with effect from 01.09.2012.

Action has been initiated and demand notices have been issued to the defaulting telecom service providers for imposition of penalty. Further, a revised advisory guideline has been issued on 01.08.2013 to all the State Government for grant of clearance for installation of mobile towers and the same is also available at DoT website www.dot.gov.in.

In respect of Mobile Handsets, the following directions have been issued to mobile handset manufacturers regarding Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) level:

- (i) SAR level for mobile handsets is limited to 1.6 Watt/Kg, average over a mass of 1 gram of human tissue.
- (ii) All the new design of mobile handsets shall comply with the SAR level of 1.6 Watt/Kg averaged over a mass of 1 gram tissue with effect from 1st September, 2012. However, the mobile handsets with existing designs, which are compliant with 2.0 Watt/Kg averaged over a mass of 10 gram tissue, may continue to co-exist upto 31st August 2013.
- (iii) From 1st September 2013, only the mobile handsets with revised SAR value of 1.6 Watt/Kg are permitted to be manufactured or imported in India for domestic market.

Action against handset manufacturers/importers for non-compliance does not arise in view of (iii) above.

FDI in Telecom

642. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

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

(a) whether the Government has raised or proposes to raise the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in telecom

sector from existing 74% where 49% is done through automatic route and rest requiring nod from foreign investment promotion board;

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

(c) the extent upto which the increase in FDI limit in the telecom sector is likely to help in lowering the financial burden of the industry;

(d) whether the stakeholders have been consulted in this regard; and

(e) if so, the reaction of various stakeholders thereon and the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) The Government has approved raising of FDI cap from 74% to 100% for all telecom services including telecom infrastructure providers with 49% under automatic route, and beyond 49% through Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) subject to observance of security and licence conditions by licensee as well as investors as notified by the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) from time to time.

(c) The enhancement of FDI cap is expected to facilitate capital inflows as well as ability of existing service providers to access lower cost financing.

(d) and (e) The policy on FDI is reviewed on an ongoing basis, through a consultative process, so as to facilitate FDI inflows. The Government has held consultations with concerned Ministries including Ministry of Home Affairs to address the issues raised.

Regulatory Framework For Non-Corporate Business Entities

643. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether regulatory framework is available with the Government for the non-corporate business entities including sports bodies like the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to enact a legislation in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c)- The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports has informed that the Government has framed a National Sports Development Code of India, 2011 (NSDC) to bring in transparency and accountability in the functioning of various National Sports Federations (NSFs) and for healthy development of sports in the country which does not have any penal provision. The Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) is an autonomous body registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and it does not follow the NSDC. The NSFs are required to comply with the NSDC for getting funds and various concessions from the Government.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports is considering bringing a legislation in this regard.

[Translation]

Housing the Homeless

644. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has not been able to provide accommodation to the homeless even after 60-65 years of independence:

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

(c) the number of homeless as on date, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (d) The Technical Committee constituted by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation to assess the housing shortage as on 2012, has estimated 0.53 million households in homeless condition in the urban areas. State-wise details in this regard are not available with this Ministry.

It is the primary responsibility of States to provide shelters to all citizens as 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects. However, this Ministry has built in a component of 'Shelter for Urban Homeless' under proposed 'National Urban Livelihood Mission' to support the States in providing shelters to homeless. Since necessary approvals have not been received, no firm commitment in this regard can be given at this juncture.

Underground Cables in Gram Panchayats

645. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Gram Panchayats connected through underground cable in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Maharashtra;

(b) whether complaints/irregularities have been reported in regard to laying of cable lines in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the reasons for not providing telephone connections to the Gram Panchayats despite laying cables therein along with the number of such Panchayats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) According to information provided by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), the State-wise number of Gram Panchayats connected through underground cable in the country during the last three years and the current year by BSNL is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) project funded by Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) is planned to connect all the Gram Panchayats (approx. 2,50,000) in the country through optical fibre utilizing existing fibers of PSUs viz. BSNL, RailTel and Power Grid and laying incremental fiber wherever necessary to bridge the connectivity gap between Gram Panchayats and Blocks, for providing broadband connectivity.

Three Pilot Projects have been completed on 15.10.2012 to cover all Gram Panchayats of Arain Block

in Ajmer District (Rajasthan), Panisagar Block in North Tripura District (Tripura), Paravada Block in Vishakhapatnam District (Andhra Pradesh). Each of the 58 Gram Panchayats in these three Pilot Project Blocks have been provided with 100 Mbps bandwidth.

State-wise number of Gram Panchayats connected through Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) under the Pilot Project of NOFN are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) No complaints / irregularities in regard to laying of cables have been reported to BSNL.

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

(e) The telephone connections have not been provided in 9 Gram Panchayats in Andaman and Nicobar Circle, out of which 7 Gram Panchayats have not requested for the telephone connections and 2 Gram Panchayats are having Mobile coverage.

In Uttarakhand Secondary Switching Area (SSA) telephone connections are not provided being technically non feasible.

Statement-I

State-wise number of Gram Panchayats connected through underground cable in the country during the last three years and the current year

Name of the State/Circle	The number of Gram Panchayats connected through Underground Cables	
	During last three years	Current Year up to 31.07.2013
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar	Nil	Nil
Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil
Assam	324	Nil
Bihar	1521	Nil
Chhattisgarh	Nil	Nil
Gujarat	6	Nil
Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil

1	2	3
Haryana	Nil	Nil
Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	Nil
Jharkhand	38	Nil
Kerala	Nil	Nil
Karnataka	Nil	Nil
Maharashtra	3	3
Madhya Pradesh	169	1
North East-I	36	Nil
North East-II	75	Nil
Odisha	Nil	Nil
Punjab	Nil	Nil
Rajasthan	Nil	Nil
Tamil Nadu	19	Nil
Uttar Pradesh (East)	Nil	Nil
Uttar Pradesh (West)	115	4
Uttarakhand	131	Nil
West Bengal	Nil	Nil
Total	2437	8

Statement-II

Number of Gram Panchayats connected through OFC under Pilot Project of NOFN

Sl. No.	State	District	Block	Number of Gram Panchayats connected through OFC under Pilot Project of NOFN
1	Rajasthan	Ajmer	Arain	29
2	Tripura	North Tripura	Panisagar	13
3	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Paravada	16

*[English]***Granting Deemed to be University Status**

646. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of private/Government colleges have been given the status of deemed to be university in the country during the last three years;

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

(c) whether the creation of such universities has yielded any improvement in the higher education; and

(d) if so, the details of the parameters adopted for their evaluation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) No, Madam. During the last three years, only one Institution of higher education, i.e. the National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship & Management (NIFTEM), in Sonapat, Haryana has been declared as Deemed-to-be-University by the Government of India under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956.

(c) The basic idea behind the concept of 'Deemed-to-be-University' was to promote, strengthen and bring those institutions under the purview of the UGC, which for historical or any other circumstances were not universities, yet are doing work of high standard in specialized academic field comparable to a university. The conferment of degree-granting powers on such institutions has certainly led to an improvement in the standards of teaching, learning and research in these institutions, (d): The Government on 6th July, 2009 constituted a Committee of eminent academic experts to review the functioning of institutions that are deemed to be universities and the desirability of their continuance as such. The Review Committee adopted the following nine parameters to evaluate the Deemed-to-be-Universities:

1. Consideration of the idea of a university
2. 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

3. Conformity to the provisions of the UGC Act and the UGC Guidelines for the recognition of an institution as deemed university
4. Aspects of governance
5. Quality of and innovations in teaching - learning processes
6. Research output and its impact (research publications, books, monographs, patents, etc.)
7. Doctoral and other research degree programmes
8. Faculty resources and
9. Admission processes and award of degrees.

Teaching of Hindi Abroad

647. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up chairs/institutions/centres abroad for teaching Hindi to citizens of foreign countries;

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

(c) the details of budget allocated to such centres; year-wise during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government has made any documentation of achievements, if any, of such centres;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of centres established in last two years or proposed to be established in coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Yes. To promote teaching and thereby development of Hindi in foreign countries, ICCR has established Hindi Chairs in various prestigious Universities abroad. ICCR at present maintains 25 Hindi Chairs. Country wise details of these Chairs are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

ICCR is also presently maintaining 36 full-fledged Indian Cultural Centres and 2 Sub-Centres in various countries (list is enclosed as Statement-II) for propagation of Indian arts, music & culture. However, no ICC has been opened exclusively for teaching Hindi. As the Council's primary objective is to establish, revive and strengthen cultural relations and mutual understanding between India and other countries in order to promote awareness and appreciation of India's composite cultural heritage abroad,

the ICCs abroad engage in a host of activities like conducting classes in classical Indian dances, music, organizing cultural programmes, outreach activities, conferences and seminars, celebration of Indian festivals etc. ICCs as part of their regular activities, also arrange Hindi classes at some of the Centres listed below with the help of local talent available. The ICCs where Hindi classes are presently conducted are: Jakarta & Bali (Indonesia), Tashkent (Uzbekistan), Astana (Kazakhstan), Dushanbe (Tajikistan) Georgetown (Guyana), Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), Cairo (Egypt), Colombo (Sri Lanka), Bangkok (Thailand), Beijing (China), Mexico City, Sao Paulo (Brazil), The Hague (Netherlands), Seoul (S. Korea) and Suva (Fiji).

In addition to the above, three part time Hindi Teachers are also taking classes in three cities in Poland (Warsaw, Gdansk and Krakow), with ICCR funding.

(c) The details of budget allocated for maintenance of the 25 Hindi Chairs in the financial years 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13 and on part-time Hindi Teachers in Poland are given in the enclosed Statement-III. As far as Hindi teaching at ICCs is concerned, the expenditure on this account is met out of the overall budget of the respective Cultural Centre. No specific budget allocation is made for Hindi teaching. Such locally hired teachers are paid between US\$ 200 to 500 depending upon the location of Centres and the number of students taking classes.

(d) and (e) Yes. The performance and utility of the Chairs are currently being evaluated on the basis of feedback from both the concerned Indian Mission and occupants of the Chairs. ICCR's Academic Advisory Committee which has just been reconstituted under the Chairmanship of President, ICCR Dr. Karan Singh, has been mandated with preparing a policy paper on the modalities of deciding where to open Chairs, selection of

professors thereof, and establishing a system of regular monitoring & review which could be followed by ICCR in the future.

The functioning and achievements of the Hindi teachers in our ICCs and Missions abroad are judged by the Head of the Mission/ Director, Cultural Centre. Comments on the work of these teachers are included in the reports on the working of the Centres sent periodically to the Council.

(f) ICCR established nine Hindi Chairs in the last two years, details of which are given in the enclosed Statement-I(A). ICCR is also in receipt of proposals for setting up of new Hindi Chairs in Guyana, Oman & South Africa [details in 'Statement-I(A)'] which ICCR would be willing to process further based on the policy recommendations made by the Academic Advisory Committee and the guarantee of requisite additional funding.

During the last two years, ICCR has set up six Indian Cultural Centres abroad, namely, at Male (Maldives), Seoul (S. Korea), Riyadh (Saudi Arab), Sao Paulo (Brazil), The Hague (Netherlands) & Tehran (Iran), and Hindi is currently being taught in Seoul, Sao Paulo and The Hague.

While there are many proposals for opening Culture Centres abroad in various countries, for the immediate future, ICCR has decided the focus would be on Washington, USA (for which suitable property has been identified recently), Paris, France (where renovation of Govt, of India owned building is under process) and Toronto, Canada (where an India based Director has been deputed to locate a suitable building and completing other procedural formalities). Further processing of pending ICC proposals will also depend on additional funding being made available to the ICCR.

Statement-I

Countrywise Details & Allocation of Funds for ICCR's Hindi Chairs

Sl. No.	Country	University/Institution & City	Allocation in Financial Year 2010-11 (INR in Lakhs)	Allocation in Financial Year 2011-12 (INR in Lakhs)	Allocation in Financial Year 2012-13 (INR in Lakhs)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	6
1.	Afghanistan	Nangarhar University, Jalalabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	Temporarily non operational since 2009

1	2	3	4	5	6	6
						due to adverse security situation.
2.	Armenia	Yerevan State Linguistic University, Yerevan	24.00	26.00	30.00	Nil
3.	Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan University of Languages, Baku	20.00	32.00	28.00	Nil
4.	Bangladesh	Indira Gandhi Cultural Center, Dhaka	Nil	25.00	25.00	Chair operational from 2011-12.
5.	Belgium	State University of Ghent, Ghent	24.00	32.00	28.00	Nil
6.	Bulgaria	Sofia University, Sofia	21.00	32.00	30.70	Nil
7-9.	China	Peking University, Beijing	23.00	32.00	30.00	Nil
		Guangdong University of Foreign Studies, Guangzhou	Nil	Nil	Nil	Established in Financial year 2012-13 but will be operational from 2013-14.
		Shanghai International Studies University, Shanghai	Nil	Nil	Nil	Established in Financial year 2012-13 but will be operational from 2013-14.
10.	Croatia	University of Zagreb, Zagreb	24.00	32.00	20.00	Nil
11.	Czech Republic	Charles University, Prague	Nil	Nil	21.00	Established in Financial Year 2011-12 but operational from 2012-13.
12.	Hungary	ELTE University, Budapest	32.00	37.00	32.00	Nil
13.	Myanmar	Embassy of India, Yangon	Nil	Nil	Nil	Established in Financial Year 2013-14 to be operational from 2014-15
14.	Poland	Warsaw University, Warsaw	24.00	70.00	80.00	Nil
15.	Romania	Bucharest University, Bucharest	25.00	25.00	25.50	Nil
16.	Russia	Jawaharlal Nehru Cultural Center, Moscow	40.00	45.00	42.00	Nil
17.	Slovenia	University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana	16.00	26.00	23.37	Nil
18.	Spain	University of Valladolid, Valladolid	24.00	32.00	26.80	Nil
19.	Sri Lanka	Indian Cultural Center, Colombo	Nil	Nil	16.00	Started in Financial Year 2012-13
20.	Suriname	Indian Cultural Center, Paramaribo	25.00	25.00	24.50	Funded by Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra
21.	Switzerland	University of Lausanne, Lausanne	Nil	10.00	11.00	Chair operational from

1	2	3	4	5	6	6
						2011-12.
22.	Thailand	Thammasat University, Bangkok	Nil	Nil	Nil	Established in Financial Year 2013-14 to be operational from 2014-15
23.	Trinidad & Tobago	University of West Indies, Port of Spain	35.00	40.00	36.00	Funded by Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra
24.	Turkey	Ankara University, Ankara	24.00	32.00	25.00	Nil
25.	Turkmenistan	National Institute of World Languages, Ashgabat	21.00	32.00	24.17	Nil
Total			402	545	531.68	Nil

The annual expenditure on Part – Time Hindi Teachers in Poland for last three years is as under:

Year	Warsaw	Gdansk	Krakow	Total
2010-11	\$ 9000	—	—	\$ 9000
2011-12	\$ 10800	\$ 4500	\$ 6300	\$ 21600
2012-13	\$ 14400	\$ 9000	\$ 6300	\$ 29700

Statement-I(A)

Hindi Chairs established from 2011 onwards

Sl. No.	Country	University / Institution & City	Details of proposal	Date of signing of MoU
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bangladesh	Indira Gandhi Cultural Centre, Dhaka	The proposal was received on 06.07.2009 from High Commission of India, Dhaka requesting to establish a Hindi Chair at University of Dhaka. Later, on 31.08.2010, High Commission of India, Dhaka informed that University of Dhaka may take some time to materialize the Hindi teaching programme and recommended setting up this Chair at Indira Gandhi Centre for Indian Culture in Dhaka.	The Chair is being fully funded by ICCR and is housed in its own Center; hence no MoU has been signed. The Chair became operational on when the Hindi Teacher joined on 02.06.2011.
2.	Switzerland	University of Lausanne, Lausanne,	The proposal to establish a Hindi Chair was directly received from Prof. Maya Burger, University of Lausanne during her meeting with DG, ICCR on 24.02.2011 at ICCR, New Delhi. The proposal was referred to Embassy of India, Berne for its views which recommended	04.10.2011

1	2	3	4	5
			the proposal and vetted the MoU to be signed for this Chair.	
3	Czech Republic	Charles University, Prague	The proposal was received on 22.12.2008 from Ambassador of India informing that the Charles University is keen to have a Hindi Chair at its Indology Centre. The proposal was recommended by the Mission.	07.06.2011
4.	Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan University of Languages, Baku,	The proposal was received from Ambassador of India in Baku informing that an academic delegation from the University would be visiting India and would like to discuss opening up of a Hindi Chair. The proposal was recommended by our Mission.	25.08.2011
5.	Sri Lanka	Indian Cultural Centre, Colombo	The proposal was sent on 14.07.2011 and recommended by High Commission of India, Dhaka for sending a Hindi Teacher from India for starting Hindi classes at the centre.	The Chair is being fully funded by ICCR and is housed in its own Center; hence no MoU has been signed. The Chair became operational on when the Hindi Teacher joined on 25.03.2012.
6.	China	Shanghai International Studies University, Shanghai	The proposal was received from Consul General of India in Shanghai on 02.02.2011 requesting ICCR to consider opening a Hindi Chair at this University. The proposal was recommended by our Mission.	29.10.2012
7.	China	Guangdong University of Foreign Studies, Guangzhou	The proposal was received on 21.12.2011 from Consul General of India in Guangzhou informing that the Guangdong University has approached them requesting to set up a Hindi Chair in the University. The Post had recommended setting up this Chair.	11.06.2012
8.	Thailand	Thammasat University, Bangkok	The proposal was made by the Thammasat University during President, ICCR's visit to Thailand in November, 2010. On 24.11.2010, Ambassador recommended ICCR to support by way of Professors/Teachers to the India Studies Programme being started by Thammasat University.	30.05.2013

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Myanmar	Embassy of India, Yangon	The proposal was sent on 03.05.2011 and recommended by Embassy of India for sending a Hindi Teacher from India for starting Hindi classes at the. Embassy.	The Chair is being fully funded by ICCR and will be housed in the Embassy, hence no MoU has been signed. The Chair is likely to start in the next financial year.

Proposals for Hindi Chairs under consideration with ICCR

Statement-II

List of Indian Cultural Centres Abroad

Sl. No.	Country	Details of proposal
1.	Guyana	Proposal from the Mission which has now been asked to identify a suitable University in Guyana to enable us to process the proposal further
2.	Oman	The proposal to establish a Hindi Chair was received from the University of Nizwa through the Omani Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Indian Embassy in Oman in early 2011 subsequent to which ICCR's standard MoU for Chairs was sent to the Mission to negotiate it with the University.
3	South Africa	The proposal to establish a Hindi Chair was received from the Witwatersrand University in May, 2011 in the High Commission of India, Pretoria. ICCR's standard MoU for Chairs has been sent to the Mission to negotiate it with the University.

Sl. No.	Name of Centres with country
1	2
1.	The Nehru Centre London (U.K.).
2.	The Tagore Centre Berlin, Germany.
3.	Jawaharlal Nehru Cultural Centre Moscow, Russia.
4.	Indian Cultural Centre Astana, Kazakhstan.
5.	Lal Bahadur Shastri Centre for Indian Culture Tashkent, Uzbekistan.
6.	Indian Cultural Centre Dushanbe, Tajikistan.
7.	Indian Cultural Centre Kabul, Afganistan.
8.	Indian Cultural Centre Colombo, Sri Lanka.
9.	Jawaharlal Nehru Indian Cultural Centre, Jakarta, Indonesia.

1	2
10.	Indira Gandhi Centre for Indian Culture Port Louis, Mauritius.
11.	Maulana Azad Centre for Indian Culture, Cairo, Egypt.
12.	Indian Cultural Centre Durban, South Africa.
13.	Indian Cultural Centre Johannesburg, South Africa.
14.	Indian Cultural Centre Georgetown, Guyana.
15.	Mahatma Gandhi Institute For Cultural Cooperation Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago.
16.	Indian Cultural Centre Paramaribo, Suriname.
17.	Indian Cultural Centre Suva, Fiji.
18.	Indian Cultural Centre Beijing, China.
19.	Indian Cultural Wing Kathmandu, Nepal.
20.	Indian Cultural Centre Bangkok, Thailand
21.	Indian Cultural Centre Abu Dhabi, Dubai.
22.	Indian Cultural Centre Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
23.	Indian Cultural Centre Tokyo, Japan
24.	Indian Cultural Centre Mexico.

1	2
25.	Indian Cultural Centre Thimphu, Bhutan.
26.	Indira Gandhi Cultural Centre Dhaka, Bangladesh.
27.	Indian Cultural Centre Yangon, Myanmar.
28.	Indian Cultural Centre Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania
29.	Indian Cultural Centre Seoul, Korea.
30.	Indian Cultural Centre Budapest, Hungary.
31.	Indian Cultural Centre Prague, Czech Republic
32.	Indian Cultural Centre Male, Maldives.
33.	Indian Cultural Centre Sao Paulo, Brazil.
34.	Indian Cultural Centre Riyadh.
35.	Indian Cultural Centre The Hague, Netherlands.
36.	Indian Cultural Centre Tehran, Iran
	Sub-Centres
1.	Sub-Cultural Centre Lautoka, Fiji.
2.	Sub-Cultural Centre Bali, Indonesia.

Internet Spying on India

648. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the USA and some other countries have been indulging in internet spying against India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter so far;

(c) whether the USA has justified the spying and intends to continue with it;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is a violation of sovereignty of India; and

(f) if so, the steps taken to ensure such violations do not take place in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) In June 2013, Mr. Edward Snowden, a contractor working with the U.S. National Security Agency, released to media classified information about the Agency's extensive electronic surveillance programmes. Media reports stated that these programmes included collection of telephony metadata and interception of internet content.

(c) and (d) U.S. officials have defended the disclosed surveillance programmes, stating that these programmes monitor only broad patterns of internet traffic with the objective of thwarting terrorist attacks, and that the content of data is not being accessed or monitored. U.S. President Barack Obama said that such surveillance programmes are a trade-off between security and civil liberties, and all three arms of the U.S. Government, the Executive, the Congress and the Judiciary, were fully aware of these programmes. U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry also defended these programmes by stating that it had led to uncovering of terrorist plots.

(d) to (f) Government has expressed concerns over reports of access by U.S. agencies to internet

communications emanating from India. Government views any violation of Indian laws relating to the privacy of information of ordinary Indian citizens as unacceptable. The Indian Embassy in Washington DC has raised these concerns with the U.S. Department of State. Government will also raise these concerns with the U.S. in the bilateral dialogue mechanisms on cyber issues.

[Translation]

Fee Hike in IITs and IIMs

649. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

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

(a) whether the higher education is likely to become more expensive due to approval given by the Government to Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) for hiking their fee structure in order to attain self-sufficiency;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by the Government to improve the performance of the above institutes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The cost of education tends to increase incrementally over a period of time. The substantial part of the cost is borne out of budgetary support from the Government but a small portion of it is met through fees from students. As per the analysis made in the report of the Dr. Kakodkar Committee on "Taking IITs to Excellence and Greater Relevance", the fee covered only 7.49% of the revenue expenditure during the year 2010. Based on the recommendations of the Group of Directors of the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and the Standing Committee of the IIT Council, the Council of the IITs, in its 46th meeting, held on 07.01.2013, decided to revise the existing fees in respect of the Under-Graduate (UG) students of the IITs from Rs. 50,000 per annum to

Rs. 90,000 per annum from the academic year of 2013-14. The present increase in the annual fees of the UG students from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000 has come after the last increase in 2008-09. There is, however, no proposal for a fee hike in the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs).

While the fees payable by the IIT students are gender-neutral, the SC / ST students are exempted from payment of tuition fees irrespective of their parental income. They are also entitled to travelling allowance (II class train fare / ordinary bus fare) from the place of residence to the Institute to join the B.Tech. programme. The SC / ST students admitted to the B.Tech. and Dual Degree programmes are given free book bank facilities and, those whose parental income is below Rs. 4.50 lakhs per annum, are entitled to free hostel seat rent, basic messing and pocket allowance of Rs. 250 per month. The students (other than SC / ST categories), upto 25% of intake strength whose annual parental income is less than Rs. 4.50 lakhs, are exempted from payment of tuition fee and are paid a stipend of Rs. 1000 for ten months in an academic year.

Similarly, the IIMs provide need based scholarship / financial assistance to the students on case to case basis by committees constituted for this purpose. Also, easy bank loans are made available to the students ensuring that no student is denied opportunity to pursue a course in higher education for want of adequate resources.

(d) The IITs and the IIMs are both Institutes of international repute and constantly endeavour to improve their performance. Some of the initiatives include increasing focus on research by augmenting Ph.Ds, enhancing industry-academia collaboration and establishing Centres of Excellence.

[English]

Products Manufactured by Cottage Industries

650. DR. M.THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI D.B.CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the progress of cottage industries in rural as well as urban areas of the country during each of the last three years and the current year and the present condition of this industry;

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

(c) the details of the constraints presently being faced by the cottage industries;

(d) the names of the organisations which are working for the benefit of these industries; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for the development of cottage industries and to sort out the difficulties being faced by this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) No specific review of the progress of cottage industries in rural as well as urban areas of the country and their present condition, has been conducted by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME). However, as reported by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Coir Board, the statutory bodies under the Ministry for the promotion and holistic development of khadi and village industries (KVI) and coir respectively, the production & export of KVI and coir products and employment generated during the last three years is given below:

Year	Production		Export (Rs crore)		Estimated employment generated(lakh persons)	
	KVI (value in Rs crore)	Coir fibre (Quantity in metric ton)	KVI	Coir	KVI	Coir
2010-11	19871.86	5,25,000	116.84	807.07	113.80	6.97
2011-12	21852.04	5,31,500	83.87	1052.62	119.10	7.02
2012-13 (Provisional)	24022.33	5,36,185	80.00	1116.03	124.79	7.10

Schemes and programmes of KVI and coir sectors are closely monitored & reviewed at the level of implementing agencies and the Ministry. Efforts for systemic improvement in the light of implementational problems are a continuous process.

(c) Constraints presently being faced by cottage industries mainly relate to inadequate credit access, delay in disbursement of loans by banks, inadequate marketing facilities and competition from multinational companies. Credit issues are taken up with banks on a continuing basis and issues relating to marketing are addressed through various schemes such as Market Development Assistance, Scheme of Funds for Regeneration of Traditional Industries and Khadi Reform and Development Programme implemented by the Ministry.

(d) and (e) Development of cottage industries is mainly the responsibility of the State Governments. However, Government in the Ministry of MSME supplements the efforts of State Governments for promotion of khadi, village industries and coir through a number of schemes implemented by KVIC and Coir Board. These include the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), a major credit-linked subsidy programme implemented since 2008-09 through KVIC throughout the country for generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises including cottage industries in the non-farm sector by organizing traditional artisans and unemployed youth. Under the programme, general category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs, minorities, women, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped, beneficiaries belonging to NER, hill and border areas, etc., the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of project is Rs 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs 10 lakh in the service sector. Under PMEGP, a total of 2.21 lakh micro enterprises have been assisted with a margin money subsidy of Rs 4147.95 crore providing employment to an estimated 20.34 lakh persons since its inception till 2012-13.

Nuclear Negotiations with Australia

651. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Australia has agreed to supply uranium to India for peaceful purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the outcome of the first and second round of negotiations in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to arrive at a civil nuclear cooperation agreement with 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) to (d) As stated in the Joint Press Statement on the State Visit of the Prime Minister of Australia to India on 17 October 2012, the bilateral Civil Nuclear Cooperation Agreement is for Australia a prerequisite for uranium sales to other countries. Discussions have been initiated with Australia on the proposed bilateral Civil Nuclear Cooperation Agreement.

[Translation]

Basic Facilities in Slums

652. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to take concrete measures for providing basic facilities like electricity, potable water, sewerage and infra structural facilities to the persons living in slum clusters in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has allocated funds for the development and for providing civil facilities to slum clusters in the country during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, year-wise/ metropolitan city-wise and the time by which these facilities are likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) Housing and colonisation being a State subject, it is upto the State Governments to frame and implement programmes to provide basic facilities like electricity, potable water, sewerage and infrastructural facilities to the persons living in slum clusters in their respective States depending on their priorities and availability of resources., However, Government launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005 for assisting State Governments in providing housing and basic services to urban poor/ slum dwellers in 65 select cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns, under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). Mission duration was 7 years from 2005-06. JNNURM has now been extended for 2 years (upto March, 2014) for completion of projects

sanctioned upto March, 2012 and implementation of reforms. In addition, Government has launched the scheme of 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) on 02.06.2011 with a vision to create 'slum-free India' by providing financial assistance to States for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock. The Government has planned for continuing Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) in XIth Plan to provide assistance to State Governments/Union Territories for slum redevelopment and improving infrastructure therein.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam, Year-wise/ metropolitan city-wise details of allocated funds for slum redevelopment and for providing housing and related civic facilities to slum clusters in the country under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)- component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) during each of the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement. The Mission period has been extended for two years till March, 2014 for completion of projects.

Statement

Year-Wise/ Metropolitan City-Wise Details of Civic Facilities to Slum Clusters Sanctioned in Basic Services to Urban Poor Under JNNURM During Each of Last Three Year and Current Year.

(Rs. in crore)

Metro Cities	Project Cost	Total DUs Along with Basic Civic and Social Infrastructure Sanctioned During Last Three Year and Current Year	Fund Allocated for Dwelling Units Including Basic Civic and Social Infrastructure				DUs along with Basic Civic and Social Infrastructure Completed			
			2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Current Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Current Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hyderabad	1879.59	78746	136.67	134.82	71.06	0.00	6204	12564	0	0
Delhi	3244.98	67784	183.69	116.04	145.00	152.95	5628	1316	0	0
Ahmedabad	567.68	33824	51.68	0.00	5.93	0.00	10354	3448	2616	300

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bangalore	595.80	20154	25.33	50.76	6.82	14.91	2629	6337	1489	212
Mumbai	2862.86	55291	57.85	86.47	35.57	0.00	2575	5295	52	151
Pune	1125.61	39834	93.86	52.85	19.23	3.86	2707	6954	1612	436
Chennai	1380.27	37491	94.02	57.30	97.44	0.00	1567	11801	2210	368
Kolkata	3548.87	132922	131.39	229.00	262.87	51.77	16376	16311	9373	1535
	15205.65	466046	774.49	727.25	643.92	223.49	48040	64026	17352	3002

[English]

Poverty Estimates of States and Centre

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

(a) whether the poverty estimate of the Planning Commission for each State has always been at variance with the States list of beneficiaries;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to conduct a new survey to revise poverty list;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the norms/criteria followed by the States to identify the beneficiaries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission estimates poverty at National and State level from the Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) and exogenously determined poverty line. The NSSO consumer expenditure surveys are normally conducted on quinquennial basis. The latest data of Large Sample Survey on household consumer expenditure has been collected by NSSO in its 68th round conducted in 2011-12. The Planning Commission defines poverty line on the basis of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) as the criterion. Based on these, the Planning Commission

has estimated poverty ratio in the country as 21.9 per cent in 2011-12. The Planning Commission does not prepare the list of beneficiaries in the States. These are made by the concerned State Governments.

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

The Terms of Reference of the Group are as follows:

- i. To comprehensively review the existing methodology of estimation of poverty and examine whether the poverty line should be fixed solely in terms of a consumption basket or whether other criteria area also relevant, and if so, whether the two can be effectively combined to evolve a basis for estimation of poverty in rural and urban areas.
- ii. To examine the issue of divergence between consumption estimates based on the NSSO methodology and those emerging from the National Accounts aggregates; and to suggest a methodology for updating consumption poverty lines using the new consumer price indices launched by the CSO for rural and urban areas state-wise.
- iii. To review alternative methods of estimation of poverty which may be in use in other countries, including their procedural aspects; and indicate whether on this basis, a particular method can be evolved for empirical estimation of poverty in India, including procedures for updating it over time and across states.

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

(e) and (f) In rural areas, the beneficiaries are identified by the concerned State Governments through a complete door-to-door enumeration of the households, known as BPL (below poverty line) Census. The BPL Census in rural areas was conducted in 2002 based on the methodology of Score Based Ranking of rural households for which 13 socio-economic parameters were used, each parameter having a score between 0-4. The 13 socio-economic indicators used for the score based ranking of the rural households are:

- (i) Size group of Operational holding of land
- (ii) Type of House
- (iii) Clothing
- (iv) Food Security
- (v) Sanitation
- (vi) Ownership of Consumer Durables
- (vii) Literacy Status of the highest literate adult
- (viii) Status of the Household Labour Force
- (ix) Means of Livelihood
- (x) Children's status
- (xi) Type of Indebtedness
- (xii) Migration
- (xiii) Preference of Assistance

In urban areas, the target population under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is those living below the poverty line as defined by the Planning Commission. In the selection of beneficiary under this programme, top priority is given to the poorest of the poor. Seven noneconomic parameters are also considered for identifying beneficiary for income generating special loans under this scheme. These relate to living conditions, comprising the following attributes: (i) Roof of Dwelling Unit, (ii) Floor of Dwelling Unit, (iii) Access to Water, (iv) Access to Sanitation, (v) Education level (vi) Type of Employment, and (vii) Status of Children in Household.

[Translation]

Mid Day Meal Scheme

654. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAP PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

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

(a) whether the Government sponsored study conducted by Accountability Initiative -PAISA in some States has found that the funds and grain flow for the Mid Day Meal (MDM) Scheme suffers from major inefficiencies resulting in poor implementation of the flagship programme;

(b) if so, the details of the study and the reasons for the same;

(c) whether the Government has examined the study;

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

(e) the corrective steps taken / being taken by the Union Government in this regard; and

(f) whether this Ministry has approached the Ministry of Tourism to provide training to Master Cooks who prepare the mid day meal and if so, the response of the Ministry of Tourism in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The PAISA survey was a unique attempt to track funds and foodgrains flow under the Mid Day Meal Scheme. The Survey was carried out in two districts each of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The findings of the study indicate that delays in the release of funds and foodgrains resulted in the poor quality of implementation of the Scheme. These delays are largely a consequence of administrative constraints at the district level, inadequate staff, weak monitoring systems and the lack of information channels feeding information from the schools to the district on a regular basis.

(c) to (e) The findings of the study have been examined and following key areas of the report have been shared with the States /UTs during the State Education Secretaries' meeting held on 25th June, 2013 with request to take prompt action.

- (i) Streamlining the funds transfer system
- (ii) Direct transfer of cooking cost and honorarium to cook-cum-helpers
- (iii) Strengthening staff availability for MDM at district and block level
- (iv) Streamlining foodgrains management, ensuring direct delivery of foodgrains to schools
- (v) Uniform record keeping formats
- (vi) Streamlining reporting procedures
- (vii) Strengthening information flows to schools and improving grievance redressal system
- (viii) Community mobilisation
- (ix) Creation of a MDM Panchayat / school innovation fund

(f) The Indian Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC), Ministry of Tourism, is conducting a training programme for cooks-cum-helpers to train them on the preparation of quality nutritious meal in a safe and hygienic environment. These trained Cooks-cum-Trainers will in turn impart training to other cook-cum-helpers.

[English]

Closing of Telegram Services

655. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) the revenue generated by telegraphic service of Postal Department in comparison to the expenditure during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the telegram services and its offices across the country have been closed;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with its likely impact on financial position of Postal Department; and

(d) the steps being taken to use these telegram offices for other commercial purposes and to provide alternative jobs to the employees who have lost their job?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) was offering telegraph services in the country. The revenue and expenditure on operations of these services in the last three years is as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	Revenue (in Rs. crore)	Expenditure (in Rs. crore)	Losses (in Rs. crore)
1.	2010-11	14.87	162.08	147.21
2.	2011-12	13.07	149.37	136.03
3.	2012-13	9.89	142.68	132.79

(b) to (d) The telegraph services have been discontinued w.e.f. 15-07-2013. New modes of communication are more economical, faster and more reliable in comparison to telegraph services which led to a decreased usage of these services over time and declining revenues for BSNL.

After the closure of telegraph services, the telegraph offices are being used by BSNL for meeting customer needs. The services of employees previously working on telegraph services are being utilised in Customer Service Centres and other services offered by BSNL. No employee of BSNL has lost his/her job on account of closure of telegraph services.

[Translation]

Status of Housing Projects Under CGEWHO

656. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of housing projects going on in various places including Delhi, Gurgaon and Noida under the Central Government Employees' Welfare Housing Organization (CGEWHO) for providing houses to the central government employees;

(b) whether all the schemes are being implemented according to the plan;

(c) if so, the scheme-wise details of extended time limit for allotting the dwelling units and if not, the reasons therefor, scheme-wise;

(d) whether the Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Scheme does not include employees of autonomous bodies of Central Government; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) As reported by CGEWHO, the present status of housing schemes under CGEWHO for providing houses to Central Government Employees in different parts of the country is as under:

(i) Housing projects in progress are Meerut (Phase-I), Kolkata (Phase-II), Mohali (Phase-II), Bhubaneswar (Phase-II) and Greater NOIDA.

(ii) Housing projects under planning are Vishakhapatnam, Meerut (Phase-II), Chennai (Phase-III) and Mohali (SAS Nagar).

(iii) There is no project in Delhi, Gurgaon and Noida.

(b) and (c) As reported by CGEWHO, the schemes are being planned after conducting a demand survey and thereafter making the attempts to acquire the land from State Government Authorities. In case of non-availability of land from State Government Development Authorities, the housing schemes are planned as turnkey projects wherein the land is also being provided by the construction agency. The approvals of Development Authorities, Environmental Clearance, electrical connection etc. are also essential for housing schemes. Allotment of houses to each Scheme is made to the eligible applicants through the draw. The specific allocation of dwelling units number in a particular project of the beneficiaries is made after the completion of the project.

(ii) Allocation of specific dwelling units number has been made in Chennai (Phase-II), Jaipur (Phase-II), Hyderabad (Phase-III), Mohali (Phase-I) and Bhubaneswar (Phase-I).

(iii) The Housing projects under planning are Chennai (Phase-III), Meerut (Phase-II), SAS

Nagar, Mohali and Vishakhapatnam and allotment shall be made to eligible applicants consequent to the announcement of scheme.

(d) The employees of autonomous bodies of Central Government are covered under Priority II. The employees of CGEWHO (an autonomous body of Govt, of India) with minimum of one year of service are covered under Priority of the scheme, as per Memorandum of Association, CGEWHO.

(e) Not applicable.

[English]

Real Estate Regulatory Bill

657. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE:
SHRI RAVI NORA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
SHRI S. S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the real estate and housing sector in the country is largely unregulated and opaque with consumers often unable to procure complete information, or enforce accountability against builders and developers in the absence of effective regulation and if so, the details thereof:

(b) whether the Government proposes to introduce Real Estate Regulatory Bill;

(c) if so, the salient features thereof along with its present status;

(d) the number of cases reported against builders during each of the last three years and the current year along with the action taken thereon; and

(e) the steps; proposed to protect the interest of consumers and to promote fair play in real estate transactions in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (c) and (e) Yes Madam. There is need to have better regulation of this sector in the interest of consumers. Therefore in order to establish the Real Estate Regulatory Authority for regulation and promotion of the real estate sector and to ensure sale of plot, apartment or building, as the case may be, in an efficient and transparent manner and to protect the interest of consumers in the real estate sector, the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has drafted the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2013.

The said Bill seeks compulsory registration and public disclosure of real estate housing projects above a threshold, and provides for establishment of a 'Real Estate Regulatory Authority' and 'Real Estate Appellate Tribunal' in each State with specified functions, powers, and responsibilities to ensure transparency, quick redressal of grievances and resolution of disputes.

The Union Cabinet has cleared the introduction of the said Bill in the Parliament.

(d) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects and it is the primary responsibility of States to address this issue. This Ministry does not maintain a data-base of complaints against builders.

Overstaying in Government Accommodation

658. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Government employees, Ministers, MPs and other dignitaries have been overstaying in their Government accommodation in Delhi even after their retirement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has directed the Government several times to get such occupants evicted from the Government accommodation;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has taken any action on the directions of the Supreme Court; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (f) No, Madam. However, in the case of Shri S.D. Bandi Versus Divisional Traffic Officer, Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation & Others (Civil Appeal No. 4064 of 2004) and Union of India Versus Vimal Bhai & Others (SLP No. 12065 of 2009), the Hon'ble Supreme Court has given some suggestions for immediate vacation of Government Accommodation on cancellation of allotment, speedy trial and expeditious disposal of the eviction proceedings against the unauthorised occupants of Government accommodation under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.

Statement

The type-wise details are as under:

Type-I

Sl. No.	Quarter No.	Name of the Occupant(S/Sh./Smt.)
1	2	3
1	N/3/332/Andrews Ganj	Diwan Puri,
2	4/13/C/DIZ Area	Shiv Naresh,
3	4/68/C/DIZ Area	K.C.Chatela,
4	4/8/A/DIZ Area	Ravinder Sharma,
5	4/8/C/DIZ Area	Tilak Raj,
6	3/Jor Bagh Nursery	Chand Kailash,
7	G/326/ Kasturba Nagar	Ph. Jamini Kanta Sharma,
8	H/213/ Kasturba Nagar	Sukh Dev,
9	L/413/ Kasturba Nagar	Suresh,
10	L/513/ Kasturba Nagar	Veer Singh,
11	M/534/ Kasturba Nagar	Raju Singh,
12	N/313/ Kasturba Nagar	Purushottom,
13	N/647/ Kasturba Nagar	Shanti Swaroop,
14	36/423/ Panchkuiyan Road	Hira Lal,

1	2	3
15	SEC-1/1158 R.K. Puram	Ram Avtar,
16	SEC-3,DS/ 307 M.B. Road	Hari Om,
17	SEC-3, DS/337 M.B. Road	Shanti Devi,
18	SEC-3,DS/ 414 M.B. Road	Raj Kumar,
19	3/DS/512, M.B. Road	Ganga Devi,
20	SEC-3, DS/975 M.B. Road	Ran Bharose lal,
21	SEC-3,DS/1215M.B. Road	Ram Kumar,
22	3/DS/1284 M.B. Road	Ram Kishan,
23	3/MS/1864 M.B. Road	Ram Singh,
24	SEC-7,0005 M.B. Road	Bandhu Lal,
25	SEC-7,0745 M.B. Road	Raghubir Singh Negi,
26	SEC-7,1131 M.B. Road	Bhaneshwar,
27	SEC-7,1145 M.B. Road	Manoj Kumar-i,
28	SEC-7,1216 M.B. Road	Biresh Kumar,
29	SEC-1/1158 R.K. Puram	Ram Avtar,
30	SEC-2/0654/ R.K. Puram	Manphool Singh,
31	7/877/ R.K. Puram	Miraj,
32	H/040/ Srinivas Puri	Sojan M Thottil,
33	H/078/ Srinivas Puri	Mukesh,
34	H/080/ Srinivas Puri	Manjhi Sri Ram,
35	H/093/ Srinivas Puri	Ram Sakal
36	H/133/ Srinivas Puri	Madan Kumar,
37	H/171/ Srinivas Puri	Tarun Chakraborty
38	H/243/ Srinivas Puri	Prakash Chand,
39	H/275/ Srinivas Puri	Ram Lagan,
40	H/536/ Srinivas Puri	Gautam Surender Kumar,
41	H/162/ Srinivas Puri	Ladhu Ram
42	H/179/ Srinivas Puri	Anguri Devi
43	H/213/ Srinivas Puri	Kripal Singh
44	H/317/ Srinivas Puri	Girish Chand
45	1/1058/ R.K. Puram	Inderjit
46	2/649/ R.K. Puram	Vimal
47	2/838/ R.K. Puram	Madan Singh

1	2	3
48	2/919/ R.K. Puram	Shamti Prasad
49	2/1089/ R.K. Puram	Narender Pal
50	2/1142/ R.K. Puram	Bisan Dev
51	Y/1575/Timarpur	Khazan Singh
52	Y/1576/Timarpur	Om Prakash
53	A/77/Minto Road Area	Gopal Prasad
54	A/138/ Minto Road Area	Inder Singh
55	A/290/ Minto Road Area	Chander Bhan
56	A/363/ Minto Road Area	Ranjana Arora
57	A/374/ Minto Road Area	M.M. Kanade
58	D/289/Moti Bagh	M. Swaminathan
59	C/1051/Netaji Nagar	Nand Kishore
60	F/1909/ Netaji Nagar	Mahak Singh
61	F/2088/ Netaji Nagar	Nanoo Lal
62	B/318/Kasturba Nagar	Shyam Sunder
63	C/427/ Kasturba Nagar	Jagjit Singh
64	D/403/ Kasturba Nagar	V. Mehto
65	I/205/ Kasturba Nagar	Satya Dev
Type-II		
66	701/2/Sadiq Nagar	Bala Dutt Dholkhandi
67	G-73/Nauroji Nagar	Sarda Nanda
68	G-193/ Nauroji Nagar	Ranbir Kaur
69	130/3/S-I/ M.B. Road	R.C. Mahto
70	130/5/S-I/ M.B. Road	Jai Prakash
71	142/2/S-I/ M.B. Road	Sudama Manjhi
72	MS/1572/3/ M.B. Road	Vinod Joseph
73	150/10/S-I/ M.B. Road	J.K. Kaul
74	76/L/4/ M.B. Road	Ram Lal Sah
75	87/C/4/ M.B. Road	Ponnamma V.N.
76	446/5/ M.B. Road	Gyan Chand
77	644/5/M.B. Road	B.D. Joshi
78	1173/7/ R.K. Puram	Jayaraman G.

1	2	3	1	2	3
79	899/3/ R.K. Puram	Jaswant Singh Yadav	111	17/F,Sec.-4, DIZ Area	Ratan Lal
80	1317/4/ R.K. Puram	Deroghy P. Budha	112	38/1A, Sec.-2, DIZ Area	Kaul Virender Kumar
81	975/3/ R.K. Puram	Narinder Kumar	113	86/C, Sec.IV, DIZ Area	Harihar Prasad
82	737/12/ R.K. Puram	Shanta Kumari Wani	114	34/D, sec.IV, DIZ Area	Ashok Kumar
83	917/3/ R.K. Puram	Lekh Raj	115	33/2B, Sec.2, DIZ Area	Mukta Sood
84	211/7/ R.K. Puram	Ram Sanjeevan	116	F-141, Moti Bagh	Mukesh Gupta
85	727/5/ R.K. Puram	Mohan Lal	117	91, New West Moti Bagh	Chander Kala
86	1197/4/ R.K. Puram	R.N. Gaurkar	118	F-62, Moti Bagh	Triyoginath Gupta
87	06/5/ R.K. Puram	Pooja Kumar	119	E-49, Moti Bagh	A.K.Nayak
88	306/9/ R.K. Puram	Pushpa Devi	120	A-349, Kidwai Nagar East	Shasho Mudgal
89	892/4/ R.K. Puram	Madan Singh	121	A-151, kidwai Nagar East	Ram Kumar Nokwal
90	923/5/ R.K. Puram	Rajinder Kumar	122	B-153, Kidwai Nagar East	Basava Raj
91	1003/8/ R.K. Puram	N.S. Rawat	123	C-347, Kidwai Nagar East	Kishori Lal
92	920/4/ R.K. Puram	Chaman Singh	124	A-206, Kidwai Nagar East	Jeevan Ram
93	1678/5/ R.K. Puram	Ganga Saran	125	C-127, Kidwai Nagar East	Rajinder Prasad
94	326/9/ R.K. Puram	Madan Singh Rawat	126	A-201, Kidwai Nagar East	S.K.Patel
95	954/12/ R.K. Puram	Dinesh Chandra Dabra	127	C-87, Kidwai Nagar East	Jai Chand
96	1267/7/ R.K. Puram	Sacida Nand	128	C-91, Kidwai Nagar East	Mahipal Singh
97	711/1/ R.K. Puram	Manbir Singh	129	267/S-IV, Timar Pur	Dori Lal
98	C-103, Albert Square	Anand Singh Bhist	130	293, Lancer Road	Babu Lal
99	F-185, Aram Bagh	Hari shankar Majhi	131	367, Lancer Road	Kanwar Singh
100	B-176, Aram Bagh	Late Shri Madan Mohan	132	Sec.C, Bl-4, Q.No.57, Hanuman Road	Anand Singh
101	C-160, Aram Bagh	Om Prakash	133	275, Lodhi Road Complex	Yad Ram Kashyap
102	F-151, Aram Bagh	Om Vir	134	515, Lodhi Road Complex	Jagat Narain
103	S-183, Aram Bagh	K.C.Jacob	135	539, Lodhi Road Complex	Sabesam
104	E-159, Aram Bagh	Ram Pal Singh	136	691, Lodhi Road Complex	Samar Pal
105	A-12, Aram Bagh	Dharam Pal Singh	137	1047, Lodhi Road Complex	Nand Kishore Jaishwal
106	E-186, Aram Bagh	M/o Commerce	138	1054, Lodhi Road Complex	Dular Chand
107	J-822, Kali Bari Marg	Late Shri Pooran Mal	139	1110, Lodhi Road Complex	N.S. Rawat
108	H-423, Kali Bari Marg	Neelam Bhatnagar	140	1243, Lodhi Road Complex	Jagdish Prasad
109	J-772, Kali Bari Marg	Prem Sagar	141	1245, Lodhi Road Complex	Ram Naresh Mahto
110	56/M, Sec-4, DIZ Area	Nanda Ballabh Pandey	142	1433, Lodhi Road Complex	U. Sumamma

1	2	3	1	2	3
143	1518, Lodhi Road Complex	Chander Kishore Dobhal	175	H-004, Nanak Pura.	Deep Narain Manjhi
144	1884, Lodhi Road Complex	Budh Parakash	176	F-29, Nanak Pura.	Gurnam Singh
145	1951, Lodhi Road Complex	Pawan Kumar	177	I-52, Nanak Pura.	P.S. Gurang
146	C-2/F-01, Lodhi Colony	Jamadaar Mahato	178	G-67, Nanak Pura.	C.S. Rawat
147	C-2/F-24, Lodhi Colony	Harish Chandra Nautiyal	179	H-68, Nanak Pura	Jai Singh
148	C-3/193, Lodhi Colony	Harish Sharma	180	H-80, Nanak Pura.	Ms. Neta Dhawan
149	C-3/341, Lodhi Colony	Sunil Kumar Sinha	181	H-82, Nanak Pura.	Anand Sagar
150	523, Laxmibai Nagaar	Goverdhan Mahtoo	182	F-90, Nanak Pura.	Ramesh Chand Tiwari
151	1104, Laxmibai Nagaar	Suman Anand	183	F-95, Nanak Pura	Jagbir Singh
152	1234, Laxmibai Nagaar	Ms. Sushma	184	F-177, Nanak Pura	Harish Dhanda
153	1341, Laxmibai Nagaar	Keshwa Nand	185	H-202, Nanak Pura.	Madan Lal
154	1476, Laxmibai Nagaar	Anthony	186	F-267, Nanak Pura	Chetmani Sharma
155	1495, Laxmibai Nagaar	G.B. Joshi	187	F-285, Nanak Pura.	Vijay Kishore
156	1562, Laxmibai Nagaar	Rajo	188	H-291-Nanak pura	K.L. Peer
157	1942, Laxmibai Nagaar	Ram Prakash Sharma	189	H-377, Nanak Pura.	Madhaba Nand
158	D-811, Netaji Nagar	Khilanand Joshi	190	H-415, Nanak Pura	Miss Vibha Kaltiyal
159	D-867, Netaji Nagar	Narbhadrur	191	G-31, Srinivas Puri	Bachoo Singh
160	C-1121, Netajji Nagar	Deleep Singh	192	G-54, Srinivas puri	Onkar
161	C-1139, Netajji Nagar	S. Morris	193	G-55, Srinivas Puri	Prakash
162	E-1418, Netaji Nagar	Randhir Singh	194	G-63, Srinivas Puri	Banwari Lal
163	E-1451, Netaji Nagar	D.S. Rawat	195	G-85, Srinivas puri	Ram Pal
164	E-1456, Netaji Nagar	Ms. Anju Sharma	196	G-96, Srinivas puri	Om Prakash
165	E-1593, Netaji Nagar	J.S. Parmar	197	G-108, Srinivas Puri	Son Pal
166	E-1709, Netajji Nagar	Brij Mohan	198	G-118, Srinivas Puri	Gulab Singh
167	E-1718, Netajji Nagar	Dinesh Pandey	199	G-285, Srinivas Puri	Pritam Chand
168	E-1726, Netajji Nagar	R.P. Chamoli	200	G-365, Srinivas Puri	Shyam Lal
169	E-1737, Netajji Nagar	Sunder Lal	201	G-382, Srinivas Puri	Satish Kumar
170	F-2630, Netajji Nagar	Madan Singh Rawat	202	G-457, Srinivas Puri	Ram Singh
171	B-2822, Netaji Nagar	Kuldeep Chand	203	G-514, Srinivas Puri	Lila Ram
172	B-2663, Netaji Nagar	Ms. Neelam Raisada	204	G-522, Srinivas Puri	Hari Das
173	B-2698, Netaji Nagar	Ami Chand Prasad	205	G-665, Srinivas Puri	Jabbar Singh
174	F-2984, Netajji Nagar	Narider Awasthi			

1	2	3	1	2	3
Type-III			237	G-2283 Netaji Nagar	R.S.Pandey
206	50 /S-1 Sadiq Nagar	P.P.Murlidaran	238	H-136, Sarojini Nagar	U.C.Palta
207	13/88 Dev Nagar	Prabhu Dayal	239	G-631 Sarojini Nagar	Jai Prakash
208	13/66 Dev Nagar	Babu lal	240	G-74 Saronini Nagar	K.D. Patiyal
209	F-354 Nanak pura	Ashok Kapoor	241	GI-848 Sarojini Nagar	R.Ravinder Kumar
210	13/94 Dev Nagar	A.K.Mandra	242	I-253 Sarojini Nagar	M.K.Goel
211	11/213 Dev Nagar	K.K.Pandey	243	I-97 Sarojini Nagar	N.C.Harbala
212	32/S-1 Sadiq Nagar	Surrender Singh	244	B-323 Sarojini Nagar	Hem Chand
213	13/98 Dev Nagar	Ram Swaroop	245	I-88 Sarojini Nagar	N.K.Jain
214	129/S-1 Sadiq Nagar	Babu Singh	246	D-79 Sarojini Nagar	S.K.Sagar
215	11/178 Dev Nagar	Mohd. Ishaque	247	B-715 Sarojini Nagar	Susja Sahib
216	313/S-3 Sadiq Nagar	M.P.Baloani	248	A-738 Sarojini Nagar	M.M.Sharma
217	1099/S-3/R.K.Puram	Rani	249	H-435 Sarojini Nagar	Ram Bahadur
218	391/S-9/R.K.Puram	Raj Kamal	250	C-341 Sarojini Nagar	S.L.Paddar
219	392/S-12/R.K.Puram	Brij Lal	251	62/2B, Sec-2, DIZ Area	S.K. Mudgal
220	C-251/Minto Road Area	Mithilesh Swami	252	76/1C, Sec-2, DIZ Area	A.K. Sharma
221	C-26, Minto Road Area	Sushma Devi	253	60/15, Sec-3, DIZ Area	T.N. Kaul
222	C-47 Minto Road Area	Dinesh Kumar Katariya	254	2/39, Andrews Ganj	K.R. Bansod
223	C-76, Minto Road Area	A.K.Aghwaria	255	2/109, Andrews Ganj	Sohan Pal
224	2-Y/Chitra Gupta Rd	Bhavani Shanker	256	3/143, Andrews Ganj	R.P.S. Pathania
225	123/S-1 R.K. Puram	Jugran Chandra Mohan	257	3/226, Andrews Ganj	H.M. Sonkusare
226	851/S-8 R.K.Puram	Baldev Raj	258	101-J, Aram Bagh	A.K. Chaturvedi
227	845/S-9 R.K.Puram	Malhotra Reema	259	D-717, Mandir Marg	S.L. Lokineddi
228	12/4/S-1 M. B. Road	Dharam Nath Prasad	260	3/007, Andrews Ganj	V.S. Verma
229	147-M/S-4 M. B. Road	I Yossiah	261	15/312, Lodhi Colony	S.B. Arora
230	MS/953/S-7 M.B. Road	Prabhu Dayal	262	5/626, Lodhi Colony	Desraj Singh
231	106/6/S-1 M.B. Road	Ganesh Ram	263	10/163, Lodhi Colony	Shekhar Chowdhury
232	1003/S-7 M.B. Raod	B.B.Chetry	264	17/901, Lodhi Colony	Naresh Kumar
233	MS/1019/S-7 M.B. Road	Jai Pal Singh	265	17/902, Lodhi Colony	S.C. Khatri
234	DS/411/S-7 M.B. Road	T.P.Biswas	266	17/948, Lodhi Colony	R.R. Pandey
235	946/S-7 M.B. Road	Mohan Singh	267	19/1024, Lodhi Colony	Chand Kashyap
236	G-2268 Netaji Nagar	Baldev Chand	268	6/648, Lodhi Colony	Jai Prakash Kukreti

1	2	3	1	2	3
269	B2/43, UDP Nehru Nagar	Sushail M. Ansari	300	256, Laxmi Bai Nagar	Panwar R.S.
270	931, Laxmi Bai Nagar	S.P. Singh	301	134, Laxmi Bai Nagar	Rita S. Lal
271	C/631, Timarpur	Hari Kishan	302	A-2535, Netaji Nagar	Dass Narsingh
272	C/708, Timarpur	Hoshiar Singh	303	733, Sector-4, R.K. Puram	Satish Salwan
273	DS/943, Timarpur	G.P. Singh	304	518, Sector-3. R.K. Puram	Om Parkash
274	28/H, Vasant Vihar	Bhushan Lal Kaul	305	598, Sector-4, R.K.,Puram	Braj Kishore
275	14/C, Vasant Vihar	Virender Singh	306	381, Sector-4, R.K. Puram	Dharam Pal
276	3/L, Vasant Vihar	Mohan Lal Sharma	307	367, Sector-3, R.K. Puram	K.L. Kaul
277	30/G, Vasant Vihar	S.P. Nautiyal	308	452, Sector-4, R.K. Puram	S.P. Tanti
278	2/K, Vasant Vihar	Anita Ropra	309	208, Bl. 23, Lodhi Colony	O.P. Sharma
279	F-176 Nauroji Nagar	J.S.Mehta	310	85, Bl. 21, Lodhi Colony	K.G. Verma
280	25-L Vasant Vihar	Raj Dulari	311	A-16, Bl.D-1, Lodhi Colony	Shahid Hasan
281	MS/88 Timarpur	Vinod Behari lal	312	718, Sector-4, R.K. Puram	Rajbir Singh
282	MS/133 Timarpur	Bal Kishan	313	593, Sector-3, R.K. Puram	Ram Milan Vyas
Type-IV			314	9-B, Block-D, Mayapuri	Ram Sajivan
283	G-2409, Netaji Nagar	Dheeraj Kumar	315	345, Sec-3, R.K. Puram	G.R. Gopalan
284	A-2476, Netaji Nagar	Nand Kumar Jha	316	35, Block No. 20, Lodhi Colony	B.P. Saini
285	389, Laxmi Bai Nagar	Ram Chandra Jha	317	791, Sector-4, R.K. Puram	Inderjeet Sharma
286	Z-17, Soarajini Nagar	Jitendra Kumar Sinha	318	504-A, Sec-3, R.K. Puram	M. Sasidharan
287	90, Sector-3, Sadiq Nagar	Sudhir Kr Choudhary	319	753, Sec-3, R.K. Puram,	Lalitha Lal
288	04, Sector-3, Sadiq Nagar	A. Satyanaryan	320	1105, Sec-4, R.K. Puram	Taj Kishan Kaw
289	YZ-08, Sarojini Nagar	Ravi Kant Roy	321	642, Sector-4, R.K. Puram	Suresh Kumar Sadhu
290	119, Laxmi Bai Nagar	Nathu Lal	322	531-A, Sec-3, R.K. Puram,	S. Rai
291	3, Bl -23, Sec-1, MB.Road	Binod Bihari Das.	323	646, Sector-4, R.K. Puram	Suresh Prasad Choubey
292	04, Bl 19, Sec-1, MB Road	Ashutosh Rai	324	594, Sector-4, R.K. Puram	Omkar Nath Kaul
293	XY-29, Sarojini Nagar	Ajay Saxena	325	265, Sector4, R.K. Puram	Vijay Kumar Aima
294	470, Laxmi Bai Nagar	S.K. Khabroo, CAG	326	717, Sector-4, R.K. Puram	Barkat Zaman Khan
295	181, Laxmi Bai Nagar	Aditya Narain Mishra	327	356, Sector-3, R.K. Puram	Jawahir Lal Raina
296	A-2523, Netaji Nagar	Ashok Kumar	328	173, Sector-3, R.K. Puram	Ms. Suneel Khushu
297	753, Laxmi Bai Nagar	P.S. Athmia	329	1047, Sec-4, R.K. Puram	A.K. Pashen
298	079, Sec-3, Sadiq Nagar	Vijai Krishna	330	46, Bl. 20, Lodhi Colony	P.K.Mallick
299	06, Bl 16, Sec-1 MB Road	Pradip Kumar Sarkar			

1	2	3	1	2	3
331	A-57, Pandara Road	P.S. Chaggar	363	B1/1, Peshwa Raod	Karam Chand
332	541, Sector-9, R.K. Puram	M.C. Shidramayya	364	10-UF, Babar Place	Ram Nath Jha
333	1076, Sec-8, R.K. Puram	Vinod Kumar Sharma	Type-IV (Spl.)		
334	E-13, Nanak Pura	Dayanand Saini	365	D-3, Andrews Ganj Ext.	Sudhir Mittal
335	B-215, Naka Pura	Sita Ram	364	Q-9, Andrews Ganj Ext.	A. Banerjee
336	891, Sector-8, R.K. Puram	Ajay Kumar Sinha	365	T-18, Hudco Place Ext.	V.K. Kaul
337	477, Sector-9, R.K. Puram	Rattan Lal Razdan	366	M-16, Andrews Ganj Ext.	Rajesh Kumar Singh
338	N-302, Sec-8, R.K. Puram	Thomng Sou	367	S-42, Hudco Place Ext.	Anupama Mandal
339	566, Sector-9, R.K.Puram	Darwan Singh	368	Y-21, Hudco Place Ext.	Krishna Mohan Dixit
340	A-53, Pandara Road	Gulam Hassan Khanday	369	C-11, Andrews Ganj Ext.	Maj. Gen. S.R. Kumar, Journalist
341	A-72, Pandara Road	Satish Kohli	370	W-1, Hudco Place Ext.	Ramesh Bhan, Journalist
342	B-36, Pandara Road	Satnam Kaur	371	Z-9, Hudco Place Ext.	Ramesh Chand, Journalist
343	B-212, Nanak Pura	Bal Krishen Saproo	372	U-39, Hudco Place Ext.	Saneev Acharya, Journalist
344	B-38, Pandara Road	S. Qureshi	373	E-4, Andrews Ganj Ext.	Neelima Mathur, Journalist
345	B-32, Nanak Pura,	Swaranjit Singh Rishi	374	Q-4, Andrews Ganj Ext.	K. Sunil Thomas, Journalist
346	8-UF, Babar Place	Ganesh Ramdasi	375	U-35, Hudco Place Ext.	Ajay Tiwari, Journalist
347	C-33, Nanak Pura	Rajesh Kumar Sahi	376	K-5, Andrews Ganj Ext.	V.V. Binu, Journalist
348	1079, Sec-12, R.K. Puram	Dev Sharma	377	X-27, Hudco Place Ext.	S.C. Joshi, Journalist
349	19, North West Moti Bagh	Krishan Sumier Kaul	378	U-8, Hudco Place Ext.	U. Anand Kumar, Journalist
350	1140, Sec-12, R.K.Puram	K.N. Joshi	379	S-35, Hudco Place Ext.	Kamal Sekhri, Journalist
351	2-C, Press Block	Shamsher Ahmed Khan	380	C-12, Andrews Ganj Ext.,	P.D. Ramakrishnan, Journalist
352	B-1/6, Peshwa Road	Pradeep Kumar	381	C-14, Andrews Ganj Ext.	Shri Manjeet Singh Negi, Journalist
353	C-39, Nanak Pura	Sher Singh Dahiya	382	1204, Sec. 12, R.K. Puram	George Abraham, Journalist
354	C-19, Nanak Pura,	Sada Ram	383	1201, Sec. 12, R.K. Puram	Jagdish Nandan Singh, Journalist
355	79, North West Moti Bagh	Veena Bhatia	384	T-4, Hudco Place Ext.	Mohd. Siraj Sahil Journalist
356	12-UF, Babar Place	Shashi Bala Dhingra	385	D-7, Andrews Ganj Ext.	Saroj Ganpat Journalist
357	03-UF, College Raod	Ram Prakash	386	S-9, Hudco Place Ext.	Sanjay Kumar Mishra, Journalist
358	138, North West Moti Bagh	Rajan Khanna			
359	1331, Sector-12, R.K. Puram	Som Nath Suman			
360	A-4/1, Peshwa Road	Ashok Kumar Huja			
361	C-137, Nanak Pura	Suresh Kumar Kotru			
362	A, Block No. 3, Minto Road (MS)	Badra Alam Khan			

1	2	3	1	2	3
387	T-2, Hudco Place Ext.	Ravi Kumar Garikpati, Journalist	414	DII/145, Kaka Nagar	Navneet Kumar Sehgal
388	P-4, Andrews Ganj Ext.	Ms. Usha Srivastava, Journalist	415	DII/200, Kaka Nagar	Dr. Parvati Singh Bais
Type-5A (D-II)			Type-5B (D-I)		
389	DII/175, Kidwai Nagar West	Baljit Singh	417	D-33, R.K. Puram	R.K. Mahajan
390	DII/182, Kidwai Nagar West	Dr. Shashi Prateek	418	DI/B-7/3, Bhagwan Dass Road	R.K. Vats
391	DII/233, Kidwai Nagar West	Suchitra Goswami	419	DI/99, Rabindra Nagar	Subhash Chander
392	DII/404, Block 5, Motia khan	Vijay Bodhankar	420	DI/91, Rabindra Nagar	Rabi Narayan Dash
393	DII/33, Block 5, Lodhi Road Complex	Sudhir Mohan Sethi	421	DI/115, Rabindra Nagar	Gurjot Singh Narang
394	DII/9, Block 2, Lodhi Road Complex	Anjani Nandan Sharan	422	DI/6, S.P Marg	Ashok Juneja
395	DII/32, Mahadev Road	Purnima Singh	423	DI/68, Rabindra Nagar	G. Gurucharan
396	DII/81, Pandara Road	Ms. Shipra Biswas	424	DI/45, Rabindra Nagar	Laxman Dass
397	DII/71, Pandara Road	Amrit Lal Meena	425	DI/07, S.P. Marg	Rajendra Prasad Sharma
398	DII/302, Pandara Road	Anil Kumar Jain	426	DI/4, Chanakyapuri	Ahmed Hussain
399	DII/319, Pandara Road	Bimbadhar Pradhan	427	DI/S-53, R.K. Puram	Rajendra Prasad Mathur
400	DII/317, Pandara Road	A.K. Kidwai, Journalist	428	DI/1, S.P. Marg	Amit Mohan Prasad
401	DII/4-3, Block K, Sec. 13, R.K. Puram	S.K. Das	Type-6A (C-II)		
402	DII/1-1, Block J, Sec. 13, R.K. Puram	Umed Singh	429	D-1.2, R.K. Puram	Abdul Ali Azizi
403	DII/2-3, Block Q, Sec. 13, R.K. Puram	Brig. R.S. Nautiyal	430	D-4, Tower No.10, New Moti Bagh	R.K. Arnold
404	DII/-2507, Netaji Nagar	Hemant Madhukar Kulkarni	431	32, Bapa Nagar	Virendra Prabhakar
405	A-2724, Netaji Nagar	Avinash Mishra	432	69, Chanakyapuri	Ashok Chawla
406	DII/239, Vinay Marg	Khan Tasheen Ahmad	433	2.2(MS) Shahjahan Road	V.K. Pipersenia
407	DII/271, Vinay Marg	Devendra Mishra	434	A-8.1 (MS) Sector 13, R.K. Puram	A.K. Manchanda
408	DII/13, Shahjahan Road	Avtar Singh Chauhan	435	3, Chanakypuri	Rajan K Medhekar
409	DII/3, Pt. Pant Marg	Savitur Prasad	436	12-B, Hudco Place	Vipin Kumar
410	DII/B-6, Tilak Lane	Yogendra Garg	437	A-6, Tower 9, New Moti Bagh	D.S. Rastogi
411	DII/D-6, Tilak Lane	R.C. Pandit, Journalist	438	C-8, Tower 10, New Moti Bagh	N.P. Bhagat
412	DII/4, Kaka Nagar	Rajeev Sharma	439	A-2.3 Sector 13, R.K. Puram	K.B. Agarwal
413	DII/97, Kaka Nagar	B. Anand	440	5.3(MS) Shahjahan Road	C.L. Sethi

1	2	3
Type-6B (C-I)		
441	9/1901/2001-TS/C-1/7, Bapa Nagar	P.K. Rastogi
442	8/4738/2011-TS/C-1/39, Pandara Park	Dr. K.N. Sharma
443	8/4551/10-TS/C-1/49, Bapa Nagar	Mrs. Kamla Gurjar
444	C-1/3, Pandara Park	A.B. Mathur
Type-7		
445	69, New Moti Bagh	Ms. Vijaya Latha Reddy

ASHE 2012 Report

659. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been mentioned in the Annual Status of Higher Education of States and UTs in India, 2012 (ASHE, 2012) report of the Planning Commission and the Confederation of Indian Industry (CM) that there is an urgent need to increase the number of teachers in higher education from eight lakhs to 16 lakhs during the 12th Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the other important aspects of the report and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether there is also a corresponding lacuna of quality teachers in higher education, as pointed out by the approach paper to the 12th Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the corrective steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per the Annual Status of Higher Education of States and UTs in India, 2012 (ASHE, 2012), published by the Planning Commission and the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), the number of faculty in higher education, needs to be doubled from the current 8 lakhs to 16 lakhs during the 12th Five Year Plan to cater to the projected student demand. The report has further mentioned that this requires an increase in

capacity at both the post graduate and Ph.D levels. The details of the same are available at http://eduvisors.com/dwnld_assets.

The Approach Paper to the 12th Five Year Plan has emphasized the need to address the issues related to teachers in a Mission Mode. Most of the recruitments to teaching positions are to be undertaken by the State Governments. The Central Government provides appropriate incentives, from time to time, to the State Governments to fill up these vacant posts.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Government had constituted a Central Advisory Board Education (CABE) Committee for launching a National Mission on Teachers and Teaching. The Committee has submitted its Report. Consequently a Scheme of National Mission on Teachers and Teaching has been formulated for implementation during the 12th Five Year Plan. The Scheme is aimed at addressing comprehensively all issues related to teachers, teaching, teacher shortages, teacher preparation and professional development.

Affordable Housing to Urban Poor

660. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:
SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of houses including low cost houses in the country particularly for economically weaker sections and lower income groups and if so, the details thereof:

(b) the details of schemes and policies being implemented to meet the shortage;

(c) the details of funds sanctioned and released under the said schemes, State and scheme-wise and the targets set and achievements made as a result thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether various schemes/projects have slowed down;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor, scheme/project-wise; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to set up a special fund for low cost housing, formulate new policies or make changes in existing policies for the purpose and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) As per Report of the Technical Committee constituted by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation to assess the urban housing shortage in the country during the 12th Five Year Plan period, the shortage as on 2012 was estimated to be 18.78 million. Out of this, shortage of housing for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) was 10.55 million (56.18 %) and Low Income Group was 7.41 million (39.44 %).

(b) It is the primary responsibility of States to provide housing to all citizens, as 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects. However, in order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the issue of housing shortage, this Ministry has been propagating National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy (NUHHP): 2007 formulated with a view to provide 'housing for all' and is implementing various schemes viz., Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP).

(c) to (e) JNNURM: No year-wise targets were fixed under Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) & Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) which are components of JNNURM. However, sanctions were issued for construction of 1.5 million houses under JNNURM and the States have been advised to achieve the completion of houses by 31st March, 2014. State-wise

and Year-wise details of funds released under JNNURM during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

RAY: The scheme of RAY is reform oriented and demand driven scheme and progress under the scheme depends upon the pace set by States. Therefore, targets were not set under RAY. State-wise and Year-wise details of funds released under RAY during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

ISHUP: The scheme was envisaged to facilitate flow of credit to 3.10 lakh beneficiaries. This was a demand driven scheme implemented during the 11th Five Year Plan period on a pilot basis. State-wise and Year-wise details of funds sanctioned and number of beneficiaries covered under ISHUP during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

AHP; The scheme of AHP is also a demand driven scheme and here again progress under the scheme depends upon the pace set by States. State-wise and Year-wise details of funds release under AHP during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(f) Government of India has announced establishment of "Urban Housing Fund" with an initial corpus of Rs. 2,000 crores for facilitating low cost housing. Both Housing & Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) and National Housing Bank (NHB) were permitted raising of funds through tax free bonds to the extent of Rs. 5,000 crore each. These are to be channelized for financing housing and urban infrastructure.

Based on the recommendations of the Affordable Housing Task Force constituted by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, State Governments have been requested to formulate State Affordable Housing Policies.

Statement-I

Details of State-wise Achievements During Each of Last Three year and Current Year

Sl. No	State	BSUP						IHSDP										
		DU's Sanction			DU's Completed			DU's Sanction			DU's Completed							
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island																	
2	Andhra Pradesh		5160	0	0	21094	20087	562	0	0	0	0	0	2366	3476	803	432	
3	Arunachal Pradesh		240				92	8										
4	Assam					352		64						376	435	251	33	
5	Bihar						352	32		5986	9681			1454	589	526		
6	Chandigarh (UT)					1600	10624											
7	Chhattisgarh		5248					6624	304					1076	1825	2811	559	
8	Delhi (NCT)	21840	12260			5628	1316											
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli																	
10	Daman and Diu																	
11	Goa										70							
12	Gujarat	544	10800			16670	14812	8794	300		7144			2385	593	2189	104	
13	Haryana					174	842	40			195			1456	1819	1277	79	
14	Himanchal Pradesh							40		338	89				32	0		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
15	Jammu and Kashmir						356	69	147	953					942	1679	239
16	Jharkhand	4498								3676						1285	
17	Karnataka		170			3588	10896	1804	251					2639	7882		
18	Kerala					3560	3348	1612	323					3806	3175	2042	252
19	Madhya Pradesh					1679	4161	3462	99	1104	1155			122	448	2660	
20	Maharashtra		10442			7592	21910	3149	756	1003	40474			2278	7618	6429	770
21	Manipur							70	130		1385				832	1637	29
22	Meghalaya					16	48	112							48		
23	Mizoram					65	70				600			347	473	384	190
24	Nagaland					750	520		930		670			480			
25	Odisha					627	254	123	68	316	662			1352	1211	1165	779
26	Puducherry (UT)					207	151	72									
27	Punjab		2224			140	860	544	56	5328	925					702	160
28	Rajasthan	5814				160	114			12647	6918			1527	1658	2822	1069
29	Sikkim							52									
30	Tamil Nadu		500			8770	16672	6812	3482		4826			11878	6033	3916	938
31	Tripura													903	663	919	
32	Uttar Pradesh		225			6582	13786	3445		8479	1495			3214	6777	4360	
33	Uttarakhand					45	9	97			378			336	666	264	
34	West Bengal	15440	11423			18181	19669.1	10306	1549					11647	7988	4127	587
	Total	48136	58692			97480	141001	47841	8395	39830	76667			49644	55151	42280	6220

Details of State-wise Funds Sanction and Released During Each of Last Three year and Current Year

Rs. in crore

Sl. No	State	BSUP						IHSDP									
		ACA Sanction			ACA Released			ACA Sanction			ACA Released						
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island																
2	Andhra Pradesh		113.1			325.1	197.3	95.0						95.3	1.8	102.8	
3	Arunachal Pradesh		15.6			0.8		16.2						4.5			
4	Assam									12.3						3.7	
5	Bihar										67.4	150.9		19.3	24.1	128.2	
6	Chandigarh (UT)						38.3	144.9									
7	Chhattisgarh						7.4	48.7						13.7			
8	Delhi (NCT)	536.1	330.5			183.7	116.0	145.0	152.9					1.4			
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli																
10	Daman and DIU																
11	Goa	0.0	0.0								1.4					0.7	
12	Gujarat	12.5	216.2			158.4	23.4	65.9	7.3		98.8			6.5	14.5	54.3	
13	Haryana					7.8					37.7			19.8	29.2	12.4	6.4

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
14 Himanchal Pradesh								2.8			11.7	1.3			5.9			7.7
15 Jammu and Kashmir							3.2	10.3	5.2		29.5				5.4	26.8		13.6
16 Jharkhand			77.1				37.5				43.4				13.9	10.6		
17 Karnataka				4.7			50.0	102.3	16.3	20.1					60.4	69.4		
18 Kerala							50.7	7.5	33.0						30.7	13.1	7.6	9.8
19 Madhya Pradesh							56.6	32.7	19.1	12.3	16.8	18.8			6.8	18.2	16.4	4.8
20 Maharashtra				326.9			293.9	296.4	166.2	3.9	15.8	641.2			75.5	51.0	360.9	39.2
21 Manipur								22.0				19.8			5.7	16.0		
22 Meghalaya								10.1	10.1									
23 Mizoram							7.2	12.8	12.8	6.9		11.3				14.9		
24 Nagaland							26.4		26.4			19.7						
25 Odisha							9.9	7.7	8.5		5.4	11.4			4.7	22.8	33.5	4.5
26 Puducherry (UT)							1.1	7.0	8.1									
27 Punjab				48.2			9.0		21.1		99.8	12.1			50.5		10.2	
28 Rajasthan			88.1				43.2				196.0	111.1			122.0	5.0	99.9	73.4
29 Sikkim							8.0	6.6	0.7	6.6							9.0	
30 Tamil Nadu				7.9			162.4	87.3	163.3			62.7			70.9	11.6	34.5	
31 Tripura															12.4		2.8	
32 Uttar Pradesh			5.4	4.8			284.5	184.0	27.0		177.8	33.7			198.2	199.0	4.7	0.4
33 Uttarakhand							8.9	1.3	2.4	2.9		7.4			16.8	17.5	7.5	
34 West Bengal			355.1	277.7			150.3	289.0	295.0	51.8					34.2	147.6	33.1	17.2
Total			1074.4	1525.8			1936.5	1561.5	1186.0	264.6	663.5	1239.4			874.3	693.1	943.5	155.8

Statement-II*Progress under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)*

Sl. No.	State	City	Name of the Project	Year of release	Total Project Cost (Rs. In lac)	1st installment of ACA (1/3rd of Central Share) Rs. (In lac)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	DPR of Kesava Nagar Slum; In-situ redevelopment, GHMC under RAY pilot project	2011-12	5874.59	741.59
2	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada	DPR of Dhall Mill Area Slum under RAY (RAY Pilot project – 1) in Vijaywada Municipal corporation	2012-13	2013.42	301.11
3	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada	DPR of N. S. C Bose Nagar in Vijaywada Municipal Corporation under RAY (RAY Pilot project – 2)	2012-13	7617.57	1209.45
4	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapattanam	Pilot Project for in situ Redevelopment) at Surya Teja Nagar,	2012-13	1131.08	188.51
5	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Pilot DPR of Identified Slums (Mahadev Nagar, Indrajeet Nagar, Anna Bhau Sathe Chikitsak Nagar -2, Nipaniya Gram Kakad, Anna Bhau Sathe Chikitsak Nagar – 1 and Rahul Gandhi Nagar (Bajrang Nagar) as per the slum Free City Plan of Indore Metropolitan Area under RAY.	2011-12	8433.55	1242.85
6	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Pilot DPR of Identified Slums (1 Behind MLB School 2 Sarra Peepar 3 Choudhari Mohall 4 Ravi Das Nagar) as per the Slum Free City Plan of Jabalpur Municipal Area under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)	2011-12	3694.58	557.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Pilot DPR of Identified Slums (Sharma Farm 2, Sharma Farm No.1 Shanti Nagar Ward No. -21, Cancer Pahadi, Mehelgaon Ki Pahadi) as per the Slum Free City Plan of Gwalior Municipal Area under RAY.	2011-12	5715.52	842.03
8	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	Pilot DPR of Identified three Slums (Slum near Kishor Nyayalay, Slum behind Khurai Bus Stand and Kasai Basti) as per the Slum Free City Plan of SAGAR Metropolitan Area under RAY.	2011-12	3511.32	500.89
9	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Pilot DPR of IDENTIFIED Slums (Arjun Nagar, Jheel Nagar, Shanti Nagar and Ambedkar Nagar) for construction in Bhopal	2012-13	7399.77	1121.18
10	Kerala	Thiruvananthapura	Pilot project for Mathipuram Colony, Vizhinjam, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala under RAY.	2011-12	7186.94	1157.39
11	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	DPR for Rangamatia Cluster Improvement Project, Bhubaneswar, Odisha under RAY (Pilot Project	2011-12	4476.61	606.86
12	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Pilot Project for Patharbandha Slum Cluster, Bhubaneswar under RAY (in situ Redevelopment), Bhubaneswar	2012-13	8539.99	1223.97
13	Odisha	Cuttack	Pilot Project for 10 nos. Slum Clusters, in Cuttack under RAY (in situ development in Cuttack	2012-13	2583.32	359.26
14	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Pilot project for Mahisakhala Slum Cluster, Bhubaneswar under Rajiv Awas Yojana (in situ redevelopment)	2012-13	3532.33	505.17
15	Mizoram	Aizwal	Rajiv Awas Yojana Pilot Project at Zuangtui, Aizwal	2012-13	1120.01	316.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Rajiv Awas Yojana Pilot Project for in-situ Redevelopemnt and relocation at Lalganga Slum in Raipur city	2012-13	1359.95	202.93
17	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Pilot DPR for identified slums as per slum free city of Rae Bareli city under RAY	2012-13	6460.76	989.02
18	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	Pilot DPR for Magjeen Mohalla improvement project at Rampur	2012-13	1367.18	173.21
19	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Pilot DPR for identified slums as per Slum free City plan of Agra under RAY	2013-14	3769.59	479.79
20	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Pilot DPR for identified slums as per Slum free City plan of Rae Bareli City Phase-II under RAY	2013-14	5291.01	779.12
21	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Pilot DPR for insitu Development of 5 Slums namely Gaur Bheet, Bharat Nagar Chamrahi, Shivlokpur, Daud Nagar & Naya Daud Nagar in Faizullahganj ward, Lucknow under RAY	2013-14	2475.35	358.40
22	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Pilot DPR for Harbansh Mohal Slum Improvement project under Rajiv Awas Yojana	2013-14	518.31	69.02
23	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Pilot DPR for Pokhar Purva Slum Improvement project under Rajiv Awas Yojana	2013-14	824.76	100.45
24	Uttar Pradesh	Kannouj	Pilot DPR for insitu Upgradation of Shekhana & Bajariya Shekhana slums in Kannauj under Rajiv Awas Yojana	2013-14	1752.57	219.16
25	Tamilnadu	Trichy	Pilot DPR for insitu-upgradation of Karikalan streat, (Nadukondaiyam Pettai) in Trichy under RAY	2013-14	1721.15	233.36
26	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Pilot Project for Rehabilitating the Kakkanji Nagar Slum at Athipattu, Ambattur, Chennai under RAY	2012-13	8491.80	1157.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	Pilot DPR for Namak Katra Slum, Bharatpur, Rajasthan under RAY	2012-13	908.01	144.26
28	Rajasthan	Bikaner	Pilot DPR for Bhatto & Oddo ka baas, Bikaner under RAY	2012-13	1728.04	253.50
29	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Pilot DPR for Sanjay Nagar Batta Basti- Phase-I, Jaipur under RAY	2012-13	9660.97	1489.87
30	Rajasthan	Alwar	Pilot DPR for Budh Vihar, Behind Pratap School & Dhobigatta, Alwar under RAY	2013-14	8345.56	1325.93
31	Rajasthan	Ajmer	Pilot DPR for Lohar Basti site, Pasand nagar Kotra and Idgah (Chorasiya Was), Ajmer under RAY	2013-14	8511.26	1352.26
32	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Pilot Project for Kiran ki Dhani Slum, Jaipur, Rajasthan under RAY	2011-12	5729.2	919.9
33	Rajasthan	Kota	Pilot DPR for Rental to ownership housing scheme (at Mohanlal Sukhadiya Housing Scheme Extension) in Kota, under RAY.	2013-14	7166.58	1138.62
34	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Pilot DPR for Krishna Nagar slum in Shimla, Himachal Pradesh under RAY	2013-14	3399.65	920.74
35	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Pilot DPR for Construction of 576 (G+3) Rental houses including infrastructure at Chimpu village, in Itanagar City under RAY	2013-14	4431.20	1290.97
36	Punjab	Batala	Pilot DPR for In-situ up gradation of three slums at Batala, Punjab under RAY	Sanctioned on 21.12.2012 (still to be released)	683.25	110.05
37	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	Pilot DPR for Leh old Town Upgradation under RAY	Sanctioned on	2221.88	593.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				21.12.2012 (still to be released)		
38	Tamilnadu	Chennai	Pilot DPR (Phase II) for rehabilitating (relocating) Kakkanji Nagar slum at Athipattu, Ambattur, Chennai under RAY	Sanctioned on 30.01.13 (still to be released)	3222.81	441.64
39	Punjab	Jalandhar	Pilot DPR of insitu upgradation of 9 slums in Jalandhar under RAY		1259.65	205.34
40	Karnataka	Bangalore	Pilot DPR of construction of 900 houses including infrastructure at Sulikunte village, Sy no 122, in Varthur Hobli, Bangalore under RAY (Relocation)		5709.62	871.67
41	Karnataka	Tumkar	Pilot DPR of construction of 1200 DUs including infrastructure at Dibbur, in Tumkur under RAY(Relocation)		6996.48	1081.27
42	Karnataka	Hubli -Dharwad	Pilot DPR of construction of 1072 DUs including infrastructure at Hubli- Dharwad, in Tumkur under RAY (Relocation)		6766.52	1021.93
43	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Pilot DPR of Identified Slums (Harifatak Rajiv Nagar, Lohar Patti, Moti Nagar, Ekta Nagar) Ujjain under Rajiv Awas Yojana	Sanctioned on 08.03.2013 (still to be released)	7201.74	1091.17
44	Orisha	Jajpur	Pilot DPR for 15 nos. Slum Clusters in Jajpur (in-situ development). Odisha under Rajiv Awas Yojana		4778.70	692.98
45	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Pilot DPR under RAY for Ashok Nagar slums, ward no.42, Biashpur, Chhattisgarh, under RAY	Sanctioned on 12.04.2013 (still to be released)	3567.23	544.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
46	Haryana	Yamuna Nagar, Jagadhary	Pilot DPR for providing infrastructure facilities in 9 slums of Yamunanagar- Jagadhri, Haryana under RAY		6036.76	957.52
47	Gujarat	Rajkot	Pilot project for Construction of 252 (G+4) DUs including infrastructure at Natrajnagar slum Ward No.12, Rajkot under RAY	Sanctioned on 31.05.13 (still to be released)	1581.25	247.20
48	Gujarat	Ahemedabad	Pilot project for in –situ redevelopment of Ramesh Dutt colony (Construction of 924DUs) and Jadibanagar- Indiranagar (Construction of 163 DUs), in Ahmedabad under RAY		4111.06	624.00
49	Chhattisgarh	Korba	Pilot project for Kuwan bhata slum in Korba under RAY		1280.53	195.37
50	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai	Pilot project for Ghasidas Nagar slum in Bhilai under RAY		6718.55	1025.70
51	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Pilot project of Natiya Basti in Jodhpur under RAY		1083.66	178.82
52	Kerala	Kollam	Pilot project at SMP Palace Colony, Kollam, under RAY		1785.18	249.06
53	Haryana	Sirsa	Pilot project for construction of 3008 DUs at two locations (Kanganpur and near Park auto market) at Sirsa under RAY		9499.90	1493.69
54	Haryana	Rohtak	Pilot project of In-Situ Housing and infrastructure Development if 08 slums in Rohtak under RAY		9589.18	1598.20
55	Haryana	Ambala	Pilot project for 48 slums in Ambala under RAY		5983.26	997.21

• Total approved cost of 55 Pilot DPRs: Rs. 2468.21 crore.

• Rs 244.73 crore has been released as 1st installment till date.

List of 200 (RAY) cities

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Amount Released (Rs.in lakhs)/Number of cities	Cities - Fund released for SFCP
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	472.72 (11 cities) FY 2009-10 969.40 (2nd Installment) FY 2010-2011	1 Greater Hyderabad Mpl.Corp(GHMC) 2 Greater Visakhapatnam Mpl.Corp(GVMC) 3 Vijayawada 4 Tirupathi 5 Guntur 6 Nellore 7 Kurnool 8 Rajamundry 9 Warangal 10 Kakinada 11 Ramagundam
2	Arunachal Pradesh	111.29 (2 cities) FY 2010-11	12 Naharlagun 13 Itanagar
3	Assam	76.34 (1 city) FY 2009-10	14 Guwahati
4	Bihar	191.59 (4 cities) FY 2009-10	15 Patna 16 Gaya-Bodhgaya 17 Bhagalpur 18 Muzaffarpur
5	Chhattisgarh	182.88(4 cities) FY 2009-10	19 Bhilai Nagar 20 Raipur 21 Bilaspur 22 Korba
6	Delhi	981.96 (DMC) FY 2010-11	23 Municipal Corporation of Delhi Area
7	Goa	111.70 (3 cities) FY 2010-11	24 Mormugao 25 Panaji

1	2	3	4
			26 Margao
8	Gujarat	431.64 (8 cities) FY 2009-10	27 Ahmadabad
			28 Surat
			29 Vadodara
			30 Rajkot
			31 Jamnagar
			32 Bhavnagar
			33 Bharuch
			34 Porbandar
9	Haryana	151.3 (10 cities) FY 2009-10	35 Faridabad
			36 Panipat
			37 Yamunanagar
			38 Ambala
			39 Panchkula
			40 Karnal
			41 Rohtak
			42 Hisar
			43 Gurgaon
			44 Sirsa
10	Himachal Pradesh	63.84 (1 city) FY 2009-10	45 Shimla
11	Jammu & Kashmir	236.80 (8 cities) FY 2010-11	46 Jammu
			47 Srinagar
			48 Anathanag
			49 Udampur
			50 Barahmulla
			51 Kathua
			52 Leh
			53 Kargil
12	Jharkhand	206.11 (4 cities) FY 2009-10	54 Jamshedpur

1	2	3	4
			55 Dhanbad
			56 Ranchi
			57 Bokaro Steel City
13	Karnataka	400.4 (10 cities) FY 2009-10 410.00 (2nd Installment) FY 2012-13	58 Bangalore
			59 Mysore
			60 Hubli-Dharwad
			61 Mangalore
			62 Belgaum
			63 Gulbarga
			64 Davanagere
			65 Bellary
			66 Shimoga
			67 Tumkur
14	Kerala	263.31(6 cities) FY 2009-10 331.00 (2nd Installment) FY 2012-13	68 Kochi
			69 Thiruvananthapuram
			70 Kozhikode
			71 Kannur
			72 Kollam
			73 Thrissur
15	Madhya Pradesh	288.25 (16 cities) FY 2009-10	74 Indore
			75 Bhopal
			76 Jabalpur
			77 Gwalior
			78 Ujjain
			79 Sagar
			80 Burhanpur
			81 Dewas
			82 Khandwa

1	2	3	4
			83 Ratlam
			84 Rewa
			85 Satna
			86 Singrauli
			87 Murwara (Katni)
			88 Chhindwara
			89 Neemuch
16	Maharashtra	944.67 (18 cities) FY 2009-10	90 Greater Mumbai U.A
			91 Pune U.A
			92 Nagpur
			93 Nashik
			94 Aurangabad
			95 Solapur
			96 Bhiwandi
			97 Amravati
			98 Kolhapur
			99 Sangli-Miraj Kupwad
			100 Nanded-Waghala
			101 Malegaon
			102 Akola
			103 Jalgaon
			104 Ahmadnagar
			105 Dhule
			106 Chandrapur
			107 Latur
17	Manipur	55-79 (1 city) FY 2009-10	108 Imphal
18	Meghalaya	95-63 (1 city) FY 2010-11	109 Shilong
19	Mizoram	467.07 (8 cities) FY 2010-11	110 Aizwal
			111 Champhai

1	2	3	4
			112 Kolasib
			113 Laungltai
			114 Lunglei
			115 Mamit
			116 Saiha
			117 Serchhip
20	Nagaland	108.03 (2 cities) FY 2010-11	118 Kohima
			119 Dimapur
21	Odisha	184.12 (7 cities) FY 2009-10	120 Bhubaneswar
			121 Puri
			122 Cuttack
			123 Raurkela
			124 Brahmapur
			125 Sambalpur
			126 Jajpur
22	Puducherry	79.01 (2 cities) FY 20:10-11	127 Pondicherry
			128 Ozhukari
23	Punjab	583-34 (7 cities) FY 2010-11	129 Ludhiana
			130 Amritsar
			131 Jalandhar
			132 Patiala
			133 Bhatinda
			134 Batala
			135 Jalalabad
24	Rajasthan	281.15 (8 cities) FY 2009-10	136 Jaipur
			137 Jodhpur
			138 Kota
			139 Bikaner
			140 Ajmer

1	2	3	4
			141 Udaipur
			142 Bharatpur
			143 Alwar
25	Sikkim	62.39 (5 cities) FY 2010-11	
		77.08 (2nd Installment) FY 2012-13	144 Gangtok
			145 Jorethang
			146 Namchi
			147 Rangpo
			148 Singtam
26	Tamilnadu	480.14 (10 cities) FY 2009-10	149 Chennai MCorp
			150 Coimbatore
			151 Madurai .
			152 Tiruchirappalli
			153 Salem
			154 Tiruppur
			155 Tiruneiveli
			156 Erode
			157 Vellore
			158 Tuticorin
27	Tripura	54.68 (1 city) FY 2009-10	159 Agartala
28	Uttar Pradesh	733.17 (22 cities) FY 2009-10	160 Kanpur
			161 Lucknow
			162 Agra M Corp
			163 Varanasi
			164 Meerat
			165 Allahabad
			166 Ghaziabad
			167 Bareilly
			168 Aligarh

1	2	3	4
			169 Moradabad
			170 Gorakhpur
			171 Jhansi MB
			172 Saharanpur
			173 Firozabad
			174 Muzaffarnagar
			175 Mathura
			176 Shahjahanpur
			177 Noida
			178 Rampur
			179 Etawah
			180 Kannauj
			181 Rae Bareli
29	Uttarakhand	114.63 (3 cities) FY 2009-10	182 Dehradun
			183 Nainital
			184 Haridwar
			185 Roorkee
			186 Rishikesh
			187 Haldwani
30	West Bengal	423.27 (5 cities) FY 2009-10	188 Kolkata UA
			189 Asansol U A
			190 Siliguri
			191 Jalpaigurf
			192 Murshidabad
31	Daman & Diu	58.06 (2 city) FY 2010-11	193 Daman
			194 Diu
32	Dadra Nagar Haveli (UT)	43.45 (2 city) FY 2010-11	195 Silvassa
			196 Amli
33	Andaman & Nicobar (UT)	76.18 (1 city) FY 2010-11	197 Portblair

1	2	3	4
34	Lakshadweep (UT)	15.00 (3 cities) FY 2010-11	198 Amini 199 Kavaratti 200 Minicoy
Total		108.16 crore	

Statement-III*Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP)**Year-wise Progress under ISHUP during last five financial years*

(in lakh)

Year	States covered	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount of NPV of interest subsidy	Total No. of beneficiaries	Total NPV of interest subsidy released
1	2	3	4	5	6
2008-09	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2009-10	Andhra Pradesh	531	36.82	531	36.83
2010-11	Andhra Pradesh	5233	378.01	5859	476.64
	Karnataka	53	14.50		
	Rajasthan	27	7.84		
	Chhattisgarh	542	75.12		
	Tamil Nadu	4	1.17		
2011-12	Andhra Pradesh	2875	220.52	4308	473.86
	Karnataka	546	96.32		
	Maharashtra	241	17.75		
	Tamil Nadu	220	56.5		
	Assam	1	0.30		
	Madhya Pradesh	9	1.55		
	Rajasthan	18	4.10		
	Kerala	227	59.70		
	Chhattisgarh	170	16.83		
	Uttar Pradesh	1	0.29		

1	2	3	4	5	6
2012-13	Andhra Pradesh	270	24.34	3267	735.49
	Karnataka	623	77.21		
	Maharashtra	157	12.77		
	Tamil Nadu	228	65.23		
	Rajasthan	685	234.28		
	Kerala	1072	305.66		
	Chhattisgarh	232	16.00		
2013-14	Andhra Pradesh	50	4.45	339	64.00
	Karnataka	130	9.67		
	Kerala	41	8.80		
	Tamil Nadu	03	0.72		
	Rajasthan	99	35.01		
	Madhya Pradesh	16	5.35		
	Total				

Statement-IV

Projects under Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme:

A total of 11 projects of 2 States (Rajasthan & Karnataka) have been sanctioned under the Affordable Housing in partnership Scheme. The 1st instalment of Rs. 3.08 Cr has been released. The details of the projects are as follows:

Sl. No.	Project Name	Total Housing Units(EWS+LIG+MIG)	Total Project Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount released as 1st instalment under ACA (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Affordable Housing Project (AHP) at Kalwar Road, Jaipur, Rajasthan	576	1769.44	26.06
2.	AHP at Narsingpura, Ajmer road Jaipur, Rajasthan	432	1346.88	22.23
3.	AHP at Nevta-Sanganer Jaipur, Rajasthan	1072	3163.5	37.00
4.	AHP at Mejestic Real Mart at Village Kalwara, Jaipur, Rajasthan	960	2977.82	45.98

1	2	3	4	5
5.	AHP at Shyam-pura Buhariya, Jaipur Rajasthan	1120	3550.56	52.03
6.	AHP at Bagara Khurd, Ajmer Road, Jaipur, Rajasthan	400	1215.08	13.36
7.	AHP at Mukundpura, Jaipur, Rajasthan.	512	1455.09	20.95
8.	AHP at Omax City Ajmer Road, Jaipur, Rajasthan	704	2047.10	24.29
9.	Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP under RAY) at Valgerahalli, Phase -1, Bangalore, Karnataka	512	3255.51	48?09
10.	Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP under RAY) at Singanayakanahalli, Yalahanka Hobli, Bangalore, Karnataka	192	922.4	13.36
11.	Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP under RAY) at Kodathi, Varthur Hobli, Bangalore, Karnataka	288	1429.62	21.47
Total		6768		308.14

Working Environment of MSMEs

661. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been carried out on the working environment of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the recommendations made therein; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to overcome the challenges faced by MSMEs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A Task Force on MSMEs was constituted under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister to look into the issues of the sector. The Task Force in its report submitted in 2010 made recommendations on policy/ programme support, institutional matters and legal/regulatory measures for the growth of MSMEs in the country. The recommendations cover the thematic areas of credit, taxation, labour issues, infrastructure/technology/skill development, marketing, rehabilitation and exit policy and special measures for North-Eastern Region and Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) The challenges faced by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) are credit, skill development, technological upgradation, infrastructure, marketing and institutional structure. The Government has formulated policies to enable them to face these problems. Thus, in credit, Credit Guarantee Scheme and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); in skill development, Entrepreneurial Skill Development Programme (ESDP), Management Development Programmes (MDPs); Skill Development Programme in tool engineering and related areas; in technological upgradation, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS); in infrastructure, Micro and Small Enterprise Cluster Development Programme; in marketing, Procurement Preference Policy and Marketing Development Assistance (MDA); and in institutional structure, establishment of Micro and Small Enterprise Facilitation Councils in States are the major policies being implemented by the Government.

Development of Yamuna Riverbed

662. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had conducted any study regarding the development of Yamuna riverbed and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken by the Government for acquisition of Yamuna riverbed for its development;

(c) the time by which this development work is likely to be started and completed;

(d) whether the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC), Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and some other organizations are dumping debris on Yamuna riverbed;

(e) if so, the estimated quantity of dumped construction material/debris lying on the Yamuna riverbed;

(f) the action plan prepared to remove the debris from the riverbed at the earliest;

(g) whether the National Green Tribunal has also directed various agencies including DMRC and DDA to remove dumped construction material/debris from the riverbed and ensure that debris are not dumped there by their contractors; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has conducted a study for development of Yamuna riverbed as per recommendation of Master Plan and Zonal Plan. The study of all natural features and site conditions has resulted in developing a conceptual plan and a structural plan for river front development, which provides integrated development along the riverbed for Bio-diversity park and recreational areas.

(b) and (c) DDA plans to acquire land at village Burari in 1 consultation with Govt, of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

Development work has been initiated in a phased manner. Bio-diversity Park near Jharoda Majra and Golden Jubilee Park near Old Yamuna Bridge are being developed in a phased manner.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. Material already dumped is being removed from Yamuna Riverbed. An estimated quantity of 85000 cum. of construction material/debris material was lying on the riverbed.

(f) As per action plan prepared for this purpose, debris will be removed by 31.08.2013.

(g) and (h) Yes, Madam. As per Court orders, DDA is taking the following actions:

(i) Display boards erected at site warning against dumping of debris.

(ii) Security arrangements have been enhanced.

(iii) Barricading entries to riverbed to check vehicular movement.

(iv) Field staff have been directed to ensure that debris is not dumped on the riverbed.

MSMEs

663. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of micro and small scale industries set up in various States including Tamil Nadu, industry-wise during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of proposals received and approved and the financial assistance provided to them during the said period;

(c) the number of proposals pending for approval by the Government along with the reasons for pendency; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to grant an early approval to the pending projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) As per information obtained from State/UT Commissionerates / Directorates of Industries, on the number of Entrepreneurs Memorandum (Part-II) filed under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006, the details of number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) set up in the country for the last four years, State-wise, Industry-wise including Tamil Nadu and separately for Tamil Nadu are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III respectively.

(b) Entrepreneurs Memorandum (EM) is filed by MSMEs at District Industries Centres (DICs) in prescribed proforma. There is no need-for prior approval for filing EM. No financial assistance is provided for EM filing.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Number of Entrepreneurs Memorandum (Part-II) filed by the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises at District Industries Centre under the various State/UT Commissionerate / Directorate of Industries: 2009-10 to 2012-13(Provisionally Revised Estimate)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of EM-II			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,192	914	1,170	1,028
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1,053	942	856	772
3.	Punjab	2,189	2,988	3,087	2,644
4.	Chandigarh	255	174	259	139
5.	Uttarakhand	1,871	1,973	2,121	2,291
6.	Haryana	2,747	2,929	2,715	2,105
7.	Delhi	165	199	333	430
8.	Rajasthan	14,630	14,904	14,678	15,363
9.	Uttarpradesh	33,479	33,027	32,304	30,793 (*)
10.	Bihar	4,010	4,302	4,108	3,673
11.	Sikkim	18	40	30	9
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	111	50 (P)	36 (P)	41 (P)
13.	Nagaland	1,445	1,059 (*)	1,667 (E)	1,390 (E)
14.	Manipur	81	122	120	108 (E)
15.	Mizoram	500	198	131	122
16.	Tripura	218	218	205	150
17.	Meghalaya	1,040	748	573	569
18.	Assam	1,678	1,506	1,218	1,446
19.	West Bengal	11,685	10,109	13,470	10,342
20.	Jharkhand	669	690	939	3,229
21.	Odisha	1,758	1,657	2,155	2,622
22.	Chhattisgarh	1,089	1,206	1,741	1,192
23.	Madhya Pradesh	19,748	19,704	20,104	19,832
24.	Gujarat	19,992	27,939	51,781	68,235

1	2	3	4	5	6
25. Daman and Diu		107	126	83	76
26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		105	77	102	93
27. Maharashtra		11,896	14,496	15,606	16,136
28. Andhra Pradesh		9,144	9,204	9,260	8,200
29. Karnataka		17,195	18,434	21,021	24,208
30. Goa		112	88	97	103
31. Lakshadweep		23	24	8	11
32. Kerala		12,013	10,194	10,020	13,051
33. Tamil Nadu		41,799	57,902	70,639	90,974
34. Puducherry		200	186	120	86
35. Andaman and Nicobar		68	77	82	100
All India		214,285	238,406	282,839	321,563

Source: The States/UTs Directorates of Industries and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises -Development Institute.

Note: (P) - Provisional, (*) Data from 5 DICs out of total 11 DICs in Nagaland not received, hence estimated,

(*) Data from 7 DICs out of total 73 DICs in Uttar Pradesh not received, hence estimated and (E) - Estimated, as the information from all the DICs of the respective State/UT not received.

Statement-II

Industry-wise distribution of number of Entrepreneurs Memorandum (Part-II) filed by the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises based on NIC-2004 at two digit level: 2009-10 to 2012-13 (Provisionally Revised Estimate)

All India

Sl. No.	NIC 2004	Description	Number of EM-II			
			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	01	Agriculture, Hunting and Related Service Activities	1433	1933	3001	3651
2	02	Forestry, Logging and Related Service Activities	1320	1531	1347	1966
3.	05	Fishing, Aquaculture and Service Activities Incidental to Fishing	35	18	29	84
4	10	Mining of Coal and Lignite; Extraction of Peat	56	81	59	72
5	11	Extraction of Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas; Service Activities incidental to Oil and Gas Extraction, excluding Surveying	40	36	53	60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	12	Mining of Uranium and Thorium Ores	85	92	66	68
7	13	Mining of Metal Ores	182	170	277	295
8	14	Other Mining and Quarrying	2220	1970	2248	2202
9	15	Mfg of Food Products and Beverages	21408	22267	23330	26071
10	16	Mfg of Tobacco Products	421	598	363	311
11	17	Mfg of Textiles	21960	26162	31705	30844
12	18	Mfg of Wearing Apparel; Dressing and Dyeing of Fur	19339	23323	25613	30695
13	19	Mfg of Leather & Leather Product	3552	4132	3742	4671
14	20	Mfg of Wood And Wood Products	7679	7844	9184	8370
15	21	Mfg of Paper And Paper Products	4312	5962	3054	4798
16	22	Publishing, Printing & Reproduction of Recorded Media	2348	2573	6157	8085
17	23	Mfg of Coke & Refined Petroleum Products and Nuclear Fuel	549	483	469	630
18	24	Mfg of Chemicals and Chemical Products	6342	6321	6179	6633
19	25	Mfg of Rubber and Plastics Products	5597	6398	7229	8109
20	26	Mfg of Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	9648	10061	12297	12345
21	27	Mfg of Basic Metals	3558	4243	4708	5600
22	28	Mfg of Fabricated Metal Products	19050	19141	24361	22075
23	29	Mfg of Machinery and Equipment n.e.c.	9489	9889	12037	13483
24	30	Mfg of Office, Accounting & Computing Machinery	424	462	637	885
25	31	Mfg of Electrical Machinery and Apparatus n.e.c.	3600	4243	4039	4649
26	32	Mfg. of Radio, Television and Communication Equipment and Apparatus	1028	1119	1737	1473
27	33	Mfg of Medical, Precision and Optical Instruments, Watches and Clocks	1068	971	1505	1434
28	34	Mfg of Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi-Trailers	865	808	1586	1608
29	35	Mfg of Other Transport Equipment	1167	1202	1338	1549
30	36	Mfg of Furniture; Manufacturing n.e.c.	8160	8118	12273	12822
31	37	Recycling	78	64	286	325
32	40	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Hot Water Supply	115	132	669	722

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33	41	Collection, Purification and Distribution of Water	60	97	610	698
34	45	Construction	547	601	1188	2232
35	50	Repair & Maintenance of Motor Vehicle, Retail Sale of Automotive Fuel	3492	3395	5542	8715
36	51	Wholesale of Trade and Commission Trade	316	3011	11176	18231
37	52	Repair & Maintenance of Personal & Household Goods; Retail Trade	6336	7419	11510	12812
38	55	Hotels and Restaurants	282	401	1089	2582
39	60	Land Transport; Transport via Pipelines	175	338	2468	2822
40	61	Water Transport	2	9	75	217
41	62	Air Transport	33	30	18	35
42	63	Supporting & Auxiliary Transport & Travel Agents Activities	278	773	703	1336
43	64	Post and Telecommunications	563	589	680	825
44	65	Financial Intermediation, Except Insurance & Pension Funding	19	35	204	403
45	66	Insurance and Pension Funding, Except Compulsory Social Security	5	36	11	15
46	67	Activities Auxiliary to Financial Intermediation	30	66	197	204
47	70	Real Estate Activities	6	23	56	255
48	71	Renting of Machinery & Equipment Without Operator & of Personal & Household Goods	263	257	578	633
49	72	Computer and Related Activities	2871	3130	9598	11025
50	73	Research and Development	169	158	162	256
51	74	Other Business Activities	3778	4969	12504	16864
52	75	Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	30	51	71	162
53	80	Education	210	249	372	574
54	85	Health and Social Work	126	129	383	545
55	90	Sewage and Refuse Disposal, Sanitation and Similar Activities	16	18	49	88
56	91	Activities of Membership Organization n.e.c.	24	8	67	34
57	92	Recreational, Cultural and Sporting Activities	270	242	678	480

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58	93	Other Service Activities	24333	32057	18709	19396
59	95	Activities of Private Households as Employers of Domestic Staff	150	171	172	214
60	96	Undifferentiated Goods - Producing Activities of Private Households for Own Use	154	234	358	559
61	97	Undifferentiated Service - Producing Activities of Private Households for Own Use	246	157	1198	1451
62	99	Extra Territorial Organization and Bodies	380	629	652	448
Total *			202,295	231,631	282,658	320,695

Source: The States/UTs Directorates of Industries and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises -Development Institutes.

(*) - Difference in the estimated number is on account of non-reporting/statistical adjustments.

Note:

1. Mfg: Manufacturing.
2. NIC: National Industrial Classification 2004.
3. CSO: Central Statistics Office, M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation.
4. n.e.c: not elsewhere classified.

Statement-III

Industry-wise distribution of number of Entrepreneurs Memorandum (Part-II) filed by the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises based on NIC-2004 at two digit level: 2009-10 to 2012-13 (Provisional Estimate)

Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	NIC	Description	Number of EM-II			
			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	01	Agriculture, Hunting and Related Service Activities	0	0	6	24
2	02	Forestry, Logging and Related Service Activities	0	0	0	0
3	05	Fishing, Aquaculture and Service Activities Incidental to Fishing	0	0	9	4
4	10	Mining of Coal and Lignite; Extraction of Peat	0	0	0	0
5	11	Extraction of Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas; Service Activities incidental to Oil and Gas Extraction, excluding Surveying	0	0	0	0
6	12	Mining of Uranium and Thorium Ores	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	13	Mining of Metal Ores	0	0	2	0
8	14	Other Mining and Quarrying	0	0	8	16
9	15	Mfg of Food Products and Beverages	2743	4352	4800	5798
10	16	Mfg of Tobacco Products			1	9
11	17	Mfg of Textiles	2813	4564	4922	5795
12	18	Mfg of Wearing Apparel; Dressing and Dyeing of Fur	4385	7091	6526	7646
13	19	Mfg of Leather & Leather Product	602	894	758	1064
14	20	Mfg of Wood And Wood Products	821	951	848	1319
15	21	Mfg of Paper And Paper Products	2625	4214	1147	2698
16	22	Publishing, Printing & Reproduction of Recorded Media	0	0	2956	2450
17	23	Mfg of Coke & Refined Petroleum Products and Nuclear Fuel	0	0	49	63
18	24	Mfg of Chemicals and Chemical Products	931	989	1202	1259
19	25	Mfg of Rubber and Plastics Products	1680	1844	2399	3031
20	26	Mfg of Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	1306	1739	2318	2649
21	27	Mfg of Basic Metals	674	903	1059	1736
22	28	Mfg of Fabricated Metal Products	5765	5584	7142	6557
23	29	Mfg of Machinery and Equipment n.e.c.	2076	2090	2406	3088
24	30	Mfg of Office, Accounting & Computing Machinery	0	0	71	266
25	31	Mfg of Electrical Machinery and Apparatus n.e.c.	644	1437	836	1101
26	32	Mfg. of Radio, Television and Communication Equipment and Apparatus	0	0	491	332
27	33	Mfg of Medical, Precision and Optical Instruments, Watches and Clocks	0	0	266	458
28	34	Mfg of Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi-Trailers	0	0	441	489
29	35	Mfg of Other Transport Equipment	191	227	247	478
30	36	Mfg of Furniture; Manufacturing n.e.c.	0	0	2558	2276
31	37	Recycling	0	0	125	188
32	40	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Hot Water Supply	0	0	144	138
33	41	Collection, Purification and Distribution of Water	0	0	444	537

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34	45	Construction	0	0	18	90
35	50	Repair & Maintenance of Motor Vehicle, Retail Sale of Automotive Fuel	0	0	1888	5013
36	51	Wholesale of Trade and Commission Trade	0	0	449	111
37	52	Repair & Maintenance of Personal & Household Goods; Retail Trade	0	0	4211	5937
38	55	Hotels and Restaurants	0	0	495	1558
39	60	Land Transport; Transport via Pipelines	0	0	330	712
40	61	Water Transport	0	0	60	163
41	62	Air Transport	0	0	0	0
42	63	Supporting & Auxiliary Transport & Travel Agents Activities	0	0	55	244
43	64	Post and Telecommunications	0	0	168	358
44	65	Financial Intermediation, Except Insurance & Pension Funding	0	0	16	16
45	66	Insurance and Pension Funding, Except Compulsory Social Security	0	0	1	4
46	67	Activities Auxiliary to Financial Intermediation	0	0	0	1
47	70	Real Estate Activities	0	0	2	12
48	71	Renting of Machinery & Equipment Without Operator & of Personal & Household Goods	0	0	201	184
49	72	Computer and Related Activities	0	0	5538	6349
50	73	Research and Development	0	0	0	11
51	74	Other Business Activities	0	0	5473	7812
52	75	Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	0	0	1	8
53	80	Education	0	0	35	74
54	85	Health and Social Work	0	0	29	125
55	90	Sewage and Refuse Disposal, Sanitation and Similar Activities	0	0	1	4
56	91	Activities of Membership Organization n.e.c.	0	0	6	
57	92	Recreational, Cultural and Sporting Activities	0	0	383	79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58	93	Other Service Activities	14543	21023	6106	9011
59	95	Activities of Private Households as Employers of Domestic Staff	0	0	0	62
60	96	Undifferentiated Goods - Producing Activities of Private Households for Own Use	0	0	3	236
61	97	Undifferentiated Service - Producing Activities of Private Households for Own Use	0	0	988	1259
62	99	Extra Territorial Organization and Bodies	0	0	1	72
Total			41799	57902	70639	90974

Source: The States/UTs Directorates of Industries & Commerce and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises -Development Institute, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.

Note: 1. Mfg: Manufacturing.

2. NIC: National Industrial Classification 2004.

3. CSO-Central Statistics Office, M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation.

4. n.e.c: not elsewhere classified.

[*Translation*]

Rohini Residential Scheme

664. SHRI SYED SHAHNAVYAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the persons who are yet to be allotted plots by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) under the Rohini Residential Scheme, 1981 along with the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has initiated the process of allotment of plots to the remaining registrants of the said Scheme; and

(c) if so, the progress made in this regard so far and the time by which the plots to remaining registrants are likely to be allotted?

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

(a) 744 persons could not be allotted due to non-availability of vacant plots of the required size.

(b) and (c) DDA has initiated the process of allotment of plots to the remaining registrants of the scheme and they are likely to be made in 2013-14.

[*English*]

BMSWD Project

665. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Brihan Mumbai Storm Water Drainage (BMSWD) Project;

(b) the funds allocated and released for this project so far; and

(c) the time by which the project is likely to be completed?

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

(a) to (c) The BMSWD Project was sanctioned for the improvement of Storm Water Drainage in Mumbai including overhauling/ rehabilitation of old drainage lines and installation of new storm water pumping station. Fund sanctioned by the Central Government for the project is Rs. 1200.53 crore, out of which Rs. 1000 crore has been released so far. The progress of the project is monitored for early completion.

Upgradation of Universities

666. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to upgrade State Universities as Central Universities in the country including North Odisha University;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the facilities to be provided in these Universities along with the universities identified for this purpose; and

(c) the time by which these Universities are likely to be upgraded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No, Madam. There is no such proposal at present to upgrade the State Universities as Central universities, since the Central Government has already established at least one Central University in every state of the country (except Goa).

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

[Translation]

World Bank Loan to CIT Projects

667. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has sanctioned loan for various Communications and Information Technology projects in the country;

(b) if so, the project-wise details thereof, as on date; and

(c) the current status of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A loan bearing no. IBRD 8029-IN has been sanctioned by World Bank on 31.03.11 for an amount of US\$ 150 million for "e-Delivery of Public Services".

This "e-Delivery of Public Services Development Policy Loan" supports NeGP's countrywide plans of increasing online services for citizens in their locality to improve the delivery of government services in areas of concern to the common person.

(c) During FY 2012-2013, out of this loan proceeds, Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) sanctioned 14 sub-projects involving a value of Rs.235.13 crores. These projects are currently in implementation stage.

[English]

Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas

668. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of admission procedure in the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas;

(b) the strength of students in the schools during the last three years and the current academic year, State-wise;

(c) the passing out and drop out percentage of students during the said period, State-wise; j

(d) the amount of financial aid being given to these schools and the per student expenditure;

(e) the monitoring mechanism for ensuring that the amount given to the schools is spent on students in prescribed manner;

(f) whether the monitoring mechanism is working satisfactorily; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas run classes from standard VI to XII. Admissions to the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) are made through a national level competitive exam called the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Selection Test (JNVST) conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education at Class VI level. Children are also being admitted through lateral entry in Class IX and in Class XI against the available vacant seats.

(b) and (c) The state-wise strength of students in the JNVs during the last three years and the passing out percentage of students for class X and XII during the said period is given in the enclosed Statement. The admission process for the current academic year has not been finalized yet.

(d) Details of the total grant-in-aid to the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) during the last 3 years are as follows:

Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Expenditure incurred by Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti	Rs. 1179.69 crore	Rs. 1319.93 crore	Rs. 1494.95 crore

However, this grant includes the administrative expenditure on the salaries of staff, construction of new building and maintenance thereof. The expenditure per student on account of food, books, uniform etc. is as follows:

Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Per Student Expenditure	Rs. 54,445.00	Rs. 58,753.00	Rs. .64,234.00

(e) to (g) For each Vidyalaya, there is a Vidyalaya Advisory Committee and a Vidyalaya Management Committee for the supervision and the monitoring of the Vidyalaya activities. The District Magistrate of the concerned district is the Chairman of the Vidyalaya Management Committee (VMC) with local educationists, public representatives and officers from the district as Members. The VMC has two sub-committees viz Vidyalaya Purchase Advisory Committee and Vidyalaya Appointments Committee. In order to ensure effective monitoring of each and every activity of the JNVs, three types of inspections are undertaken i.e. inspection on invitation, surprise inspection and panel inspection. Similarly, for monitoring the financial transactions of each unit, the Samiti has its own system of 'Internal Audit' besides the external audit conducted by the CAG.

Statement

Total strength of the students and pass-out percentage

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Strength of student			Pass Out % of X Class			Pass Out % of XII Class		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	515	460	501	100	100	100	100	100	95.35
2	Andhra Pradesh	10091	10238	10533	99.94	99.94	100	97.46	98.85	97.82
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3762	3762	3837	97.94	97.55	98.45	91.43	82.55	76.41
4	Assam	9892	10413	10745	98.46	98.46	99.80	98.39	96.59	96.13
5	Bihar	14096	14713	15343	99.16	99.28	99.72	96.79	97.76	94.77
6	Chandigarh	508	6451	516	100	100	100	100	100	98.68
7	Chhattisgarh	6013	533	6899	100	99.90	100	99.61	97.15	98.27
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli *	267	289	315	100	100	100	-	-	-
9	Daman and Diu	435	486	527	98.68	100	100	100	95.45	100
10	Delhi	973	997	992	99.36	100	97.40	96.52	91.20	97.06
11	Goa	666	683	720	99.02	98.98	100	100	98.08	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	Gujarat	7105	7926	8545	99.79	100	99.92	97.61	95.94	95.23
13	Haryana	7775	8144	8458	99.35	99.60	99.68	97.73	96.68	98.98
14	Himachal Pradesh	5965	5021	5028	98.58	100	99.87	97.50	100	98.97
15	Jammu and Kashmir	4838	5114	5370	97.96	99.86	99.88	96.06	95.62	88.70
16	Jharkhand	7251	8167	8863	99.83	99.85	98.98	96.15	93.21	96.04
17	Karnataka	12616	12887	13200	99.86	99.95	99.95	99.57	99.75	98.82
18	Kerala	6462	6566	6597	100	100	100	99.73	99.62	99.88
19	Lakshadweep	175	174	167	100	100	100	100	100	100
20	Madhya Pradesh	21377	13149	22895	99.73	99.94	99.88	97.42	96.14	96.98
21	Maharashtra	12614	3931	13596	99.95	100	99.91	96.01	94.39	98.43
22	Manipur	4027	2419	3861	98.62	93.67	99.66	96.89	95.81	99.42
23	Meghalaya	2155	909	2512	99.41	98.15	98.26	96.08	88.76	85.63
24	Mizoram	822	22115	909	97.65	100	99.22	100	100	100
25	Nagaland	1621	1721	1740	99.30	99.66	99.28	80.25	96.74	86.79
26	Odisha	10656	10959	11462	100	99.83	99.77	96.70	97.15	95.96
27	Puducherry	1405	1419	1462	100	100	100	98.40	99.24	98.81
28	Punjab	7926	8348	8416	99.90	99.58	99.84	97.35	93.61	96.69
29	Rajasthan	15593	15948	16221	99.73	99.52	99.79	96.68	96.47	98.09
30	Sikkim	1212	1280	1394	100	100	100	92.23	96.83	98.00
31	Tripura	1348	1491	1630	100	99.11	100	99.03	92.00	92.19
32	Uttar Pradesh	28961	29604	30180	99.34	99.75	99.48	94.33	93.26	94.00
33	Uttarakhand	4307	4567	4853	99.84	99.86	100	98.80	97.71	99.12
34	West Bengal	3249	3775	4095	100	100	100	98.45	97.73	96.97

* JNV upto Class X.

[Translation]

Cash Bond for British Visa

669. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been put on a list of high risk Asian and African countries whose citizens would be required to deposit 3,000 ponds cash bond when they apply for a British visa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken up this issue with the British Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) Government have seen media reports regarding a possible introduction of a visa bond scheme by the United Kingdom (UK) Government. This issue has been raised with UK Government at different levels, including by the Hon'ble Commerce & Industry Minister, Shri Anand Sharma in his meetings at high levels on June 25, 2013 during his visit to London, as well as at the India-UK Comprehensive Dialogue on Visa Related Issues held in London on July 25, 2013. It has been conveyed that no final decision has yet been taken on such a scheme.

[English]

Delay in Payment of Arrears to Pensioners

670. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for inordinate delay in implementation of Hon'ble High Court's order to give effect to the payment of arrears w.e.f. 01.01.2006 to pensioners retired before 2006;

(b) whether the Government have received representations from employees organizations and other bodies in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government on the representations?

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 orders for implementation of the decision taken by the Government on the recommendations of 6th CPC for revision for pension of past pensioners were issued vide this Department's OM No.38/37/08-P&PW(A) dated 1.9.2008. The provisions of Para 4.2 of this OM were clarified vide this Department's letter dated 3.10.2008.

The Central Administrative Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi in its order dated 1.11.2011 observed that by the OM dated 3.10.2008 the original orders of 1.9.2008 have been modified. Hon'ble CAT directed that the past pensioners may be granted, w.e.f. 1.1.2006, a minimum pension @ 50% of the minimum pay corresponding to the pre-revised pay scale with reference to the fitment table applicable for revision of pay of serving employees.

A Writ Petition was filed in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi challenging the above mentioned order.

In its order dated 29.4.2013, the Hon'ble Delhi High Court has upheld the order dated 1.11.2011. After considering the order of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and various representations received in this regard, Special Leave Petition was filed by the Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

This SLP came up for hearing recently on 29.7.2013 before the Hon. Supreme Court and has been dismissed.

[Translation]

Telecom Services in Rural Areas

671. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:
SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to give special thrust for expansion of telecom services in rural areas in the country;

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

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose during the year 2011 -12 and 2012-13, State-wise; and

(d) the funds collected and disbursed under Universal Service Obligation Funds (USOF), company-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Various Schemes are being implemented with financial support from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) for expansion of telecom services in rural and remote areas of the country, the details of these schemes are given below:

1. Creation of General Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) Infrastructure

a) National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN): NOFN is planned to connect all the Gram Panchayats (approx.. 2,50,000) in the country through optical fibre utilizing existing fibers of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) viz. BSNL, RailTel and Power Grid and laying incremental fiber wherever necessary to bridge the connectivity gap between Gram Panchayats and Blocks, for providing broadband connectivity.

b) Optical Fibre Network Augmentation, Creation and Management of Intra-District SDHQ-DHQ OFC Network in North Eastern Region Scheme has been launched to provide sufficient back-haul capacity to integrate the voice and data traffic from the access network in the rural areas to their core network by strengthening the OFC network.

The scheme considers OFC Network augmentation between the blocks' HQ and Districts' HQ. USOF shall provide subsidy support on the condition that it will be shared with other Telecom Operators at the rates prescribed in the Agreement.

(i) Scheme for Assam

This OFC scheme would connect 354 locations in 27 districts. USOF will provide subsidy support of Rs.98.89 Crore.

(ii) Scheme for North East -1 Circle [Meghalaya, Mizoram & Tripura] This OFC scheme would connect 188 locations in 19 districts. USOF will provide a subsidy support of Rs.89.50 Crore.

(iii) Scheme for North East - II Circle [Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur & Nagaland]

This OFC scheme would connect 407 locations in 30 districts USOF will provide a subsidy support of Rs.298.50 Crore.

2. Shared Mobile Infrastructure Scheme

A scheme has been launched by USO Fund to provide subsidy support for setting up and managing 7,353 infrastructure sites/ towers in 500 districts spread over 27 states for provision of mobile services in the specified rural and remote areas, where there was no existing fixed wireless or mobile coverage. As on 31.05.2013, 7,317 towers i.e. about 99.51% have been set up under this scheme.

3. Public Access: Village Public Telephones

As on 31.05.2013, 5,82,147 villages i.e. 98.07% of the Census 2001 inhabited revenue villages have been covered with Village Public Telephones (VPTs). All the remaining villages are to be provided with VPTs with subsidy support from USO Fund by September 2013.

4. Scheme for Mobile Communication Services in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected Areas

Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has identified and conveyed 2199 locations to DoT in 9 states which are affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE) and do not currently have any coverage by any service provider. The scheme has been approved by Government on 04.06.2013 at a total estimated cost of Rs. 3046.12 Crore to be implemented by BSNL on nomination basis.

(c) The State-wise/ Controller of Communication Accounts (CCA)-wise funds allocated for the purpose during the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Information on details of funds collected company-wise & State-wise is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

The details of funds disbursed under USOF, State-wise/CCA-wise and Company wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

Statement-I*Details of disbursement State/CCA -wise for the year 2011-12 & 2012-13*

Fig. in Crore

Cca/State	2011-12	2012-13	Grand Total
Andaman and Nicobar	0.29	0.08	0.36
Andhra Pradesh	35.11	23.54	58.64
Assam	7.98	1.05	9.03
Bihar	11.62	6.61	18.23
Chhattisgarh	13.51	10.16	23.67
DOT HQ	1270.62		1270.62
DOT-NOFN		405.00	405.00
Gujarat	21.83	1.51	23.35
Haryana	4.90	2.23	7.13
Himachal Pradesh	18.52	4.15	22.68
Jammu and Kashmir	4.31	3.32	7.63
Jharkhand	9.84	3.72	13.57
Karnataka	25.53	14.69	40.22
Kerala	7.66	3.63	11.29
Maharashtra	57.07	6.23	63.30
Madhya Pradesh	31.59	19.37	50.96
NE-I	14.35	13.68	28.03
NE-II	6.18	11.02	17.19
Odisha	15.69	16.57	32.26
Punjab	8.17	6.02	14.19
Rajasthan	41.17	17.98	59.14
Tamil Nadu	14.37	16.42	30.79
UP(E)	44.46	20.15	64.61
UP(W)	13.69	8.95	22.64
Uttarakhand	7.57	5.07	12.64
West Bengal	1.93	3.85	5.78
Grand Total	1687.96	625.00	2312.96

Statement-II*Details of disbursement Universal Service Provider (USP)-wise for the year 2011-12 & 2012-13*

Fig. in Crore

USP	2011-12	2012-13	Grand Total
Bharat Broadband Network Limited		405.00	405.00
Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited	1634.62	187.01	1821.63
Dishnet Wireless Limited (Aircel)	2.99	2.10	5.09
GTL Infrastructure Limited	7.88	7.29	15.16
KEC International Limited	7.61	8.49	16.10
Viomnetworks Limited	0.00	2.86	2.86
Reliance Communication Infrastructure Limited	9.55	5.00	14.55
Reliance Communication Limited	0.05	0.04	0.09
Reliance Infocomm Limited	16.53	-2.79	13.74
Reliance Telecom Limited	1.09	0.98	2.07
Tata Teleservices Limited	2.51	1.19	3.70
Tata Energy & Research Institute (TERI)	0.53	2.22	2.74
Tata Teleservices (MH) Limited	2.21		2.21
Vodafone Essar Cellular Limited	0.46		0.46
Vodafone Essar South Limited	1.96	5.61	7.57
Grand Total	1687.96	625.00	2312.96

*[English]***China in POK**

672. SHRI K. P. DHANAPALAN:

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China and Pakistan have entered into an agreement for creation of an economic corridor through Pak Occupied Kashmir (POK) and If so, the details thereof;

(b) whether China is developing basic infrastructure for its projects in POK;

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

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to shield India from the effects of such developments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) During the Chinese Premier's visit to Pakistan in May 2013, the two sides agreed to jointly develop the Long-Term Plan for China- Pakistan Economic Corridor. During the Pakistan Prime Minister's visit to China in July 2013, the two sides agreed to set up a Joint Cooperation Committee on the Long- Term Plan for China- Pakistan Economic Corridor. Roads and other forms of connectivity

envisaged in this Economic Corridor would pass through Pakistan Occupied Kashmir.

(b) to (d) Government is aware that China is executing infrastructure projects in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir. Government has raised this issue with the Chinese side and has clearly conveyed India's consistent position that Pakistan has been in illegal occupation of parts of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir since 1947. China regards Kashmir as a bilateral matter to be settled between India and Pakistan. Government has conveyed its concerns to China about their activities in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir, and asked them to cease such activities. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

[*Translation*]

Exorbitant Fee Charged by Private Educational Institutions

673. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

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

(a) whether a large number of complaints have been received regarding exorbitant fee/tuition fee charged by the private educational institutions from the students in the name of self-financed courses in the country during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government against such erring institutions;

(d) whether the Government proposes to implement the recommendations of the Committee set up by the University Grants Commission for universal fee structure in all the universities and private colleges across the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented; and

(f) the measures taken by the Government to make higher education affordable in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The Universities are either established by a Central or a State Act or declared by the Central Government as deemed to be universities under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956. In cases of Central or State public universities, the fees are fixed and regulated by the appropriate bodies created under the relevant Acts, Statutes and Ordinances. In cases of private universities, the fees are fixed by the university itself subject to the fees fixed by the Fee Fixation Committees appointed by the State Governments in case of technical or professional programmes. The deemed-to-be universities are also governed by the provisions of the UGC (Institutions Deemed-to-be Universities) Regulations 2010. Similarly, private universities are regulated as per the provisions of the UGC (Establishment and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities), 2003 for the purposes of fee fixation and admissions. Some instances of demands for donations/capitation fees by the above mentioned institutions have come to the notice of the Government. As reported by the University Grants Commission (UGC), in two cases of Sri Ramchandra Medical College and Research Institute, Chennai, and Bharat Institute of Higher Education and Research, Chennai, the complaint of demand of capitation fees by the institution was established. The cases were handed over to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) for inquiry, based on whose report penal action has been initiated.

(d) and (e) Based on the recommendations of the Task Force constituted by the Government, the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations 2010, have been notified. Para 6.5 of these Regulations provides that, "The level of the fees charged for the courses offered in deemed to be universities shall have a reasonable relation to the cost of running the course. The fee structure shall be displayed in the prospectus and on the institution's website".

(f) The Government has also introduced the Prohibition of Unfair Practices in Technical Educational Institutions, Medical Educational Institutions and Universities Bill, 2010 in the Lok Sabha which provides for the prohibition of certain unfair practices in technical educational institutions, medical educational institutions and universities including private colleges and universities to protect the interest of the students admitted and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental

thereto. It also provides for criminal liability and civil penalties for charging capitation fee or donations or charging fees over and above what is disclosed in the prospectus.

[English]

Violation of 3G Licensing Norms

674. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

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

(a) whether some of the telecom companies are providing 3G services in some circles in violation of licensing norms;

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

(c) whether the Government exchequer has suffered a huge loss as a result thereof;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against such operators and the steps taken to recover the spectrum usage charges from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (e) Madam, M/s Idea, M/s Bharti and M/s Vodafone are providing 3G services, in violation of licensing norms in some services areas where 3G spectrum have not been allocated to them. Their Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS) Unified Access Service (UAS) licenses have also not been amended for acquiring customers for 3G services using 3G spectrum in such service areas. Show Cause Notices have been issued to them for taking penal action as per licensing conditions and in many cases demand notices have been issued for imposition of financial penalty. These companies have impugned the decision of the Government before court(s). As per interim orders of courts, these companies have been restrained from acquiring new customers for 3G services in such service areas. The matter is subjudice in various courts.

The Spectrum Usage Charges (SUC) of licensees in assessed as per license agreement conditions.

[Translation]

High Networth Individuals

675. SHRI ARJUN ROY:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of High Networth Individuals (HNI) in India is increasing constantly despite the country passing through economic recession;

(b) if so, whether this fact has been confirmed by the World Wealth Report 2013;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for the negative effect of recession not affecting this special class of HNIs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (d) The Merrill Lynch - Capgemini's World Wealth Report 2013 has brought out that High Net Worth Individual (HNWI) population in India grew by 22.2% in 2012, an improvement over the previous year i.e. 2011 which saw a loss of 18% in HNWI population. The report states that India benefitted from positive trends in equity market capitalization, gross national income, consumption and real estate. The report also states that market performance has a very strong impact on HNWI wealth and in 2012, this effect was remarkably positive, given the healthy gains made in most markets including India around the world.

Kashmir Issue

676. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times and the fora in which Pakistan has raised the issue of Jammu-Kashmir before international community/international organizations during the last three years, till date;

(b) the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

- (c) whether Pakistan has requested other countries including Britain and America to mediate in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (e) Pakistan's hostile propoganda against India continues dnabated. It has been repeatedly raising the issue of Jammu and Kashmir at international fora, including at the United Nations. Government's position is that the entire State of Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of the Indian Union and that a part of the territory of the State is under the forcible and illegal occupation of Pakistan. Government will continue to take all necessary steps to protect India's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

There is absolutely no scope for a third party role or mediation. Under the Simla Agreement, India and Pakistan have committed to address all issues, including the issue of Jammu and Kashmir, peacefully through bilateral dialogue.

[*English*]

Haj Quota

677. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Saudi Arabia has slashed the Haj quota by 20 percent;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any measures to ensure that no further cut in Haj quota takes place; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Embassy of Saudi Arabia, New Delhi informed the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) on June 05,

2013 that the Saudi authorities had imposed a 50% reduction in the Hajj 2013 quota on local (Saudi) applicants and 20% reduction on all foreign Hajj pilgrims to facilitate the infra-structure work being carried out around the "Haram Sharif and to keep the area safe and secure for the pilgrims.

(c) and (d) MEA took up the matter with the authorities in Saudi Arabia and conveyed its concern on the 20% reduction in our quota and sought reconsideration of the decision. On June 21, 2013, Government of Saudi Arabia affirmed the revised quota of 136,020 fixed for the Indian Hajj pilgrims for Hajj-2013.

[*Translation*]

Cheque Dishonour Cases Pending in Courts

678. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cases pertaining to cheque dishonour pending in various courts during the last three years till date, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government is contemplating to set up more courts for disposing of such pending cases; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the other corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) Cheque dishonour cases constitute a significant portion of the pending criminal cases in the subordinate courts. With a view to reduce excessive litigation on account of Section 138 and other related provisions of Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) was constituted to make suggestions for necessary policy and legislative changes in this regard. The IMG has since given its recommendations, which, inter-alia, include use of Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanism, codification of summary procedure to be followed in such cases and encouragement to be given for transactions through electronic mode of payment. Besides, State Governments and High Courts have been requested to set up Special Courts to liquidate the backlog of Cheque dishonor cases. The details with regard to pendency of Cheque dishonor cases in various courts during last three years and the

number of Special Courts set up by State Governments to deal with the matters are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Ties with Israel

679. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Israel has asked India to overcome its cautious approach in establishing bilateral, diplomatic and other relations with that country on account of the large Muslim population in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) The Government of Israel, in its interactions with the Government of India, has not urged it to overcome its cautious approach in establishing bilateral, diplomatic and other relations with her on account of large Muslim population in India. India's relations with Israel stand on their own and do not affect our strong, time-tested and historic ties with the Arab world.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Violation of Licensing Norms

680. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH:

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

(a) whether the private sector telecommunication companies have been found guilty in violating the licensing norms;

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

(c) whether an internal committee of the Department of Telecommunications has found some of them violating national and international call thus causing losses to exchequer;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to recover the losses suffered by the Government from these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (e) Madam, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Opening of Accounts on Networking Sites

681. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the detailed guidelines for opening accounts on networking sites by children below 18 years of age;

(b) whether the High Court of Delhi has asked the union Government to clarify the position in this regard;

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

(d) whether the guidelines issued by the Government are being flouted; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) There are no detailed guidelines or provision in the Law for verification of data pertaining to opening of accounts on networking sites by children below 18 years of age or seeking permission of the parents in respect of their child in opening account on networking sites. However, Section 67B of the Information Technology Act 2000 and Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012 (POCSO) specifically details with the punishment for publishing or transmitting of any information depicting child below the age of 18 years in Sexually Explicit Act. The Child pornography has been criminalized under the said legal framework. Section 21 of the POCSO Act make it mandatory to report or record sexual offences against children. Failure to report or record such an offence is punishable with imprisonment or fine or with both.

Further, as stated by networking sites, social media sites do not permit opening/accessing of their services below 13 years of age. They verify the age of the child and obtain permission of the parents below 13 years of age as per the laws of the country where they are registered and their servers are located. Technically, several challenges are posed before the networking sites offering online services in respect of verification of age of the child. Technology in cyber space offers complete anonymity with respect to the users. This means any one can post any information, open an account in any name without giving any particulars. Therefore it becomes difficult to verify the age of the child who is opening the account on networking sites. The networking sites stated that they put their best effort to verify the age of the child on the data available with them.

(b) and (c) A Writ Petition (C) 3672 of 2012 has been filed in the High Court of Delhi, at New Delhi which raises such issues of availability of information relating to Child Pornography on the Networking Sites and ensuring verification of all existing users and future new members of social networking sites apart from seeking other reliefs. The Government has filed the affidavit providing factual position and details of provisions in the existing Laws The matter is still Sub-Judice.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[English]

Relations with Bhutan

682. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the bilateral relations with Bhutan after the recent elections in that country;

(b) whether any formal or informal talk has been held between the two countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the issue of subsidy on petroleum products is proposed to be taken up with Bhutan;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for cordial and friendly relations with the neighbouring country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) India has supported the steady steps that Bhutan has taken to further strengthen its democratic processes and institutions. India is committed to preserve its unique and special traditional ties with Bhutan and will continue to do so.

(b) to (f) Following the successful conduct of elections in July 2013, a delegation of the National Council (Upper House) of Bhutan visited India from July 24-August 1, 2013. Government of India is in regular contact with the Bhutanese authorities. High level exchanges, as well as discussions on our plan assistance to Bhutan are being scheduled.

As a committed developmental partner in the socio-economic progress of Bhutan, Government of India is providing subsidy on petroleum products to Bhutan.

Funds Allocated for Development Projects in Maharashtra.

683. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds allocated for the development projects in Maharashtra during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the details of funds actually released till March 31st 2013 and the actual funds which have been utilized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The information for allocations and releases in respect of Central Assistance provided to the Government of Maharashtra during the period 2010-11 to 2012-13 is as follows:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Fund Allocated@	Funds Released#
1	2	3
2010-11	7392.45	6604.08

1	2	3
2011-12	7497.42	5650.85
2012-13	7799.63	5940.60

Source: @ Scheme of Financing (SOF) for Annual Plans of Maharashtra # Central Plan Scheme Monitoring System (CPSMS)

The administrative Ministries/Departments monitor utilization of funds, which are released after receipt of Utilization Certificates relating to funds provided in earlier installments, by following the due procedure.

Biometric Survey for EWS Tenements

684. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some labour and jhuggi/jhonpri colonies in UT, Chandigarh were left out from the biometric survey carried out in 2006 for determining eligibility for allotment of rehabilitation EWS tenements;

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

(c) whether the residents of various such colonies have been requesting for such a survey ever since; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (b) The Union Territory (UT) of Chandigarh has informed that the biometric survey was carried out in the year 2006 in the 18 recognized slum colonies for the rehabilitation of the slum dwellers. The Adarsh Colony, Sector 53, Near Palsora was left at the time of biometric survey because it was situated on the boundary of the Chandigarh and Mohali (Punjab) and at the particular time the boundary between Chandigarh and Punjab was not clearly demarcated. On demarcation, it was found that this colony falls within U.T., Chandigarh.

(c) and (d) As informed by the Union Territory of Chandigarh, requests were received by the Chandigarh Administration from the (i) Resident of Adarsh Colony near Palsora (ii) New Indira Colony, Near Manimajra & Panchkula (Haryana) border. The reason for not including Adarsh Colony has been stated above. The reason for not including New Indira Colony in the Bio-Metric Survey was that in 2006, this Colony was in Panchkula, Haryana

bordering Chandigarh. The residents of this colony migrated to Chandigarh after 2006 from Panchkula. However, under the Chandigarh Small Flat Scheme, 2006 only those residents are entitled for the rehabilitation whose names figure in the bio-metric survey carried out in the year 2006 and are, therefore, not eligible under the Scheme.

[Translation]

Teachers in Non-Teaching Works

685. SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the services of the 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 STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (e) The National Knowledge Commission, in its recommendations in the "Note on School Education", has observed that the imposition of a wide range of non-teaching duties, such as that of manning poll booths and collecting data for surveys etc., cuts into the available teaching time and also undermines the professional status of teachers. It recommended that these activities should be shared out among a wider range of public employees or even those hired specifically for the purpose, and the burden of such work on teachers must be reduced. The Government of India, inter-alia in pursuance of the recommendations of the National Knowledge Commission, has passed the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009. Section 27 of the RTE Act, 2009 provides that "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 Legislatures

or Parliament, as the case may be." The services of the teachers of the Kendriya Vidyalayas and the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas are not being put to any other non-academic use, other than these duties that are permissible under the RTE Act, 2009.

[English]

Chinese Incursion into Indian Territory

686. SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI P. K. BIJU:
DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:
SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI C. R. PATIL:
SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been incidents of incursions by Chinese troops into Indian territory and violation of Indian airspace by China recently;

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

(c) whether the Government has sought Chinese view with regard to the recent intrusion into our country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received any concrete response from the Chinese Government in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government towards signing a border pact to maintain peace and tranquility along LAC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (e) There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the border areas between India and China. From time to time, on account of differences in the perception of the LAC, situations have arisen on the ground that could have been avoided if we had a common perception of the LAC. Government regularly takes up any transgression along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including border personnel meetings, flag meetings, meetings of Working Mechanism for Consultation & Coordination on India- China Border Affairs and diplomatic channels. The two sides have reiterated,

on many occasions, their commitment to maintain peace and tranquility along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China border areas, pending a final settlement of the Boundary Question. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

[Translation]

Kailash Mansarovar Yatra

687. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by the Union Government on pilgrims of Kailash Mansarovar Yatra during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Union Government has upgraded the annual expenditure and facilities of these pilgrims; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Year-wise expenditure incurred on the Kailash Mansarovar Yatra by the Union Government during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Expenditure
2010	Rs.64.57 Lakh
2011	Rs.71.21 Lakh
2012	Rs.77.50 Lakh

(b) and (c) The Government of India has been organizing the Yatra through the Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam Limited, which, on self-payment basis, provides transport, accommodation and food to the Yatris on the Indian side of the Yatra route; and the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) and the State Government of Uttarakhand, which provide security cover and basic medical assistance to Yatris on the Indian side. Ministry of External Affairs appoints one Liaison Officer for each batch who is responsible for the safety and well-being of pilgrims. The Liaison Officer is provided with a satellite phone to stay in touch with Indian authorities concerned and to seek assistance in case of any emergency. A provision of air-lift of pilgrims by helicopter is also made for medical emergency. Each year, Ministry of External Affairs has

allocated sufficient funds for the Kailash Manasarovar Yatra and on continuing basis improved facilities en route.

Retirement Age of Heads of Tribunals

688. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the tribunal-wise age of retirement of the heads of different tribunals in the country;

(b) whether the Law Commission has recommended uniform age of retirement for all heads of tribunals;

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

(d) the time by which the said recommendations are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) The Government does not centrally maintain details of age of retirement etc. of heads of Tribunals being administered by different Ministries/Departments of the Government. However, based on the available information, the age of retirement of Chairpersons of 13 Tribunals headed by Judges of the Supreme Court/High Court is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) The Law Commission of India, in its 232nd Report (2009), recommended that the age of retirement of chairpersons should be uniformly fixed at 70 years for all Tribunals. Likewise, the age of retirement of Members of all Tribunals should be fixed uniformly at 65 years. A Group of Ministers (GoM) has been constituted in March, 2013 to consider and examine all issues relating to uniformity of retirement age, conditions relating to the tenure of appointment/re-appointment and provisions concerning residential and office accommodation for quasi-judicial/regulatory bodies/tribunals etc. The GoM has held two meetings on 28th May, 2013 and 23rd July, 2013. It may take another 6 months to introduce a Bill in the Parliament to give effect to the recommendations of the GoM.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribunal	Retirement Age of Chairperson
1.	Central Administrative Tribunal	68 years
2.	Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal	65 years
3.	Appellate Tribunal for Electricity	70 years
4.	Competition Appellate Tribunal	68 years
5.	National Green Tribunal	70 years
6.	Armed Forces Tribunal	70 years for a Judge of Supreme Court. 65 years for Chief Justice of High Court.
7.	Telecom Disputes Settlement Appellate Tribunal	70 years
8.	Company Law Board	67 years
9.	National Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission	70 years
10.	Cyber Appellate Tribunal	65 years
11.	Securities Appellate Tribunal	68 years
12.	Appellate Tribunal for Energy Conservation	70 years
13.	National Industrial Tribunal	65 years

Pending Proposals

689. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of proposals received by his Ministry from the Government of Maharashtra for approval and fund allocation during the last three years;

(b) the number of proposals approved alongwith the number of proposals lying pending;

(c) the reasons for pendency of proposals; and

(d) the time by which the Government is likely to accord approval to the pending proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) The details of proposals received by this Ministry are as under:

- (i) Under the National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education, the proposals for the sanction of incentive amounts to eligible girls for academic years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 have been received from the Government of Maharashtra. The proposal for the academic year 2010-11 in respect of 55,790 girls is pending for want of requisite information in the prescribed format from the State Government, the proposal for the academic year 2011-12 in respect of 55,704 girls amounting to Rs. 16.71 crore has been sanctioned and the proposal for the academic year 2012-13 in respect of 48,611 girls is under process.
- (ii) A proposal from the Government of Maharashtra was received under the Saakshar Bharat Scheme for 2 eligible districts namely Nandurbar and Gondia during 2010-11. The proposal has been approved and out of the approved budget of Rs.21.31 crore, the first instalment of Rs.4.79 crore was released as the Central share on 25-1-2011.
- (iii) A proposal for setting up an IIT in the State of Maharashtra during the XII Plan period was received from the Chief Minister of Maharashtra on 29-8-2011. At present, there is no proposal to set up any additional IIT in the country.
- (iv) The Government of India has approved the setting up of new IITs in PPP mode in Maharashtra. The State Government of Maharashtra is required to identify land and Industry Partners. The Detailed Project Report from the Government of Maharashtra is still awaited .
- (v) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme to establish one Model Degree College in each of 374 identified Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs) during the XI and XII Plan, 07 districts have been identified as EBDs in Maharashtra. The proposals received in

respect of all seven districts have been approved and the 1st instalment amount has been released.

- (vi) The proposals from the State Government of Maharashtra for inclusion in the scheme of Community Development Through Polytechnics (CDTP) have been received in respect of 41 unaided Polytechnics of the State. The expansion of the Scheme has been kept on hold in view of the proposed launch of a new scheme of community colleges to be implemented through colleges and Polytechnics, and in view of the ongoing review of the existing scheme.

[English]

Newly Changed Percentile Format

690. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

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

(a) whether Government is aware that many students were severely affected by the newly changed percentile format for admission in all the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and National Institutes of Technology (NITs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for introducing this new percentile format;

(c) whether many students and their parents have given representations and protested against the newly changed percentile format; and

(d) if so, the action being taken by the Government to resolve the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No, Madam. In the new scheme of the Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) (Advanced), only the top 1.5 lakh candidates (including all categories) based on their performance in the JEE (Main) qualify to appear in the JEE (Advanced) examination. The admissions to the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) are based only on their category-wise All India Rank in JEE (Advanced), subject to the condition that such candidates are in the top 20 percentile of successful candidates in class XII

examinations conducted by their respective Boards in applicable categories. The admission to the National Institutes of Technology (NITs) are based on combined merit list created by giving 40% weightage for performance in class XII Board marks normalized on percentile basis with the remainder 60% weightage for performance in the JEE (Main). This system has been applied uniformly to all the candidates, and, therefore, the chances of students getting affected does not arise.

(b) Percentiles are a good basis of comparing different Boards and they are non-discriminatory. They take into account the variations in examinations conducted by different Boards. Based on this year's examination data, the cut-off percentile score for top 20 percentile varies from one Board to another. Since different Boards evaluate differently, percentiles have been used to ensure a fair comparison of students belonging to different Boards.

(c) and (d) A few representations have been received in the Ministry and some petitions have also been filed in various High Courts of the country which now stand transferred to the Supreme Court of India.

11.11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the clock.

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock

(MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair)

...(Interruptions)

12.0 ½ hrs.

At this stage, Shri M. Venugopala Reddy, Shri Narahari Mahato and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now Papers to be laid.

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Hindustan Prefab Limited and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9269/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, Noida, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Acnts (Hindi and English versions) of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, Noida, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, Noida, for the year 2011-2012.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9270/15/13]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the State Project Office Rajiv Gandhi Shiksha Mission (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) Chhattisgarh, Raipur, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the State Project Office Rajiv Gandhi Shiksha Mission (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) Chhattisgarh, Raipur, for the year 2011-2012.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9271/15/13]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (Model Schools), Bengaluru, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (Model Schools), Bengaluru, for the year 2011-2012.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9272/15/13]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Madhya Pradesh Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Samiti, Bhopal, for the year 2011 -2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Madhya Pradesh Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Samiti, Bhopal, for the year 2011-2012.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9273/15/13]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Paschim Banga Sarva Siksha Mission, Kolkata, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Paschim Banga Sarva Siksha Mission, Kolkata, for the year 2011-2012.
- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9274/15/13]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Odisha Primary Education Programme Authority, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Odisha Primary Education Programme Authority, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2011-2012.
- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9275/15/13]
- ...(Interruptions)
- THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): I beg to lay on the Table:—
- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, for the year 2011-2012.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9276/15/13]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad, for the year 2011-2012.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9277/15/13]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, Roorkee, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, Roorkee, for the year 2011-2012.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9278/15/13]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Jodhpur, Jodhpur, for the year 2011-2012.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Jodhpur, Jodhpur, for the year 2011-2012.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9279/15/13]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.
- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9280/15/13]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Ropar, Ropar, for the year 2011-2012.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Ropar, Ropar, for the year 2011-2012.
- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9281/15/13]
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 2011-2012.
(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.
(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 2011-2012.
- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9282/15/13]
- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad, for the year 2011-2012.
- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9283/15/13]
- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.
(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.
(iii) A copy of the Action Taken Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) on the recommendations contained in the Annual Report of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

- (18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9284/15/13]

- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Dr. B. R. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology, Jalandhar, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Dr. B. R. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology, Jalandhar, for the year 2011-2012.

- (20) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9285/15/13]

- (21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National, Institute of Technology, Puducherry, 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 Institute of Technology, Puducherry, for the year 2010-2011.

- (22) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (21) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9286/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Planning Commission for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9287/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

12.03 hrs.

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

...(Interruptions)

12.03 ¼ hrs.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES (OTHER THAN FINANCIAL AND DRSCS)

Summary of work

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL: I beg to lay on the Table a copy (Hindi and English versions) of the Parliamentary Committees (Other than Financial and DRSCs) -Summary of Work pertaining to the period from 1st June, 2011 to 31th May, 2012.

...(Interruptions)

12.03 ½ hrs.

DEPARTMENT RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES -

Summary of work

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL: I beg to lay on the Table a copy (Hindi and English versions) of the Departmentally Related Standing Committees - Summary of Work pertaining to the period from 31st August, 2011 to 30th August, 2012.

...(Interruptions)

12.03 ¼ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

35th Report

[Translation]

SHRI KARIYA MUNDA (Khunti): Madam Speaker, I beg to present the Thirty-Fifth Report (Hindi and English

versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

...(Interruptions)

12.04 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

25th to 27th Reports

[English]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Raigad): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Petitions:—

- (1) Twenty-fifth Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighteenth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on the representation received from Shri H. Mahadevan, Deputy General Secretary, All India Trade Union Congress regarding: Violation of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and also in respect of non-payment of Minimum Wages to the Tea Garden workers of Assam, Darjeeling and Dooars in Jalpaiguri District.
- (2) Twenty-sixth Report on the representation received from Smt. Lachhi Devi W/O Late S.K.S. Yadav, Ex-Incharge (Communication), CCSO/SAIL regarding: Providing employment on Compassionate Ground to her son, Shri Sadan Kumar Singh Yadav by CCSO/SAIL, Dhanbad.
- (3) Twenty-seventh Report on the representation received from Smt. Vijaya Dhawale, General Secretary, AIIDBEA, Mumbai regarding: Denial of Wage Revision to the Working Staff of IDBI Bank.

...(Interruptions)

12.04 ¼ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED
CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

28th Report

[English]

SHRI GOBINDA CHANDRA NASKAR (Bangaon): I beg to present the Twenty-eighth Report (Hindi and English

versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on "Examination of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA)" pertaining to the Ministry of Rural Development.

...(Interruptions)

12.04 ½ hrs

At this stage, Shri Sonsumo Khunggur
Bwiswmuthiary went back to his seat.

... (Interruptions)

12.04 ¾ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

21st Report

[Translation]

SHRI ANANTHA KUMAR (Bangalore South): I beg to present the Twenty-first Report* (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on External Affairs on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifteenth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Problems relating to Overseas Indian Marriages: Scheme for providing legal/financial assistance/rehabilitation to Indian women deserted by their overseas Indian Spouses'.

12.05 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

72nd to 74th Reports

[English]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Finance (2012-13):—

- (1) Seventy-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in Thirty-second Report of the Committee (15th Lok Sabha) on the subject "Appraisal of BPL Criteria".

* The 21st Report was presented to the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha on 25.05.2013 under direction 71A of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha when the House was not in Session.

(2) Seventy-third Report on the Constitution (One Hundred Fifteenth Amendment) Bill, 2011.

(3) Seventy-fourth report on the subject 'Economic Impact of Revision of Natural Gas Price'.

...(Interruptions)

12.05 ¼ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES

18th Report

[English]

SHRI DIP GOGOI (Kaliabor): Madam, I beg to present the Eighteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Water Resources on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Fourteenth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Water Resources.

12.05 ½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT,
TOURISM AND CULTURE

196th and 197th Reports

[Translation]

SHRI MAHESH JOSHI (Jaipur): I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports* (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture:—

(1) One Hundred Ninety-sixth Report on "The National Waterway (Lakhimpur-Bhanga stretch of the Barak River) Bill, 2013".

(2) One Hundred Ninety-seventh Report on "The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 2013".

...(Interruptions)

12.06 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

The scheme "Introduction of Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and development of value chain for MFP." *

[English]

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): Madam, I beg to lay the following statement.

1. An estimated 100 million forest dwellers depend on the Minor Forest Product (MFP) for food, shelter, medicines, cash income etc. Primary collectors of MFP cannot directly sell their goods to end users or consumers due to geographical limitations and influence of intermediaries. Most of the MFP rich States are affected by Left Wing Extremism, making it easier for unscrupulous traders to operate freely in the market and the State is many a time unable to play effective role. Hon. Prime Minister announced in his Independence Day Speech (15th August, 2012) that a scheme would be launched to ensure that people belonging to Scheduled Tribes get fair and remunerative prices of forest produce they collect.
2. Pursuant to this announcement, a scheme has been designed as one of the social safety measures for the Minor Forest Produce (MFP) gatherers who are primarily members of Scheduled Tribe. It seeks to establish a system to ensure fair monetary returns for their efforts in collection, primary processing, storage, packaging, transportation etc. and get them a share of revenue from the sales proceeds with cost deducted. It also aims to address other issues for sustainability of process.
3. The scheme has been worked out in consultation with the State Governments and Planning Commission and through inter-ministerial

* The Reports were presented to the Hon'ble Chairman, Rajya Sabha on 26th June, 2013 and forwarded to the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha on the same day.

** Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9288/15/13.

consultation for fair return to the minor forest producer gatherers. A Pricing Cell constituted in the TRIFED would propose and the Ministry will finally approve and announce State-wise MSP for each MFP taken up for that State.

4. The scheme will initially be implemented in States having Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in accordance with Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Jharkhand. Any MFP out of the list of twelve approved items, namely, (i) Tendu, (ii) Bamboo, (iii) Mahuwa Seed, (iv) Sal Leaf, (v) Sal Seed, (vi) Lac, (vii) Chironjee (Seed), (viii) Wild Honey, (ix) Myrabalan (Harita/Harad), (x) Tamarind, (xi) Gums (Gum Karaya) and (xii) Karanj will be qualified for coverage under the scheme provided it is not nationalized by the State Government.
5. Financial support to the State agencies will be extended on 75:25 sharing by the Central and participating State Governments for upfront payment for procuring MFP for the initial two years and to meet the losses to the State agencies.
6. The model envisaged in the scheme advocates quoting all sales price of MFP through web and web-enabled services. This will help the MFP gatherers in making an informed decision on whether to sell MFP in open market or to the State agencies. Whenever the market price of MFP falls below MSP, the designated agencies would be alerted to reach out to the gatherers to procure the MFP. To ascertain market's price, services of market correspondents would be availed by the designated agencies, particularly for major market's trading in MFP.
7. The scheme supports primary value addition as well as provides for supply chain infrastructure like cold storage, warehouses etc. Emphasis on scientific harvesting along with interventions stated in the

proposed scheme can sustain the process while ensuring higher return to the collectors. The package of interventions can help organizing the unstructured MFP markets. Appropriate training will be provided by the TRIFED to the stakeholders regarding resource regeneration, improved practices for extraction and value addition of MFP.

8. This is an epoch making developmental initiative of the Government of India which would provide the much needed safety net and support to the millions of tribals and other traditional forest-dwellers of this country whose very lifeline hinges upon dependence on non-timber forest produce. In line with the enactment of the Forest Rights Act – a watershed legislation - seeking to undo the historic injustice to tribals and ensure their rightful claims, this is a further concrete step of the Government in empowering tribals and other traditional forest-dwellers.

...(Interruptions)

12.07 hrs.

**STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY GIVEN TO
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2699 DATED
13.03.2013 REGARDING SHORTAGE OF FACULTY
IN NITS AND IITS***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): Madam Speaker, I beg to make a Statement to correct the Annexure-II referred in part (d) of the reply given, in respect of details of sanctioned strength and imposition of Teaching Staff in IITs and NITs, for the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2699 answered by the Ministry of Human Resource Development on 13.03.2013, which is as follows:

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9289/15/13.

Part of the Lok Sabha Question	Name of the Institute	Reply as given on 13.03.2013			To be read as		
		Sanctioned	In position (Regular)	Vacant	Sanctioned	In position (Regular)	Vacant
Annexure-II referred in Part (d)	S. No.						
	(A) IITs						
	16 IIT-Bhubaneswar	90	0	90	90	63	27

The corrected statement has been necessitated due to an inadvertent error in the Annexure -II referred to in reply to part (d) of the Unstarred Question No. 2699 answered by the Ministry in Lok Sabha on 13th March, 2013 concerning "shortage of faculty in NITs and IITs", which included detailed Institution-wise sanctioned strength of faculty, actual strength of faculty and vacancies. It has now come to the notice that the figure indicated for faculty in position in the table referred at Annexure-II in reply to point (d) of the question has inadvertently been indicated as zero in respect of IIT-Bhubaneswar amongst IITs. Resultantly, whereas the figures, in reply to point (b) and (c) of the question, for total sanctioned faculty posts in respect of IITs (6076) is correct, the figures for actual strength of faculty and the vacancy position was interpreted as zero in the absence of details of regular faculty in position in respect of IIT -Bhubaneswar. After incorporating the details as indicated in para 1 above, the figure for vacancy in respect of IITs may please be read as 2545 in place of 2608.

The inconvenience caused is regretted.

12.08 hrs.

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Murl Manohar Joshi - Not present.

MOTION FOR ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(i) Public Accounts Committee

[Translation]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect, in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of rule 254

read with sub-rule (1) of rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from amongst themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Public Accounts for the un-expired portion of the term of the Committee vice Dr. Girija Vyas appointed as Minister."

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect, in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from amongst themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Public Accounts for the un-expired portion of the term of the Committee vice Dr. Girija Vyas appointed as Minister."

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): I beg to move:—

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate two members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the un-expired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shri E.M. Sudarasana Natchiappan, appointed as Minister and V. Maitreyan retired from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate two members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the un-expired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shri E.M. Sudarasana Natchiappan, appointed as Minister and Dr. V. Maitreyan retired from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

(ii) Committee on Public Undertakings

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Jagdambika Pal — not present.

Shri Bansa Gopal Chowdhury.

SHRI BANSU GOPAL CHOWDHURY (Asansol): On behalf of Shri Jagdambika Pal, I beg to move the following:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from amongst themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the un-expired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shri Ambica Banerjee expired."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from amongst themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the un-expired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shri Ambica Banerjee expired."

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

(iii) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

SHRI GOBINDA CHANDRA NASKAR (Bangaon): I beg to move the following:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from amongst themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the un-expired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shri Manikrao Hodlya Gavit appointed as Minister."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from amongst themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the un-expired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shri Manikrao Hodlya Gavit appointed as Minister."

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GOBINDA CHANDRA NASKAR (Bangaon): I beg to move the following:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate one member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the un-expired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shri D. Raja, retired from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate one member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the un-expired portion of the term of the

833 *Motion Re: Election to the National Board for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises*

SRAVANA 16, 1935 (Saka)

Motion Re: Election to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, (AIIMS) at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh 834

Committee vice Shri D. Raja, retired from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

12.13 hrs.

MOTION RE: ELECTION TO THE NATIONAL BOARD FOR MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNI YAPP A): I beg to move the following:—

"That in pursuance of clause (d) of sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 read with sub-rule (ii) of rule 6 of the National Board for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Rules, 2006, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner, as the Speaker may direct, one member from amongst themselves to serve as a member of National Board for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises vice Shri Lal Chand Kataria appointed as Minister, subject to other provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (d) of sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 read with sub-rule (ii) of rule 6 of the National Board for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Rules, 2006, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner, as the Speaker may direct, one member from amongst themselves to serve as a member of National Board for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises vice Shri Lal Chand Kataria appointed as Minister, subject to other provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder."

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

12.14 hrs.

MOTION RE: ELECTION TO THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH AND NEURO-SCIENCE (NIMHANS), BANGALORE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY): On behalf of my senior colleague, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, I beg to move the following:—

"That in pursuance of Section 5(1)(1) of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-Sciences, Bangalore Act, 2012, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as Members of National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-Sciences, Bangalore, subject to the provisions of the Act."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Section 5(1)(1) of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-Sciences, Bangalore Act, 2012, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as Members of National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-Sciences, Bangalore, subject to the provisions of the Act."

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

12.15 hrs.

MOTION RE: ELECTION TO THE ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, (AIIMS) AT BHOPAL, BHUBANESWAR, JODHPUR, PATNA, RAIPUR AND RISHIKESH

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY): On behalf of my senior colleague, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, I beg to move the following:

"That in pursuance of Section 4(g) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the

Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to each of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Section 4(g) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to each of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

12.16 hrs.

MOTION RE: FORTY-NINTH REPORT OF
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): I beg to move the following:—

"That this House do agree with the Forty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 6th August, 2013."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 6th August, 2013."

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

12.16½ hrs.

RE: NOTICE OF QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I have received the notice of question of privilege dated 7 August, 2013 from the hon.

MP Shri Yashwant Sinha against the Minister of Defence for allegedly deliberately misleading the House by his Statement on 6 August, 2013 on the issue of ambush of Indian soldiers along the Line of Control (LOC), in Jammu and Kashmir, which is not in conformity of the Statement issued by the Indian Army.

The matter is under my consideration.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we will take up 'Zero Hour'.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.00 p.m.

12.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair)

...(Interruptions)

14.0 ¼ hrs.

At this stage, Shri K. Narayan Rao and some other hon. Members Came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

14.0 ½ hrs.

At this stage, Shri L. Rajagopal and some other hon. Members Came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

14.01 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members, who have been permitted to raise Matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those Matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

...(Interruptions)

14.00 hrs.

- (i) Need to permit Members of Lok Sabha to recommend admission of children belonging to their constituency and residing outside the constituency under MP quota to Kendriya Vidyalayas located outside the constituency**

[Translation]

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE (Latur): The Government's decision to increase the M.P. quota with regard to admission in Kendriya Vidyalaya to six is commendable. In this regard, I would also like to suggest that there should be a provision of 6 admissions from the concerned constituency and 2 admissions from anywhere in India because many people and their children from the constituency live at other places due to employment and other reasons. They need such help. In these circumstances, every MP can help anywhere in India. I hope that all my MP colleagues would agree with my proposal. The Government should make efforts to implement it.

- (ii) Need to withdraw the ban on Pioglitazone, an anti diabetic medicine**

[English]

SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP (Kollam): Pioglitazone medicine used to contain diabetes is known as the insulin of the poor. Experts in the field have advised the Central Government that ban on this medicine should

be withdrawn and be made available in the market with certain warning. However, the Central Govt, is delaying its decision in this regard. Since Pioglitazone has been withdrawn from the market the stocks available in the hands of patients have exhausted. With the hope that Pioglitazone will be available soon in the market, the patients are reluctant to go for the costly medicines like gliptins drug or insulin injection. Doctors are of the opinion that as the medicine for diabetes cannot be postponed even for a single day they have got no other option but to advise the patients to go for new medicines or injection. However, since the cost of the new medicine is too high, many patients are not accepting this advise. Many patients are hoping that Pioglitazone will be available soon and they can start using the medicine.

During the discussion of experts and panel of doctors with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on 11 July, 2013 and with the Drug Technical Advisory Board it emerged that as is being done in countries like America, the medicine should be made available in the market with a black box warning. Black box warning is to caution the patients that excessive use of the medicine will result in side effects and there should be a control in its intake.

While the cost of Pioglitazone is rupees one or two the gliplins category medicine will cost upto Rs.40/-. The decision to ban Pioglitazone without any warning has led to the organisation of the experts doctors called the Research Society for Study of Diabetes in India to pass a resolution expressing concern in this regard.

Keeping in view the poor diabetic patients in mind, I strongly appeal to the Hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare to immediately withdraw the decision to ban Pioglitazone medicine in the country.

- (iii) Need to review the cargo handling capacity of Rajiv Gandhi Container Terminal of Cochin Port, Kerala**

SHRI CHARLES DIAS (Nominated): The Cochin Port, one of the major natural ports in the country is going through a lean period. The International Container Transshipment Terminal (ICTT) at Vallarpadam was inaugurated on 11 th February 2011 with much enthusiasm and hope for the development of the area. The operation of the Container Terminal was entrusted to M/s. India Gateway Terminal Private Ltd., (Dubai Port World) as per agreement

*Treated as laid on the Table.

dated 3 1.1.2005. As per this agreement the Rajiv Gandhi Container Terminal (RGCT) of Cochin Port had been taken over by Dubai Port World from 1.4.2005. At the time of handing over the RGCT, the Container handling by this Terminal was 2,03,011 TEUs which was achieved with the old Gantry Cranes and other obsolete equipment. Gradually the volume of container handling increased and in the year 2009-10 it was 2,87,432 TEUs and next year it was 3,12,035 TEUs. But, it was alarming that after the commencement of operation of the ICTT, the Container handling has not increased. As a result, the share of profit to Cochin Port Trust was considerably reduced. Also, the cost for dredging is about Rupees 100 crores yearly which has to be met by Cochin Port. This has practically put the Cochin Port Trust into a financial crisis. It needs urgent and a realistic approach from the Govt, of India to save the Cochin Port Trust.

(iv) Need to sanction funds for upgradation of power looms at Siricilla town of Karimnagar Parliamentary Constituency, Andhra Pradesh

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR (Karimnagar): As the Government is aware that Textile Industry has played a pivotal role in the economic growth of our country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, and it is the third largest producer of cotton with about 76 lakh bales of cotton production out of 340 lakh bales produced in the country. There are 180 Spinning Mills and 4250 Ginning Mills in the state. However cloth production is only 2239.40 lakh Meters which includes Handloom Sector.

There are about 60,000 plain over pick Power-looms in the state, out of which 30850 Power-looms are located in Siricilla town of Karimnagar District alone. The main production is white polyester cloth, cotton casement cloth, polyester and Blended yarn shirting and suiting etc, which are low quality fabrics. The low productivity, high operating cost, no diversification of products, coupled with marketing problems are severally affecting their incomes and they are caught in debt trap and leading miserable life. Unable to come out of debt trap, in distress they are committing suicides. Out of 813 suicides took place in the state since 1997 both in handloom and Power-looms sector 374 suicide cases are from Siricilla town alone. The State Government is already providing 50% power tariff concession but it is not enough. IL & FS which has conducted a study on Siricilla cluster has also pointed out

the immediate need for technology up-gradation and induction of modern technology to improve the output, quality and productivity. Unfortunately, these semi automatic looms are not eligible to get subsidy under Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme of G.O.I. The Department of Handlooms and Textiles, Andhra Pradesh has recently submitted a proposal to Government for sanction of a special project.

In view of the above facts and circumstances, I request the intervention of the Hon'ble Minister for Textiles, for early sanction of the project from Government of India funds for up-gradation of the Power-looms at Siricilla Town of Karimnagar Parliament Constituency, Andhra Pradesh.

(v) Need to enact legislation for categorization of Scheduled Castes in Andhra Pradesh

SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA (Warangal): I would like to draw the attention of the Government regarding the dire need of categorisation of Scheduled Castes in Andhra Pradesh to provide justice to them.

In the true spirit of Constitution, in order to rationalise, regulate equitable distribution of resources among Scheduled Castes the Government of Andhra Pradesh passed an unanimous resolution on 10.1.2004 duly categorising the Scheduled Castes in Andhra Pradesh into A, B, C, D groups and sent it to the Government of India for further action. All party delegation from Andhra Pradesh had called on all the leaders of political parties and apprised them on the necessity of sub-categorisation of Scheduled Castes into A, B, C, D groups. Through a notification on 16.11.2006 the Govt, of India constituted Justice (Retd.) Usha Mehra Commission to go into all aspects of categorisation of Scheduled Castes into A, B, C, D groups in Andhra Pradesh. Justice Usha Mehra Commission had recommended for an amendment of Article 341 in favour of Scheduled Castes categorisation into A, B, C, D on 1.5.2008.

In view of the unanimous resolution of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, unanimity of all political parties and on the strength of Justice Usha Mehra Commission's recommendation for an amendment of Article 341 in favour of categorisation, I request the Government, to initiate necessary steps to bring the bill in the Monsoon session of Parliament for categorization of Scheduled Castes in Andhra Pradesh into A,B, C, & D Groups.

(vi) Need to set up a Silk Park in Arani in Tamil Nadu

SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY (Arani): I would like to draw the attention of the Government regarding the dire need to take immediate steps to set up a Silk Park in Arani, which falls in my Parliamentary Constituency in Tamil Nadu.

Arani is famous for silk sarees, which is next to Kancheepuram Sarees. The weavers, in and around Arani, have good demand of silk sarees and handlooms. Regarding this, I gave a representation to the then Hon'ble Minister for Textiles, Shri Dayanidhi Maran and he assured at that time that a Silk Park would be set up in Arani. Consequently, the concerned officials from Bangalore visited the Arani town and surveyed the land. Later, nothing happened. Keeping in view of the heavy demand and local weavers interests, I raised this subject in the House and also wrote to the Hon'ble Minister for Commerce & Industry. He also assured in the House and the Hon'ble Speaker also intervened in the matter and asked the concerned Minister to solve this problem.

Hence, I request the Hon'ble Minister for Textiles, to take steps to set up a Silk Park in Arani to benefit the thousands of families in and around Arani and also to protect the silk industry and its related workers in Tamil Nadu.

(vii) Need to increase the rate of compensation for loss incurred due to death/injury caused by attacks by wild animals in Chamrajanagar Parliamentary constituency, Karnataka

SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA (Chamrajanagar): I would like to draw the attention of the Government regarding the need to increase the rate of compensation for loss of crops, cattle death, human injury, permanent disability, loss of lives and property due to death/injury caused by attack by the wild animals.

In my Constituency, forest area cover is 1450 Sq.Kms. in Chamrajanagar and 2791 Sq.Kms. in Mysore District. H.D.Kote and Nanjangud forest area of Mysore District and BRT Tiger Project, Bandipur Tiger Project, Cauvery Wild Life Division, Kollegal and Kollegal Wild Life Divisions come under my Constituency.

The rate of compensation fixed for the above incidents is very meagre and it will not meet the loss incurred by the

farmers. The above rate was fixed during June-2009 and the same rate of compensation is still continuing. For example, the rate of compensation fixed for cattle death is Rs. 2500/- (minimum), and Rs. 3000 (maximum). For injured People it is Rs.5,000/-(minimum). and Rs.20,000/- (maximum), and for loss of property it is Rs.7000/- (maximum). The fixed rate per quintal for compensation of crop loss is:Paddy - Rs.660/-, Maize/Jowar - Rs.620/-, Ragi -Rs.600/-, Dhan - Rs.1550/-, Groundnut -Rs.1550/-, Sugarcane - Rs.81/-, Banana Plant Rs. 80/- (per plant) etc.

Hence, I would earnestly appeal to the Union Government, to take immediate steps to increase the rate of compensation by devising an appropriate method at the earliest.

(viii) Need to settle crop insurance claims of farmers in accordance with the premium paid in Churu Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN (Churu): The farmers of my constituency in Churu district are sitting on dharna on the issue of weather based crop insurance claim. As per the scheme, the farmers who have taken loans are made to pay insurance premium and there is a provision to pay insurance claim in the event of low temperature. The meteorology equipments installed by the Meteorological Department are considered the base of temperature. But the insurance companies, I want to usurp the claim amount by not making public the temperature data of weather equipment. The farmers had taken loans from banks and cooperative societies for sowing Rabi Crop 2012-13. Due to the compulsion of insurance in case of obtaining loans, the farmers had paid premium to both banks and cooperative society, but the farmers have not been given weather based claim, neither by banks and nor by cooperative societies. The meteorological equipments installed in my constituency have recorded the mercury going very low, but in the absence of monitoring, the Meteorological Department have prepared figures which are far from reality and thus, farmers are being cheated, which is not justified. The farmers took loans from banks/G.S.S for sowing Rabi Crop 2012-13. As insurance is compulsory, double premium was deducted and now the claim is not being paid to those farmers. In addition to this, farmers paid premium to insurance companies. They are

not being paid claim according to premium, but their claims are being settled according to the area of land under cultivation, which is injustice to farmers. In large part of land, the seeds did not sprout after the sowing. Most of the sprouted seeds got destroyed later on, for which Girdawari could not be done. Secondly, the report of installed equipment should be made public after 15 days. This was also not done. Crop insurance is the right of farmers. The farmers should be given adequate claim of crop insurance as per the premium paid by them. Rajasthan Government have also sent proposals to the Government of India with regard to insurance claim being paid as per the premium paid by the farmers. I demand from the Government to solve this genuine problem of farmers and they should be paid insurance claim on the basis of premium paid by them.

(ix) Need to send a central team to assess the drought situation in Mangaldoi parliamentary constituency, Assam

[English]

SHRI RAMEN DEKA (Mangaldoi): Water resource in Assam is not efficiently managed. Therefore, people of Assam are suffering from flood and erosion on the one hand and on the other hand, there is drought in several parts of the Assam. Especially in my constituency Mangaldoi, there is drought in parts of Udalguri, Darrang, Nalbari districts and North Kamrup. There was no rain for a couple of months. Farmers are facing tough times and fail to sow 'Sali Dhan'. Most of the people in this region are farmers and their livelihood depend on agriculture.

The farmers of the region are not receiving any Government assistance to tide Twer their problems. In view of this, I earnestly request Central Government to prevail upon State Government to provide relief materials and assistance for cultivation.

Further, I urge upon the Central Govt, to send a special team to assess the situation of the region and do the needful to remedy the situation.

(x) Need to declare 'Vedas' the ancient scriptures as 'Rashtriya Grantha'

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Culture. Since

ancient times, India has been the pioneer in the whole world in spiritual and cultural field. Our knowledge is based on the Vedas. The Vedas have a special place in our culture. The Vedas are the eyes of human. With the help of knowledge from the Vedas, duties of a man, family, society and national can be performed. Everybody should walk on the path shown by the Vedas. The knowledge given by the Vedas is the immortal knowledge given by the God. It is the result of the voice of Vedas that lakhs of years ago, India was more advanced and developed from knowledge and science point of view than today. Forgetting Vedas is like ignoring truth and knowledge. Even after so many years of progress, downfall and darkness of millions of people, the existence of Vedas is still there. A deep thinking is going on over this across the world. Vedas have been considered effective for world peace. It proves that the knowledge given to us by our sages is relevant even today after so many ups and downs. It is as it was in the ancient times. Vedas are religious scriptures of not only Hindus. Vedas talk about all round development of every human of the world, but unfortunately the Parliament of India has not been able to understand Vedas. They are accepting Vedas as religious book of Hindus only, whereas these are the first knowledge book of all the humans of the world. Vedas are not only religious scriptures, but they contain knowledge about ethics, economics, psychology, agricultural science, physics, chemistry, botany, biology, mathematics, science, metaphysics, knowledge of God, worldly and supernatural knowledge and many other branches of knowledge. Therefore, I would like to request that by recognising these precious heritages as universal Book, the Vedas should be placed in Lok Sabha by declaring them 'Rashtriya Granth.'

(xi) Need to permit farmers in Sabarkantha Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat to lay water pipe lines beneath railway lines with nominal fee

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): A meter gauge rail line from Udaipur to Ahmedabad via Himmat Nagar in my Parliamentary Constituency, Sabarkantha has been laid. The line between Himmat Nagar and Udaipur falls under Ajmer Division. There is a small village Surajpur of Himmat Nagar Tehsil on that line. The farmers of this village have sought permission from Rail Department to lay 4" diameter water pipeline under the railway track for irrigation of their fields. In response to

their demand, the Railway Department have asked for permission charge from 1.5 lakh to 2 lakh from each farmer and have given an estimate to deposit lakhs of rupees. I am constrained to say that the farmers who have given their precious land to the railways as good as for free and their fields have been divided into two parts, due to passing of railway line, are being made to pay lakhs of rupees to the Railways only to get a 4" diameter pipe laid under the tracks for irrigation of their fields. What kind of irony is this.

It would be better that the farmers are given back their land which was taken from them free of cost. On the one side, the Government consider agriculture their priority and announces lucrative concessions and on the other recovers lakhs of rupees from the farmers in the name of permission charge.

In this regard, I would ask the Government that if any farmer wants to lay water pipeline under the railway track for irrigation of his fields, he may be granted permission by charging nominal amount.

(xii) Need to issue clear-cut guidelines regarding Teacher Eligibility Test in respect of teachers recruited by States.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): At the time of implementing Right to Education (RTE) Act the Human Resource Development Ministry had directed all the States that if in the past, any State took one or two eligibility tests at the time of appointment of teachers, the same test for teacher eligibility would to be taken after implementation of Right to Education Act. There are some states where before B.Ed, PTE exam is taken. Then B.Ed exam and other concerned exams of Public Service Commission of those States also taken. Whether the Human Resource Development Ministry issued directives for TET that States are free to take any type of Test for the appointment of Teachers but it is mandatory to take TET test as per the directions of Government of India. The teaching from Class I to Class VIII is done at two levels in the States. One level is of those schools which are from class I to Class VIII and TET has been made mandatory for these schools. The other level is of schools from Class VI to Class XII and in those schools also teaching is done from class VI to class VIII and there also, third grade teachers are engaged in teaching to the students but TET has not been made

mandatory there. Whether attention of the Government has ever been drawn towards that and if so, the directives issued by the Ministry in this regard. The number of students studying in Government schools in all the States along with private schools is also two, three or somewhere four times more. It is beyond comprehension how TET will be implemented for the teachers teaching in private schools. Though, a provision has been made in Rule 23 (2) of RTE that there will be exemption of five years in TET, but how many states have been provided this exemption at Central Government level and this information is not available on the net till now. The provision of TET exam is full of contradictions and the State Governments are not able to make appointments of teachers due to this dilemma. Therefore, I would like to make a demand from the Human Resource Development Ministry of the Government of India that in the States where this procedure of taking exam of teachers already exists, the Ministry should clarify the situation regarding making mandatory provision of TET.

(xiii) Need to construct a ring road along Ganga and Yamuna rivers in Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh to ensure smooth traffic system in the city.

SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA (Phoolpur): Every year Magh Mela' and after every six year'Ardhakumbh Mela' and after every twelve years 'Mahakumbh Mela' are organised in Allahabad city. Crores of people across the country and abroad visit Allahabad to catch a glimpse of our culture, Indian spirituality and philosophy beside taking benefit of sacredness. Allahabad city is surrounded by rivers Ganga and Yamuna from three sides due to which the area of that city is less and density of population is much. At the time of 'Kumbh Mela', due to high density of population, there is a problem of smooth traffic arrangements in the whole city. A ring road can be constructed along the banks of rivers and thus the residents of the city and other passerby can be provided a smooth traffic system.

I request the Government that in the interest of people, a ring road should be constructed along the banks of Ganga and Yamuna rivers so that the population there is benefitted by the smooth traffic system.

(xiv) Need to provide stoppage of Chennai-Palani Express at Morappur and Bommidi stations in Tamil Nadu

[English]

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (Dharmapuri): I would like to bring to the kind notice of the Hon'ble Railway Minister that in Railway Budget for 2013-14, many new trains were announced and one amongst them was Chennai-Palani Express (Daily) via Jolarpettai, Salem, Karu and Namakkal.

One of the reasons for announcing this train for Palani from Chennai may be because of heavy rush of commuters bound for Palani from different parts of the State and from other States.

There is also heavy rush of pilgrims from Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri and Tiruvannamalai districts to Palani. Therefore, the proposed train will be more beneficial for the pilgrims from these three districts, if stop is provided for the train at Morappur and Bommidi Stations.

In view of the above, I urge upon the Hon'ble Railway Minister to provide stoppage of the Chennai-Palani train at Morappur and Bommidi Stations.

(xv) Need to give adequate representation to judges belonging to SC/ST community in High Courts and Supreme Court

SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN (Nagapattinam): I would like to draw the kind attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Law and Justice about the negligible appointment of SC/ST Judges in High Courts and in the Supreme Court.

In spite of requisite high qualifications and rich experience gained by a number of Advocates, the number of SC/ST Judges in various High Courts in the country is alarmingly very low. In the Supreme Court, there is no representation from the SCs/STs among the Supreme Court Judges.

The total number of High Court Judges in various High Courts is about 850. Out of them, only about 25 Judges belong to SC/STs, which roughly works out to about 3%. The strength of SC/ST Judges in the Supreme Court in percentage is 0%. The above statistics very clearly show that there has been perpetuation of social injustice against the above said marginalized community in the country. The Union Government has done nothing in providing adequate representation to SCs/STs in higher judiciary. Unless and until adequate representations are

provided to SCs/STs in higher judiciary, it is not possible to fulfill the dreams of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and the theory of socio-economic justice as mentioned in the preamble of the Constitution of India.

Keeping in view the above, I urge upon the Union Government to take effective measures to provide adequate representation of SC/ST Judges by appointing a minimum of 126 SC/ST Judges to the various High Courts in the country and to appoint at least 4 SC/ST Judges in the Supreme Court by issuing administrative order or enacting a suitable legislation in this regard, as the case may be.

(xvi) Need to reconsider the construction of fly-over near Madhupatna police station, Cuttack

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): The National Highway No. 5 crosses the city of Cuttack of Odisha and is the main roadway connecting Chennai and Kolkata. It is the main thoroughfare between North and South in the eastern coast. As traffic is growing year after year dependence on road is increasing alarmingly and thereby putting pressure on the road network. As usual, the local traffic to the city of Cuttack has increased manifold and therefore there is an urgent need to construct fly-over on the NH-5 in the inter-sections of Cuttack City.

Now the National Highway No. 5 between Bhubaneswar and Cuttack is being widened to six-lanes and at certain places fly-overs are being constructed. But the flyover designed to be constructed near Madhupatna police Station needs reconsideration as it will serve little purpose because the flyover does not cover Cuttack-Paradeep rail line which passes over NH-5. If the flyover as designed near Madhupatna Police Station is allowed to be constructed then it will further jeopardize traffic flow to and fro in Cuttack city and it will perennially be a traffic hazard.

I would urge upon the Government to immediately intervene in the matter and reconsider to extend the fly-over near Madhupatna Police Station over the Paradeep train-line for smooth passage of traffic.

(xvii) Need to pay the wages to the contract workers engaged by BSNL in Cuttack circle of Odisha in proportion to the number of days on which they were employed in a month and to categorise them as per their work experience and performance

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI (Jagatsinghpur): I would like to state that Cuttack circle of BSNL under CGMT, Bhubaneswar in Odisha has appointed more than 400 contract and casual labourers under various sub-divisions in technical and non technical categories. It is reported that the contract and casual labourers engaged in telecom circles of BSNL in different regions of the county work for 26 days in a month and are paid for all the 26 days, whereas the contract and casual labourers of Cuttack circle of BSNL in Odisha, work for 26 days in a month but get wage for 18 or 20 days. This trend clearly show the exploitation of casual and contract labourers engaged in Cuttack circle of BSNL as well as violation of labour laws. It has been observed that, now a days, most of the contract workers are poor though well educated are working at par with the high skilled as well as semi-skilled permanent workers of the BSNL but they get a meagre amount of wage meant for unskilled workers. I would like to mention that the BSNL management had issued order in 2010 to provide minimum wage to its contract workers on the basis of performance which is yet to be met by the management authority of Cuttack circle of BSNL in Odisha. In view of this, I would like to suggest that the contract workers in the BSNL in Cuttack circle should be categorized into different work force like high skilled, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled along with respective pay structure in order to put forward the idea of equal pay for equal work. The contract workers who are engaged in BSNL for 18 or 20 years at a stretch and fulfill all the criteria of being regularized should be given attention by the management authority without delay.

In this connection, I urge upon the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology to ensure that the contract workers of Cuttack circle of BSNL in Odisha are paid for all the 26 days they work in a month and to initiate categorization of contract workers as per their work experience as well as performance.

(xviii) Need to stop Bauxite mining and other industrial projects polluting the Biodiversity of Western Ghat region.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJU SHETTI (Hatkanagle): The Sahyadri Mountains of Maharashtra are included in the 'World Heritage Sites' and if we do not stop the damage to the

environment of Western Ghats today, the most affected areas can be district line Pune, Satara, Sangli and Sindhudurg, Ratnagiri, Raigarh, Dhane, etc. Konkan region. Himalayas and Western Ghats are the most sensitive areas in view of environment in whole of India. Himalayas have shown its furious face.

Besides the polluting projects being run in the Western Ghats, mostly the legal mining of bauxite is responsible for this. The mining of bauxite is being done in excess to the legal permit. The mining lobby has violated all norms set by the Government. A committee has also been set up under the Chairmanship of District Commissioner of Kolhapur and this Committee has also expressed its opposition to it. I, myself, have many a times complained to State Government and Central Government in this regard, but both the Governments are not taking any action on this. Innumerable trees are being cut. The incidents of cracking of land and big cracks in the soil are occurring here due to heavy industries and heavy vehicles plying in this State. A big accident took place in the same area on Konkan railways two years ago due to land sliding. The rising pollution, use of cement-concrete are causing bad effects on the wildlife. There is an urgent need to stop all these things, otherwise this area will also not be saved from natural calamities in the coming years and the Central Government will be solely responsible for this.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 3.00 p.m.

14.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Fifteen of the Clock.*

15.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at
Fifteen of the Clock.*

(MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair)

NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY BILL, 2011 –
WITHDRAWN

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Item No. 26A. Prof. K.V. Thomas.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): Madam, I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill to provide for food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

...(Interruptions)

15.01 hrs.

At this stage, Shri K. Narayan Rao and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: This is about withdrawal of the Bill. He is not introducing the Bill. Please sit down. He is withdrawing the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to provide for food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: I withdraw the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

15.02 hrs.

NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY BILL, 2013* –
INTRODUCED

MADAM SPEAKER: Item No. 26B. Prof. K.V. Thomas.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

Dr. Thambiduraiji.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Madam, on behalf of my party AIADMK, I rise to oppose the Bill at the introduction stage itself. ...(Interruptions) AIADMK party is against this Food Security Bill, 2013 in its present form because it is against the federal set up enshrined in our Constitution. ...(Interruptions) It is against the principles of the Constitution. Also, they are interfering in the functioning of the State Governments. Their taking over this right is against the principle of federalism. Therefore, I oppose it at this stage. ...(Interruptions)

The Union Government has unilaterally and hastily promulgated this National Food Security Ordinance, 2013. Though the Bill claims to provide food security to all, unfortunately contrary to such a claim, there are several flaws in the Bill which have created serious apprehensions and actually raised the spectre of food insecurity for a State like Tamil Nadu. ...(Interruptions)

* Published in the Gazettee of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 07.08.2013.

Under the able leadership of Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, we are successfully implementing the Universal Public Distribution system and when this Bill comes into effect, it will affect our State Tamil Nadu. We have requested that a proviso be inserted in the relevant clause of the Food Security Bill to protect the existing level of allocation of food grains for Tamil Nadu. However, no such proviso is made. ...(*Interruptions*)

Madam, Section 3(2) of the Bill envisages that nationwide, 75 per cent of the rural population and 50 per cent of the urban population are to be covered as households eligible for allocation of subsidized food grains. This is totally arbitrary. How have they reached these figures of 75 per cent in rural areas and 50 per cent in urban areas? This is against the principle of social justice. Therefore, we oppose this. ...(*Interruptions*)

Secondly, as a consequence of this, the monthly allocation of food grains for Tamil Nadu would decline by nearly one lakh tonnes from the present level of 2.96 lakh tonnes. Already, the State Government of Tamil Nadu is providing Rs.5000 crore as subsidy for Universal Public Distribution System. Due to this Bill, another amount of Rs.3,000 crore has to be spent by the State. For that, we need protection.

It is also stated that this Bill would assure the limited allocation of subsidized food grains only for a period of three years. What will happen after three years? How will the State Governments implement this? May I know whether the Central Government would come forward to give subsidy? They have not given that guarantee.

Section 8 of the Bill requires the State Governments to pay food security allowance when the food grains cannot be supplied. This provision does not answer the fundamental question of making adequate food grains available. If there is no availability of food grains, what will the State Governments do at that time? How can they give?

Therefore, this Bill is not 'Food Security Bill', but this is actually 'Food Insecurity Bill'. So, we are opposing it.

Also, the design of food security for the country needs to be reconsidered; and the Bill in its present form must be replaced with a Bill which reflects our concerns adequately. The Government of India is duty-bound to

protect the food security of the States like Tamil Nadu. Hence, the Bill should be introduced only after detailed consultations with the State Governments.

Moreover, the State Government of Tamil Nadu is giving Rs.5,000 crore as subsidy, which covers distribution of rice to all. There is no charge for that. The Supreme Court said that the food grains like rice and wheat are just lying in the go-downs and getting rotten, and they are eaten by the rats. So, on the basis of what the Supreme Court said, they have to distribute the food grains free to the people. Why are they charging? So, we are saying that the Government should give food - wheat and rice - for all without any charge. We are also requesting that this Bill must not be introduced now. They have to consult the State Governments and other stakeholders. So, we have raised this issue. This has to be considered first and then only, this Bill should be introduced.

So, I am opposing this.

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): The National Food Security Bill was just now introduced by the hon. Minister, Prof. K.V. Thomas. This has got a lot of issues to be settled. For that matter, the DMK Party will be submitting the amendments to Sections 3 (2), 9 and 10. The proposed Bill should not be detrimental to the off-take of a particular State. The States' powers should not be ridiculed and should not be reduced to the extent of making them municipalities.

This particular Bill which is going to be discussed here will have far-reaching implications on the States' interests. So, we are going to give amendments to Sections 3 (2), 9 and 10 of the Bill.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Madam, this Bill does not infringe on the rights of the States. It protects the Constitution.

Madam, when the discussion starts, all the points that have been raised now can be discussed here. More than that, we have sent this Bill to the Standing Committee and we have accepted many of the proposals of the Standing Committee. So, there is nothing against the federal system. This Bill will enable the people to get food as the right. This is the first time in the world, food is given as the right. This Bill will be discussed and then, it will be passed. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: I introduce* the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

15.10 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY
ORDINANCE, 2013*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for immediate legislation by promulgation of the National Food Security Ordinance, 2013 (No.7 of 2013).

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The Leader of the Opposition wishes to speak. Kindly be brief because we have to go to the next Item.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, National Food Security Bill has just now been introduced in the House. But, along with the food security, I would talk of border security. Border security is more important than food security. We have introduced National Food Security Bill and it will be passed also. But, I would like to say that I had raised this issue today morning with your permission, yesterday Union Minister of Defence,

* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

* Laid on the Table.

Government of India have absolved Pakistan army of killing our troops. In fact, the Ministry of Defence, in a written statement has held Pakistan troops responsible for killing of our troops and it was said that the Pakistan army is guilty in this regard. But, the Minister of Defence deleted this sentence from his speech and in lieu of it, he said that some people came in the uniform of Pakistani soldiers and committed this act. It has created great suspicion and now it has become a very serious matter. Through the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, it was decided that the Minister of Defence should come to the House and clarify it. I had said that the Minister should accept the truth and apologise. For appeasing Pakistan, it can't be that we absolve Pakistan army of killing of our troops. One day Pakistani troops behead our soldiers and take it with them and the other day, they come and kill our five troops and India's Minister of Defence says in this Parliament that Pakistani army is not guilty for it. Therefore, I request you to direct the Minister of Defence to give a clarification in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Madam, the Minister of Defence has made a statement that whatever information was available with him accordingly he made a statement in Rajya Sabha at 3.30 o' clock. Today, the Chief of Army Staff has gone to Jammu and when he returns he would make complete report available to the hon. Minister and if the need arises, he would again make a statement in the House.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House shall now take up Item No. 28. Shri Virender Kashyap.

...(Interruptions)

[TRANSLATION]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, now it is a matter of your prerogative, how can he say here as to what he has said in Rajya Sabha. I am talking about the statement he has made in Lok Sabha. How can one react to a statement made in Rajya Sabha, both the House are different from each other. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Since the Minister of Defence is not present today, ctheeefeee, I was only saying that he made such a statement. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us continue with Item No. 28.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: You tell him to come to Lok Sabha and make a statement. Madam Speaker, you call him in Lok Sabha. We won't listen to what he has said in Rajya Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)* He should come to Lok Sabha.

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright, he has already said. Let us continue with Item No. 28.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL (West Champaran): Madam, what did he say in Rajya Sabha? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us proceed with Item No. 28. Shri Virender Kashyap.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: We won't listen to what he has said in Rajya Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)* You call him in Lok Sabha.

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Madam, tell exactly what he has said?

MADAM SPEAKER: He has said that the Minister of Defence would come.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Defence Minister would come. He has said that the hon. Minister of Defence would come..

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Madam, let it be cleared, whether Pakistan army did it or not? ...*(Interruptions)* Pakistan Army was involved in it or not? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

* Not recorded.

[Translation]

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: First make it clear whether Pakistan army was involved in it or not? ...*(Interruptions)*

15.14 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED CASTES) ORDERS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2012—CONTD...

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us continue with Item No.28

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): Madam, I wish to speak but let the House be in order. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the hon. Member speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: He is saying that he would call him.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: What is he doing?

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Virender ji, speak, if you want to.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Madam, let the House be in order, then I will speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 8th of August, 2013 at 11.00 a.m.

15.16 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, Augusts, 2013/Sravana 17, 1935 (Saka).

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55.	Prof. Haque, Sk. Saidul	518, 592	75.	Shri Kowase Marotrao Sainuji	515, 640, 660, 678
56.	Shri Hazari Maheshwar	601, 637	76.	Shri Kumar Vishwa Mohan	532, 652
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58.	Shri Hussain Syed Shahnawaz	477, 485, 603, 664	78.	Smt. Kumari, Putul	501, 538, 586, 628
59.	Shri Jadhao, Prataprao Ganpatrao	530, 537	79.	Shri Laguri Yashbant	475, 666
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63.	Smt. Jardosh Darshana	637	83.	Smt. Mahajan, Sumitra	590, 626
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66.	Dr. Joshi, Murli Manohar	516, 555, 563, 632	86.	Shri Mani Jose K.	583, 590, 657
67.	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	622	87.	Shri Meghe, Datta	598, 648
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108.	Shri Patel, Bal Kumar	545, 590, 628	130.	Shri Rathwa Ramsinh	526, 647, 660
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