

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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(Tenth Session)
Fifteenth Lok Sabha



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, May 2, 2012/Vaisakha 12, 1934 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER

Tragic incidents occurred recently in various parts of the country

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, you may be aware that in a tragic road accident, 20 persons including six women and three children were reported to have been killed and 27 others injured on Sunday, the 29th April, 2012 near Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh.

In two other tragic incidents due to lightning strikes, 17 people were reported to have been killed in different parts of Andhra Pradesh and 16 people were reported to have been killed and 10 others injured in Howrah District of West Bengal on 29th April, 2012.

Hon. Members, in another incident more than 100 people including women and children are feared to have been drowned and about 200 persons missing when a boat capsized in the Brahmaputra river in the Dhubri District of Assam on Monday, the 30th April, 2012.

Hon. Members, in yet another tragic incident seven persons were reported to have been killed, 175 persons injured and crops and livestock were destroyed due to a tornado accompanied by rain and hailstorm in several parts of Tripura during the past few days.

The House expresses its profound sorrow on these tragedies which have brought pain and suffering to the families of the bereaved and injured.

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

11.01 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Question Hour.

Q. No. 361 – Dr. P. Venugopal.

...(Interruptions)

11.02 hrs.

At this stage, Shri K. Chandrasekhar Rao and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Joshi ji, I have received your notice. Please raise it during Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seat. Let the Question Hour run.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seat. I have asked you to raise it during Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Let the Question Hour run.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): I have give a Privilege Motion. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Your issue is important. Raise it during Zero Hour. Now please let the Question Hour run.

...(Interruptions)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

11.04 hrs.

[English]

Safety Review of Nuclear Reactors

*361. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any mechanism/forum exists, at

international level for the purpose of co-operation amongst nuclear power generating nations in regard to safety reviews and design of nuclear reactors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India's Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) has been admitted as the first new member in the Multinational Design Evaluation Programme (MDEP) recently;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which India is expected to influence MDEP's strategic decisions particularly with regard to nuclear safety?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes Madam. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) plays an important role in fostering cooperation in regard to safety reviews and design of nuclear reactors. IAEA provides several platforms where experts from Member States operating nuclear power plants exchange information on nuclear safety, operation and design: Among these are the Senior Regulators Forum for PHWRs operating countries, VVER Regulators Forum for VVER operating countries, Incident Reporting System, Technical Working Groups for different types of reactors. The International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles (INPRO) is a forum of interested Member States of IAEA that collaborates on topics of common interest including the role of innovation in technologies and institutional arrangements in support of sustainable development of nuclear energy in future.

As mandated by IAEA, the experts from member states together develop safety standards including for nuclear reactors, which helps in developing national standards.

The Convention on Nuclear Safety (CNS) was crafted to achieve a high level of safety globally in the land based civilian nuclear installations. As per the requirement of CNS, all the contracting parties to the Convention are required to submit a detailed national report on the status of nuclear safety in the country. These reports are peer reviewed in an extensive manner. The recommendations

made during the review are followed up during subsequent reviews.

India participates actively in IAEA's programmes and activities including those related to safety.

The Multinational Design Evaluation Programme (MDEP) that includes regulators from Canada, China, Finland, France, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, South Africa, the United Kingdom, United States and now India, is a multinational initiative to develop innovative approaches to leverage the resources and knowledge of national regulatory authorities who are, or will shortly be, undertaking the review of new reactor power plant designs. MDEP provides a unique platform to engage with the regulatory authority of member countries.

Currently MDEP programme incorporates a broad range of activities which includes enhancing multilateral co-operation within the existing regulatory framework, multinational convergence of codes, standards and safety goals and implementing MDEP products to facilitate licensing of new reactors. According to terms of reference, MDEP work is carried out by Design specific and Issue specific Working Groups.

Design-specific working groups are formed when three or more countries express interest in working together. Presently two design specific working groups (one EPR working group and another AP1000 working group) exist.

Issues-specific (generic issues) Working Groups have been established for the technical and regulatory area, which include; Vendor inspection co-operation, Codes and Standards and Digital Instrumentation and control.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. India's AERB became the first new member of Multinational Design Evaluation Programme (MDEP) on April 4, 2012.

(e) MDEP pools the resources of the member nuclear regulatory authorities for the purpose of:

1. Co-operating on safety reviews of designs of nuclear reactors that are under construction and undergoing licensing in several countries.
2. Exploring opportunities and potential for harmonization of regulatory requirements and practices.

As a full member, Atomic Energy Regulatory Board of India will contribute to the programme strategic decisions in the MDEP Policy Group and the MDEP Steering

Technical Committee. India would be contributing to the convergence of nuclear safety practices among regulators in member and non-member countries.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, Dr. P. Venugopal.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI D. VENUGOPAL: I thank the hon. Minister for the detailed reply ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI D. VENUGOPAL: In the changing international scenario with regard to the nuclear safety and with India's Atomic Energy Regulatory Board becoming a Member in the Multinational Design Evaluation Programme, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any drastic change is expected on India's stand on compensation for the nuclear damage.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Madam, as far as the compensation for the nuclear damage is concerned, let me submit that this hon. House has already passed the Civil Liability for the Nuclear Damages Bill, 2011. The rules were framed and the rules were put in the domain of the Parliament.

The interests of all the stakeholders including the suppliers of equipments, State party insurance and insurance relating to equipments have been taken care of.

And, the Bill is very comprehensively drafted and the rules have been framed accordingly.

DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Madam, my second supplementary question is this. The Multinational Design Evaluation Programme suggests consultation with the civil society in connection with Nuclear Energy Policy decisions by the member states. In view of this, whether the Government has any proposal to review the National Nuclear Energy Policy?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Madam, the hon. Member has questioned about reviewing the National Nuclear Energy Policy. As far as the Nuclear Energy Policy is concerned, it is well defined and it is transparent. We have not only the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board in our country but it is a very independent body. Apart from that, now we have brought a Bill in Parliament. We have placed before

the Parliament an independent body called, Atomic Energy Regulatory Authority. That Bill has been placed here. It is before the Standing Committee. It has to decide that.

Now regarding the other aspect as far as the international forum is concerned, we have mentioned very clearly that there are two major bodies in which India has become a participant. One is, Convention on Nuclear Safety. It has been formed by the international organizations which are involved in nuclear programmes. As far as India is concerned, in 2005 we became signatory to that. In fact, it is a high level safety review authority and it meets once in three years. It also reviews whatever recommendations given by the Committee. It is being reviewed in the next meeting. Every member country has to give the report about the nuclear safety in their country. This is a very important organization in which India is a signatory.

The other organization about which the hon. Member has asked me is Multinational Design Evaluation Programme. It is a vast body in which India became a member recently on 2nd April 2012. It has got a Policy Group. It has got a Technical Committee. It has got Working Group relating to design and Working Group on issues relating to various issues, including taking all the stakeholders into confidence where the operating country, the supplier—all these people are also involved. We are also participating in various review meetings as far as safety is concerned in the international forum. Therefore, it is an inbuilt mechanism which is available.

I am glad to inform this august House that India became a member in this Multinational Design Evaluation Programme. It is a very important body which is one of the organizations of International Atomic Energy Authority.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Hon. Speaker, the State of Tamil Nadu is reeling under severe power cut and it is experiencing complete black out. The industries have already downed their shutters. The farming activities have completely come to a grinding halt. The Koodankulam Atomic Power Station is going to be on stream shortly. I would like to know whether the production of electricity in Koodankulam Atomic Power Plant will be utilized 100 per cent for Tamil Nadu. If not, what is the reason?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The hon. Member has asked a question which is not in consonance with the main Question. Even then I would like to reply to the hon. Member.

Madam, at Koodankulam, two reactors are under construction, namely No.I and II. Each reactor is of 1000

*Not recorded.

MW capacity. Madam, 99 per cent of the work in First Nuclear Reactor is completed. It is going to be commissioned within a short time after AERB's permission. The Second Nuclear Reactor will take some more time because there 95 per cent of the work has been completed. The hon. Member is right in saying that Tamil Nadu is starving of electricity. It is a fact. The hon. Member also raised the question whether its production will be utilized for Tamil Nadu. In this connection, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu also wrote a letter to the hon. Prime Minister. It is under the consideration of the hon. Prime Minister.

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH: Madam Speaker, after the Fukushima nuclear Power Plant crisis in 2011 in Japan triggered by the forces of nature, the attention of the world has been focused on the issues of the nuclear safety. In India, we have a number of nuclear power plants. In fact, in my State of Rajasthan, we have the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project right near my home constituency, Kota-Bundi. In India, the Nuclear Power Corporation of India undertook an evaluation report for all the nuclear plants regarding safety. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to what the findings of this Report were and whether our existing safety systems are okay. If there are any suggestions of improvement, have they been implemented so far? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Madam, it is a very important question, which the hon. Member has asked. After the Fukushima episode, the hon. Prime Minister called a meeting of the officials of Department of Atomic Energy and Nuclear Power Corporation of India. The hon. Prime Minister directed them to go for a review of all other nuclear power plants situated in our country. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, there are 20 nuclear reactors, of which one is not operating because of the maintenance reason. Nineteen are operating. Nine are in the safeguarded list because we are importing Uranium from abroad. Ten nuclear reactors are using Uranium, which is available within the country. Six review committees have been constituted by the NPCIL for the purpose of going into the question of safety review of the nuclear reactors in this country. For the nuclear reactors, which are being built, two committees have been constituted. They gave their recommendations. ...*(Interruptions)*

Apart from that, Atomic Energy Regulatory Board, which is an independent body, also constituted one committee. Their recommendations also came on major issues of safety. Our plants can withstand earthquake,

tsunami, floods and any kind of natural calamities. ...*(Interruptions)*

Second, for the passive safety in each system, a provision has also been made. Minor recommendations have come for Kalpakkam and Tarapur Plant that we should have shore protection walls. These are minor recommendations. We are implementing them. ...*(Interruptions)* Ninety per cent of the recommendations given by six committees constituted by the NPCIL and one committee constituted by the AERB have been implemented. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, we put them in our website. Our NPCIL website reports the safety measures, which have been recommended by those committees. ...*(Interruptions)* The information of implementation of the recommendations by those Committees is in the website of NPCIL. ...*(Interruptions)*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Computerization of Post Offices

+ *362. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) whether after 19 years of modernization drive in the Indian Post Offices, only 8% of post offices are computerized and 6% are net-linked;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken to fast-track these works;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide internet connectivity in all the post offices in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time-frame fixed for the purpose?

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

(a) and (b) Madam, 99.26% Departmental Post Offices in the country have been computerised till 31.3.2012. In terms of numbers, 24,969 out of 25,154 Departmental Post Offices have been computerised. Out of the 24,969 computerised

Departmental Post Offices, 19,890 Post offices, i.e. 79.66%, have internet connectivity. Under the Department's comprehensive IT Modernization Project, Request for Proposal (RFP) for Network Integrator has been floated and Letter of Intent has been issued. The Network Integrator will provide network connectivity to all the Departmental Post Offices.

(c) to (e) The Rural Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Solution is a part of the IT Modernization Project of the Department. This will enable the Department to computerise and provide network connectivity to 1, 29,416 Grameen Dak Sewaks' managed Post Offices in rural areas. The timeline for the roll out of this Project is expected in the year 2013-14 subject to finalization of the RFP and availability of funds.

[Translation]

Unscientific Mining

*363. SHRI PASHUPATINATH SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the unscientific mining of coal by the erstwhile mine owners in Jharia coalfields in Jharkhand is one of the causes of fire and subsidence in the said areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the nature of losses caused to life and property in the said areas during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposal to douse the fire and for rehabilitation/resettlement package including relocation of the affected people; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the further action being taken by the government to address the said problems?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per the Master plan, history of fire in Jharia Coalfield dates back to 1916 when the first incidence of fire was reported at Bhowra Colliery. Since then a number of fires have occurred in underground workings and in opencast Pits. In the past, prior to coal mine nationalization in 1972-73, coal seams of good quality prime coking coal, occurring at shallow depth were mined indiscriminately by the erstwhile private mine owners without considering the safety and conservation aspects. As a result, in some places small stooks were left below the surface infrastructures like river,

jore, railway line and buildings etc. which have been/are being causing differential movement in the overlying strata including the failure of infrastructures. It causes sudden subsidence, collapse of U/G workings, outbreak of fires.

After the nationalization, mines were taken over by Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) and steps were taken to control mine fires. As per the fire study made by GAI-MET-CHEM in 1996, an assessment has been made that overall area affected by fire has reduced to 8.90 sq. km against from the earlier affected area of 17.32 sq. km. at the time of Nationalization.

(c) As reported by Directorate General Mines Safety (DGMS), there is only one incident of fire and subsidence occurred on 28.7.2009 in Sendra Bansjora mine of BCCL in Jharkhand causing 3 fatalities and 1 serious injury during the last three years. Further, as per the approved Master plan, it was estimated that about 37 MT of good quality of prime coking coal has been destroyed and about 1453 MT of coal has been locked due to fires.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. To address the issues of fire & subsidence in the mined out areas of Jharia coalfield, a Master Plan dealing with fire, subsidence, rehabilitation and diversion of surface infrastructure in the lease hold of BCCL has been approved by the Government in August, 2009 for implementation over a period of 12 years including two years for completion of pre-implementation activities at an estimated cost of Rs. 7112.11 crores including Rs. 83.71 crores sanctioned earlier for various Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control schemes.

As per the Master Plan, 98314 houses (44155 houses owned by BCCL and 54159 other private houses) are proposed to be rehabilitated/shifted within a period of 10 years. The rehabilitation of Non-BCCL houses/structures from the endangered areas is the responsibility of State Govt. of Jharkhand. In this regard Jharia Rehabilitation and Development Authority (JRDA) have been formed under the chairmanship of Commissioner, North Chhotanagpur by Govt. of Jharkhand.

Further a total of 45 fire schemes have been formulated and implemented to control mine fires with provision to deal with any new fire identified during implementation period and diversion of rail/road from the fire area. To speed up the fire dealing work, the fire patches are being excavated/dug- out by hiring of Heavy Earth Moving Machinery.

[English]

Polytechnics

*364. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the "Sub-mission on Polytechnics under Coordinated Action for Skill Development" scheme envisages financial assistance for setting up of new polytechnics in unserved/under-served districts;

(b) if so, the details of the requests/proposals received by the Union Government from various State Governments under the said scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the details of proposals approved during the above period and those pending, location-wise and State-wise;

(d) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be sanctioned;

(e) the number of functional polytechnics in various States, State-wise including Karnataka; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Union Government to upgrade and expand these institutions in the backward areas including Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL):
(a) to (f) Yes, Madam. Under the Scheme of Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under Coordinated Action for Skill Development, this Ministry provides one time financial assistance of Rs. 12.30 crore per polytechnic to the State/ Union Territory (UT) Governments for setting up of new polytechnics in 300 unserved and under-served districts of the country subject to State/UT governments providing free of cost land, meeting 100% recurring expenditure and also non-recurring expenditure beyond Rs. 12.30 crore, if any. Out of 300 districts, financial assistance has already been provided to the State/UT Governments for setting up of new polytechnics in 279 districts so far. State-wise, year-wise breakup of acceptance by the State Government and polytechnic sanctioned is given at Statement-I. Of the remaining 21 districts, the State/Union Territory Governments have either not sent the commitment to provide free of cost land, meeting 100% recurring expenditure and also non-recurring expenditure beyond Rs. 12.30 crore, if any or have decline to seek financial assistance under the scheme.

The State-wise list of polytechnics including Karnataka approved by All India council for Technical Education (AICTE) is given at Statement-II herewith. Under the scheme of Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under Coordinated Action for Skill Development, financial assistance is provided to the existing Government and Government aided polytechnics in the country for upgradation of infrastructure facilities subject to a maximum of Rs. 2.00 crore per polytechnic.

Statement-I

State-wise and Year-wise Breakup of no. of Polytechnics accepted by the State Government and Polytechnics sanctioned

Sl. No.	State	Allocation as per unserved and underserved districts	Acceptance by the State Govt. and no. of polytechnics sanctioned				Total
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1		1			1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh **	14	3	4		2	9
3.	Assam	21				21	21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4. Bihar		34	5	11	18		34
5. Chhattisgarh		11	4	7			11
6. Daman and Diu		1			1		1
7. Gujarat		5	1	4			5
8. Haryana		7	2	5			7
9. Himachal Pradesh		5	1	4			5
10. Jammu and Kashmir		18	4	14			18
11. Jharkhand		17	4	13			17
12. Karnataka		0					0
13. Kerala		0					0
14. Lakshadweep		1			1		1
15. Madhya Pradesh		21	5	9	6	1	21
16. Maharashtra		2		2			2
17. Manipur **		8	2				2
18. Meghalaya		4	1	3			4
19. Mizoram		6	2	2		2	6
20. Nagaland *		8	2	3	5		
21. Odisha		22	4	18			22
22. Punjab		7		7			7
23. Rajasthan		15	1	14			15
24. Sikkim		2	1	1			2
25. Tamil Nadu		7		7			7
26. Tripura		3	1	2			3
27. Uttar Pradesh		41	6	35			41
28. Uttarakhand		1		1			1
29. West Bengal		11	1	10			11
30. Andaman and Nicobar Island*		2					0
31. Delhi#		5					0
Total		300	50	178	25	26	279

* Andaman and Nicobar Administration and Nagaland Government have expressed their inability for seeking financial assistance for two and three districts respectively.

**The State Governments of Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur have not sent their commitment for providing free of cost land and meeting 100% recurring expenditure.

In respect of 5 districts of Delhi the matter has been taken up with the authorities concerned for the allotment of land.

Statement-II

State	No. of Polytechnic Institutions approved by AICTE
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	333
Arunachal Pradesh	3
Assam	13
Bihar	22
Chandigarh	6
Chhattisgarh	42
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1
Daman and Diu	1
Delhi	42
Goa	10
Gujarat	125
Haryana	222
Himachal Pradesh	37
Jammu and Kashmir	17
Jharkhand	27
Karnataka	276
Kerala	73
Madhya Pradesh	113
Maharashtra	659
Manipur	1
Meghalaya	3
Odisha	131
Puducherry	9
Punjab	175
Rajasthan	279
Sikkim	2
Tamil Nadu	498
Tripura	2

1	2
Uttar Pradesh	425
Uttarakhand	74
West Bengal	95
Total	3716

Implementation of RTE Act

*365. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether the Supreme Court, in its recent judgement, has upheld the constitutional validity of RTE Act, 2009 and directed the Government to ensure admission of 25 per cent poor students in private schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the implications of the said order;

(c) the penalty provided for failure to adhere to the 25 per cent criterion of reservation for the economically weaker sections under RTE and the details of funds earmarked or likely to be earmarked for the purpose during 2012-13, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the number of teachers required for the implementation of the verdict and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the 25 per cent seat reservation for the economically weaker sections under RTE is likely to trigger fee hike by the schools and load the general category students with extra financial burden and if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(f) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to implement fully the RTE Act, 2009, upheld by Supreme Court recently?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL):
(a) and (b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgement dated 13th April, 2012 in Writ petition (C) No. 95/2010 and other Writ petitions, has held that the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 is constitutionally valid and shall apply to (i) a school established, owned or controlled by the appropriate

Government or a local authority; (ii) an aided school including aided minority school(s) receiving aid or grants to meet whole or part of its expenses from the appropriate Government or the local authority; (iii) a school belonging to specified category; and (iv) an unaided non-minority school not receiving any kind of aid or grants to meet its expenses from the appropriate Government or the local authority. The Supreme Court has held that the RTE Act, and in particular sections 12(1)(c) and 18(3) infringes the fundamental freedom guaranteed to unaided minority schools under Article 30(1), and consequently shall not apply to such schools.

(c) The RTE Act flows from Article 21-A as a fundamental right in the Constitution of India. Failure to adhere to any provisions under the Act would make the school liable for action. Reimbursement of expenditure to private unaided schools for education of child belonging to disadvantaged group and weaker section in pursuance of section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act, shall be made by the appropriate Government in accordance with the provisions of section 12(2) of the Act.

(d) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Framework of Implementation has been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act. Accordingly, SSA provides for additional teachers to enable States to meet the Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) norms laid down in the Schedule of the RTE Act. At the national level, it was estimated that 5.08 lakh additional teachers would be required in States to meet the norms laid down in the RTE Act. However, based on proposals received from the States over six lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned during 2010-12. In so far as private unaided schools are concerned, the schools are required to meet the Pupil- Teacher Ratio (PTR) as required under the Act.

(e) Section 12(2) of the RTE Act provides that a private unaided school admitting children belonging to disadvantaged group and weaker section in pursuance of section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act shall be reimbursed expenditure so incurred by it to the extent of per-child-expenditure incurred by the State, or the actual amount charged from the child, whichever is less. The per-child expenditure by many private schools, especially in rural areas and small towns, is lower than that in government schools. Reimbursement provided by government, therefore, will be adequate to meet the costs of educating children from weaker sections in such schools. However, some schools in metros have per-child budgets much in excess of those in State schools. These schools would

have to find innovative ways, with philanthropic individuals, charitable trusts and corporate funding, to meet the gap without loading the general category students with fee hike.

(f) Several steps have been taken by the Central and State Governments for implementing the RTE Act, including the following:

- (i) The Central RTE Rules were notified on 9th April, 2010, which are applicable to five UTs without legislature;
- (ii) 28 State Governments have notified the State RTE Rules;
- (iii) The SSA Framework for Implementation has been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act;
- (iv) The Centre-State funding pattern for implementation of the combined RTE-SSA programme has been revised to provide for greater financial support to States;
- (v) Teacher qualification norms have been notified, and Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) has been conducted by the Central Government and several State Governments;
- (vi) Since the commencement of the RTE Act, sanctions have been issued for opening of 39,502 new primary schools and 11,952 upper primary schools, construction of 28,561 primary schools and 8,247 upper primary schools, construction of 4,98,339 additional classrooms, 2,49,400 toilets, and 22,791 drinking water units, and appointment of over 6 lakh teachers.

Viability of Unused Airports

*366. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of airports opened during the last three years;
- (b) whether the operational and commercial viability of the existing unused airports in the country has been examined in the recent past;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to give priority to operationalisation of the unused airports before granting permission for new airports; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No, Madam. No new airports were commissioned during the last three years.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Feasibility study for operationalisation of 33 non operational/unused airports of AAI was got conducted by AAI in 2008. Out of these 13 airports were recommended for development/operationalisation on the basis of traffic potential/Emerging Industrial potential/Socio Economic consideration. These 13 airports are at Mysore (Karnataka), Akola (Maharashtra), Tezu (Arunachal Pradesh), Cuddapah (Andhra Pradesh), Passighat (Arunachal Pradesh), Rupsi (Assam), Sholapur (Maharashtra), Kamalpur (Tripura), Chakulia (Jharkhand), Jharsuguda (Orissa), Malda (West Bengal), Vellore (Tamilnadu) and Warangal (Andhra Pradesh).

(d) and (e) There is no such provision in the Greenfield Airports Policy of 2008.

[Translation]

Commission of Railway Safety

*367. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commission of Railway Safety, an autonomous body, is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Civil Aviation;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the rationale behind it;

(c) whether the said arrangement has led to difficulties in the administration of the institution of the Commission of Railway Safety;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether suggestions have been received from various quarters to strengthen the Commission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per the Allocation of Business Rules, 1962, the subject of Commission of

Railway Safety has been placed under the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. Suggestions have been received from time to time for strengthening of the Offices of CCRS and CRS. The suggestions mainly pertain to improvising the functioning, strengthening and providing autonomy to these Offices. In this regard, Government have taken various steps which include increase in number of Circles of CRS to 9, upgradation and creation of additional posts of Deputy Commissioners of Railway Safety, upgradation of technical skill of manpower, ensuring autonomy in the functioning of these Offices, etc.

[English]

Irregularities by Airlines/Travel Portals

*368. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of various unethical trade practices and other irregularities, including fictitious bookings being indulged in by the airlines and travel portals and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether various airlines have reportedly charged exorbitant price for tickets in the trunk routes and the tickets sold by Indian Airlines through company sales counter are substantially higher than the tickets sold by the travel agencies and travel portals;

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

(d) the details of rules/regulations/guidelines, governing the operation of airlines/travel portals with respect to protection of consumers' interests including prohibition of fictitious bookings; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Government for the protection of consumers' interest and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) received complaints from few domestic airlines in Mar 2012 that certain on-line travel portals were selling certain airline tickets under opaque/bargain fare wherein the identity of the airline and flight details were not being displayed upfront.

DGCA had stepped in and issued a Public Notice directing the airlines to immediately withdraw participation in any such scheme where the complete information about the carrier is not revealed upfront. At present, no scheduled domestic airline is participating in opaque/bargain fares- and online travel portals have removed these from their respective websites, as per the information furnished by DGCA.

However, no complaint of fictitious booking has been received by DGCA.

(b) and (c) Airfares are not regulated by the Government. Airlines are free to charge as per market conditions. DGCA had reported that airfares are remaining within the fare band made available by the scheduled airlines on their respective websites.

The fares established and notified by Indian carriers are same for booking offices and travel agents/travel portals. While the fare notified and reflected on the ticket issued through a travel agent is at par with tickets issued through their own offices, it is possible that a travel agent may offer a discount from his own commission /incentive to the passenger. Similarly, a travel portal may offer a discount on similar basis to passengers.

(d) and (e) DGCA has issued Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) on Computer Reservation System (CRS)/Global Distribution System (GDS), which has the provision that subscriber shall not make fictitious reservations in the CRS/GDS and shall not resort to any abusive ticketing practice.

With a view to maintaining transparency in tariff publication, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has taken following steps:

- Scheduled domestic airlines have been directed to display established tariff route-wise and fare category-wise in their respective websites on monthly basis and also to notify any significant and noticeable changes to DGCA within 24 hrs of effecting such a change.
- A Tariff Analysis Unit has been set up in DGCA to monitor tariff on regular basis.

Unsolicited Calls/SMS by Telemarketers

*369. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:

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

(a) whether in spite of instructions from the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), mobile consumers continue to get unwarranted/pesky calls/SMSs even after their registration with Do-Not-Call-Registry;

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

(c) whether any methodology has been devised to track communications by telemarketing companies and the punitive action proposed against the offenders;

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

(e) whether the Government is aware that several unsolicited calls/SMSs are now emanating from private/ individual numbers instead of telemarketing companies; and

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

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

(a) and (b) Madam, TRAI had established National Do Not Call Registry (NDNC) through the Telecom Unsolicited Commercial Communications Regulations, 2007 dated 5th June, 2007. TRAI has reviewed the framework for addressing the problem of Unwarranted/pesky Calls/SMSs and issued "The Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulation, 2010", which has come into force from 27th September 2011. With the implementation of this regulation, the number of complaints relating to Unsolicited Commercial Communications (UCC) has reduced considerably. Prior to coming into force of this regulation, on an average 47454 complaints were received per month. (March 2010 to March 2011) However, after the implementation of new regulation, the total number of complaints have been reduced to 13926 complaints per month, (from 27th September, 2011 to 24th April 2012).

For effective implementation of The Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulations, 2010", TRAI has further taken the following steps:

1. To prevent the telemarketers from dumping promotional SMSs which results in inconvenience to consumers, a 5 paisa promotional SMS charge has been imposed on telemarketers through seventh amendment to the principal regulations.

2. It was seen that in many cases, promotional SMSs were getting routed through international routes and were getting delivered to customers registered in NCPR. To control such SMSs, after detailed discussions with the service providers, directions were issued by TRAI on 20th January 2012 regarding blocking of bulk international SMSs.
3. TRAI is continuously monitoring the action taken by service providers on UCC complaints and in case of any violations; action is being taken against them as per the provisions of the regulations. Under the provisions of the regulation, the Access Providers have penalised telemarketers in 105 cases and 5 telemarketers have been blacklisted.

(c) and (d) In order to make identification of

Deduction from Security Deposit of Telemarketer in case of Violation

Sl. No.	No. of Violation by Telemarketer	Deduction from security deposit	Security Deposit	Additional Security Deposit
1.	0 violation	Nil	1,00,000	Nil
2.	1st Violation	Rs. 25,000	75,000	2,00,000
3.	2nd Violation	Rs. 75,000	2,00,000	Nil
4.	3rd Violation	Rs. 80,000	1,20,000	4,00,000
5.	4th Violation	Rs. 1,20,000	4,00,000	Nil
6.	5th Violation	Rs. 1,50,000	2,50,000	Nil
7.	6th Violation	Rs. 2,50,000	Nil	Nil

As on 24h April 2012, Access Providers have penalised telemarketers in 105 cases amounting to Rs 60,68,705 /-.

(e) and (f) TRAI is aware that several calls and SMSs are being sent by subscribers not registered as a telemarketer, using normal telephone connections. It is seen that the majority of complaints of Unsolicited Commercial Communications are those in which calls or SMSs have been sent by telecom subscribers who are not registered as a telemarketer with TRAI. As per provisions of regulation for such cases, the Originating Access Provider shall issue a notice to such subscriber to forthwith discontinue the sending of such unsolicited commercial communications and if such subscriber sends a commercial communication to any subscriber on a second occasion, disconnect the telecom resources of such subscriber. A total of 44810 notices have been sent to such subscribers

telemarketing calls easy, the regulation lays down a separate number series starting from 140 for telemarketers for voice calls. The regulation also provides for a specific SMS header format for making promotional SMSs. Customers can identify promotional SMS just by looking at the SMS header. This facilitates easy identification of calls/ SMSs from telemarketers even by unregistered customers receiving such calls.

The regulations have prescribed penal provisions against telemarketers for violations of the provisions of the regulations. In case of violation by a registered telemarketer, amounts will be deducted from the security deposit of such telemarketer by the Access Provider as per the following table and such amount will be deposited with TRAI:

and 27984 telephones of such unregistered telemarketers have been disconnected during the period from 27th September, 2011 to 24th April, 2012.

The regulation also prescribes a cap of 200 SMS per day per SIM to deter sending of bulk unwanted SMSs by private/individual numbers.

Demand for Indian Workers

*370. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) whether there is a huge demand for Indian workers of various skill levels including housemaids and home nurses overseas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to encourage orderly and legal emigration of such people and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any study regarding the working conditions of the housemaids, nurses and other Indians working overseas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) There is a demand for Indian workers of various skill levels including housemaids and home nurses abroad. The countries where Indian workers are in demand include the Gulf countries, Malaysia, Singapore and also some countries in Europe.

The recruitment of home nurses with educational qualification above class 10, and also those emigrating to non-Emigration Clearance Required countries, is not regulated under the Emigration Act, 1983. As such, no data is available in this regard with the Ministry.

The policy of the Government is to facilitate orderly and legal emigration of Indian workers including female workers, discourage illegal/irregular migration and ensure the protection and welfare of emigrants in accordance with the Emigration Act and Rules made thereunder for ECR passport holders emigrating to 17 ECR notified countries.

For the protection of female domestic household workers in the above category, the Govt. has laid down a minimum age restriction of 30 years for eligibility to migrate and made it mandatory for the employment contract to be pre-attested by the Indian Mission. The employer is also required to provide a prepaid mobile phone and make a deposit of a security amount of US\$ 2500 with the Indian Mission.

The government has signed MOUs on labour with seven major labour receiving countries, namely, Jordan, UAE, Kuwait, Qatar, Oman, Bahrain and Malaysia, to lay down the framework for bilateral cooperation for the protection and welfare of workers. Besides, the Government has also signed and operationalized Social Security Agreements (SSAs), to safeguard the social security concerns of Indians employed abroad, with eight countries, viz., Belgium, France, Germany, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Denmark, the Netherlands and South Korea.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Flight Schedules of Air India

*371. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has formulated its time schedule of various sectors keeping in view the schedule of private operators in the prevailing competitive scenario;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Air India proposes to change its time schedule for its Surat-Delhi and Delhi-Surat flights as the passengers traffic has been declining on the route due to operation of other flight operators at around the same schedule and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Air India or other flight operators have shown interest to start flights to connect other destinations from Surat and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Air India to prepare their flight schedule so as to attract more passengers and make themselves competitive in the domestic aviation sector?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Domestic schedules are determined by each of the scheduled airlines based on their independent assessment of demand, availability of requisite resources and subject to allotment of the requisite time slots at the various airports in India. It also follows that in successive seasons, as long as fresh slots are made available to the operating airlines, some airlines or the other is expected to introduce new flights on a sector which is scheduled to depart around the same time as some existing services of its competitors. Air India also formulates its schedule on the basis of demands, resources and time slots allotment at the airports and in a competitive mode.

(c) and (d) The current capacity available with the airline and its operating resources are committed to the present and planned schedule. At this time, due to scheduling constraints arising out of the present aircraft availability, it is difficult to add to the existing schedule. The possibility of rescheduling of flights to/from Surat can be considered once its operational resources are augmented. Air India's subsidiary, Alliance Air, however, operates on the Delhi -Surat - Delhi with a CRJ-700 aircraft thrice a week. In addition to Alliance Airline, Spice Jet

have also commenced scheduled air services to/from Surat.

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

(e) In order to attract more passenger Air India prepare its network and flight schedules in the domestic market is as follows:

- Match the capacity offered by Air India on various sectors to the estimated demand.
- Offer well-spaced out (during the morning, mid day and evening hours), multiple flights daily on the busy metro routes where the competition is intense and higher occupancy can be achieved only by providing passengers with maximum flexibility and choice of flights.
- Air India offers two/three flights per day on other routes with potential for generating high loads and revenues.
- Increase frequency of operations on all other domestic routes to get to a daily basis. Air India has by and large achieved this goal. All of Air India's domestic flights are operated on a daily basis with the exception of Kolkata/Bagdogra and some routes operated with ATR/CRJ aircraft.
- Increase connectivity between the National capital (and Air India's primary hub) Delhi and other State Capitals. Currently, Air India has direct flights between Delhi and 48 domestic destinations.

Mobile Number Portability

*372. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) the number of mobile subscribers who requested for porting out and porting in under Mobile Number Portability (MNP) so far, operator-wise;

(b) whether some private cellular operators are not fully complying with the Mobile Number Portability scheme and keeping the requests of the subscribers pending;

(c) if so, the details of complaints received in this regard along with the number of rejected/pending requests under MNP, operator-wise;

(d) the reasons for pendency and the action taken/being taken by the Government against the defaulting operators and penalties imposed on them, operator-wise;

(e) the time frame fixed by the Government for completing the MNP process; and

(f) the steps being taken to ensure easy and convenient number portability for mobile consumers within the stipulated time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL):
(a) Madam, The details of mobile subscribers who requested for porting out and porting in operator wise, since the launch of Mobile Number Portability (MNP) service in the country as on 31st March 2012, is as below:

Sl. No.	Name of Service Provider	Port-in Number of requests	Port-out Number of requests
1	2	3	4
1.	Aircel (GSM)	2097475	2488916
2.	Bharti Airtel (GSM)	10827376	9613630
3.	BPL/Loop (GSM)	118876	141075
4.	BSNL (CDMA)	931	3465
5.	BSNL (GSM)	1689869	2451117
6.	Etisalat DB (GSM)	8825	143911
7.	HFCL (CDMA)	50	37109
8.	HFCL (GSM)	35862	40139
9.	Idea/Spice (GSM)	9297896	5974318
10.	MTNL (GSM)	38885	139256
11.	MTS (CDMA)	226527	272604
12.	Reliance Com (CDMA)	249082	1724405
13.	Reliance Com (GSM)	1797170	3146972

1	2	3	4
14.	Reliance Tel (GSM)	824885	1044675
15.	S. Tel	17323	111988
16.	TATA Teleservices - CDMA	92283	1304207
17.	Tata Teleservices (GSM)	2896954	3402473
18.	Uninor (GSM)	558136	822733
19.	Videocon (GSM)	56737	322725
20.	Vodafone (GSM)	11040863	8150730

(b) and (c) Some, complaints regarding rejection of MNP requests by mobile companies have been received in TRAI and the concerned field units of DoT i.e. Telecom Enforcement, Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cells. Telecom Service Provider (TSP) wise breakup of the complaints received since the launch of MNP till 31.03.12, is as follows:

Service Provider	Received in TERM Cells	Received in TRAI
Aircel	1461	184
Airtel	6801	1832
BSNL	856	307
Etisalat	NIL	4
IDEA/Spice	4786	539
Loop	36	241
MTNL	21	60
MTS	66	16
S.tel	3	8
Reliance	1476	977
Tata	1277	268
Uninor	637	21
Videocon	23	13
Vodafone	3063	1346
HFCL	3	NIL
Total	20509	5816

The TSP wise breakup of the complaints received in TERM Cells and resolved complaints is as below:

Sl. No.	Name of Licensee Company	Complaints received till 31.03.12	
		Number of complaints received regarding rejection of requests due to wrong reasons	Number of complaints resolved
1	2	3	4
1.	Aircel/Dishnet	1461	1459
2.	Airtel	6801	6791
3.	BSNL	856	850
4.	Etisalat/Allianz	0	0
5.	IDEA/Spice	4786	4772
6.	Loop	36	36
7.	MTNL	21	20
8.	MTS	66	66
9.	S.tel	3	3
10.	Reliance	1476	1473
11.	Tata	1277	1271
12.	Uninor	637	637
13.	Videocon	23	23
14.	Vodafone	3063	3048
15.	HFCL	3	3
Total		20509	20452

As per the MNP regulation and instructions, the MNP requests are to be settled in 7 days except in Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, North East LSA for which period is 15 days. Hence at a given point of time certain number of requests are expected to be in process, however, request can not remain pending beyond stipulated time period. Rejected cases can be reprocessed by following due procedure after removal of deficiencies.

(d) Based on the complaints received, information was sought from the service providers on the MNP rejections from time to time and coordination meetings were held to resolve the complaints. Wherever violations were observed in respect of compliance of MNP regulations/directions, showcause notices were issued to the concerned service providers. So far showcause notices have been issued to following TSPs

- i. Bharti Airtel
- ii. Idea
- iii. Loop
- iv. Reliance
- v. Vodafone

In cases where it has been observed that Telecom Service Provider (TSP) has violated the provisions of MNP Regulations and Directions, process for legal action as per the provisions of TRAI Act 1997 (as amended) has been initiated.

(e) As per the MNP Regulations, the time frame for porting of a mobile number is 7 working days for the service areas other than Assam, Jammu and Kashmir & NE. For Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and NE service areas, the porting time is 15 working days.

(f) TRAI has been taking necessary steps from time to time for smooth implementation of MNP. Some of these steps are:

- i. An amendment has been issued simplifying the format of 'Unique Porting Code' to minimize the MNP rejections under the category "UPC mismatch".
- ii. Directions have been issued to Service Providers regarding rejections of requests for porting on the ground of "contractual obligation" and "outstanding payment dues".
- iii. Directions have been issued to Service Providers not to reject a porting request except on the grounds mentioned under regulation 12 of MNP regulations.

Delivery of Aadhaar Cards

*373. SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking adequate steps to deliver Aadhaar Cards to the citizens;

(b) if so, the steps taken for speedy delivery of the Aadhaar Cards;

(c) the difficulties being faced in delivery, if any;

(d) whether there is any difference of opinion between Unique Identification Authority of India and the Ministry of Home Affairs in honouring the Aadhaar Cards for all purposes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to resolve the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has engaged three printers to print the Aadhaar letters. Department of Posts has also opened booking and dispatch facilities within the premises of the printers. Presently there is a capacity of printing and dispatch of approximately 15 lakh Aadhaar letters per day. Additionally, the Department of Posts have taken a number of steps for the speedy delivery of the Aadhaar letters which include—

- (i) Special arrangements for closing of direct bags for delivery Post Offices to avoid multiple handling and thereby reducing transit time.
- (ii) Commissioning of customized software for booking, transmission and delivery related information to increase booking efficiency.
- (iii) Developing a dedicated portal for Management Information Portal (MIS) related to information of Aadhaar letters.
- (iv) Identification of Nodal officers in all Postal Circles to monitor the delivery of Aadhaar letters on a daily basis.
- (v) Monitoring of the daily statistics by senior officers.

(c) Initially there was inadequate printing and despatch capacity due to which a backlog in printing and dispatch had arisen resulting in delays in delivery. The creation of additional printing facilities has improved the situation since February 2012 and presently no difficulties are being faced in the delivery of the Aadhaar letters.

(d) and (e) The Registrar General, India (RGI) is creating a National Population Register (NPR) of persons usually residing in India under the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules,

2003 read with the Citizenship Act, 1955. UIDAI is issuing Unique Identification Numbers (called Aadhaar numbers) to all residents as a developmental initiative. RGI is one of the Registrars of UIDAI.

Earlier, there was a difference of opinion between the Home Ministry and the Unique Identification Authority of India regarding acceptance of biometric data of other Registrars of the UIDAI eco-system. Now this difference of opinion has been resolved during the meeting of the Cabinet Committee on UIDAI held on 27th January 2012. In order to streamline biometric data collection of the residents, the Government has decided that in States where UIDAI has made good progress or where States/UTs Governments have given commitment for Aadhaar enrolments and are planning to integrate with various service delivery applications, Aadhaar enrolments through non RGI Registrars will continue. Accordingly, certain States have been specified where UIDAI will collect data. It has also been decided that the NPR enrolment will continue as envisaged, but, if in the course of enrolment, a person indicates that he/she is already enrolled for Aadhaar, the biometric data will not be captured by RGI. Instead, the Aadhaar number/enrolment number will be recorded in NPR and biometric data will be given to the RGI by UIDAI. It was also decided that in the event of any discrepancy between NPR and UIDAI database, NPR data will prevail.

Aadhaar is an enabler. The genesis of the Unique Identification Programme (Aadhaar) lay in the fact that the poor and marginalized in India may get excluded from access to social welfare schemes and programmes and meant for them for want of identity documents. Aadhaar aims to provide a soft identity infrastructure which can be used to re-engineer public services so that these lead to equitable, efficient and better delivery of services.

Fire Safety in Schools

*374. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has assessed fire safety preparedness in the schools and has urged all the State Governments to ensure that all fire safety measures are updated in the schools and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has made any comprehensive plan for installation of fire extinguishers in

all the schools and colleges in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also directed the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to maintain all safety related measures;

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

(e) whether the Union Government has received requests/proposals from the State Governments for providing financial assistance to them for fire safety equipment/measures in schools; and

(f) if so, the details of such requests/proposals received during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise along with the response of the Union Government to these requests/proposals?

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

(a) and (b) Ministry of Human Resource Development had written to all the Chief Ministers and Union Territories' Administrators vide letter dated 27th July, 2004 to ensure safety and well being of the children in the schools by taking necessary measures for the fire safety in the school buildings. The framework of implementation for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Model School Scheme provides that school buildings should adhere to specified building standards including the National Building Code in respect of practices of fire safety in educational institutions. In addition, State SSA implementation societies are also advised to take steps for School Safety and Disaster Management requirement in school designs. The State Governments were informed of the judgement passed on 13/04/2009 by the Supreme Court in Writ Petition No. 483 of 2004, Avinash Malhrotra Vs. Union of India & Others regarding fire safety in schools. Instructions have also been issued from time to time by National Disaster Management Division (NDM) of Ministry of Home Affairs, Central Public Works Department, Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) to the concerned authorities for ensuring adequate fire safety management in the schools including installation of fire extinguishers.. The affiliation bye-laws of CBSE also lay-down that schools should observe fire safety guidelines issued by local Municipal and Fire Authorities.

(c) and (d) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has informed that it has issued necessary instructions to

all the Regional Offices and Principals to provide adequate fire fighting measures. All the KVs have sufficient number of fire extinguishers and from time to time safety drills are also organized to sensitize children and other staff. Buildings of all KVs have been constructed as per National Building Code.

(e) and (f) Under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Annual Plan 2011-12, the proposals for providing Disaster Management equipments including fire safety devices were received from the States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Andaman and Nicobar Island, Delhi, Chhattisgarh, Manipur and Haryana. The Project Approval Board advised the State Governments to meet the expenditure from the school annual grant under which Rs. 50,000/- per school is provided.

Indian Fishermen

*375. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Indian Fishermen and fishing boats have been captured by Pakistan during 2011 and 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of such fishermen and fishing boats in the custody of Pakistan at present;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to secure the release of such fishermen and get back the fishing boats; and

(d) the time by which financial assistance to such fishermen is likely to be provided as per the Government of India scheme of 2007?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) According to available information, as on 27 April 2012, 108 Indian Fishermen have been arrested by Pakistan authorities in 2012, while 123 were arrested in 2011. Similarly, 39 boats have been detained, so far, by Pakistan in 2012, while 75 were detained in 2011. As per available reports, there are 434 fishermen, believed to be Indian, in various Pakistani jails. There are approximately 575 Indian boats in Pakistan custody.

Government has been consistently taking up the issue concerning all Indian fishermen and their boats in Pakistani custody with the Government of Pakistan at all

appropriate levels. The matter was taken up at the Foreign Secretary level talks in February 2010, June 2010 and June 2011; in the Home/Interior Secretary level talks in March 2011 and Foreign Minister level talks in July 2010 and July 2011. Home Minister also raised the issue during his visit to Islamabad in June 2010. An India-Pakistan Judicial Committee has also been set up consisting of retired judges from both countries to ensure humane treatment and expeditious release of prisoners, including fishermen, who have completed their prison term. The Committee has recommended that the fishermen should be repatriated by sea lanes, along with their boats. High Commission of India, Islamabad, on a continuing basis, monitors the status of Indians prisoners including fishermen in Pakistani jails and takes up the matter with the Government of Pakistan for their early release and return of their boats. Due to Government's consistent efforts, 218 Indian fishermen have been released by Pakistan in 2012 so far; 103 fishermen were released in 2011 and 454 fishermen in 2010.

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" which is being implemented by Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA).

Requirement of Aircraft

*376. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified one aircraft for every 1.5 million population in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total requirement of aircraft in the country and the manner in which the aircraft have been divided among the public and private sector companies;

(d) whether the existing aviation infrastructure would be adequate to cater to this expansion; and

(e) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to augment the same including Maintenance and Repair Operations?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Given the current population of India and number of existing scheduled airlines aircraft, there is one aircraft for every 2.89 million population.

(c) Keeping in view the growth of civil aviation, the fleet size in the commercial airline sector is expected to be approx. 1000 aircraft by 2020. Future division of aircrafts among public and private airlines will depend upon the expansion plan of the respective airlines.

(d) and (e) Modernisation/upgradation/setting up of airports is a continuous process and undertaken depending upon the traffic potential, demands from airline operators, commercial viability, availability of land and related infrastructure, etc. To handle the future growth in air traffic, Ministry of Civil Aviation has embarked upon a programme of modernization and expansion of airport infrastructure, modernization of CNS/ATM facilities including Future Air Navigation System (FANS), GPS Aided Geo - Augment Navigation (GAGAN) to create additional capacity.

As regard MRO activity, the available infrastructure in the country presently does not meet the airlines requirements. Airlines/operators prefer to outsource the MRO activity to foreign organizations due to cost advantages. Ministry of Civil Aviation is taking steps to develop the required facilities within the country. In the Budget speech of the Finance Minister for the year 2012-13, tax concessions for spare parts of aircraft and testing equipments for third party maintenance, repair and overhaul of civil aircraft have been announced.

Traditional Languages of Minorities

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

(a) whether any action plan has been chalked out to protect, promote and preserve various traditional languages of minorities like Urdu, etc. for posterity;

(b) if so, the details thereof including schemes/projects launched for the purpose;

(c) the funds allocated to the States for protection, preservation and propagation of such languages in the country during the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plans;

(d) the status of utilisation of such funds, during the Eleventh Plan period, year-wise and State-wise; and

(e) the status of progress in promoting and protecting the traditional languages?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL):

(a) As per Census 2001, 122 languages of which 22 are included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution of India, are spoken by more than 10,000 persons each. No language including Urdu is categorised as language of minorities by Government of India. However, the Government implements several programmes/projects/schemes through the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, Central Institute of Indian Languages, University Grants Commission, Maulana Azad National Urdu University and other academic institutions for the development and propagation of Urdu, Arabic and Persian languages.

(b) to (e) In view of (a) above, the questions do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Public Procurement

*378. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI ARJUN RAY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the legal framework for Government procurement at present;

(b) whether the loopholes in the present Government procurement process is promoting corruption;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to bring a suitable legislation to codify fundamental principles in Government procurement and maximise competition;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to streamline public procurement in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) At present procurements made by the Central Government are regulated by the General Financial Rules (GFR), 2005 and manuals and procedures issued thereunder.

(b) and (c) GFR was extensively reviewed and comprehensively revised in 2005. In terms of Rule 137 of GFRs, 2005, every authority delegated with the financial powers of procuring goods in public interest shall have the

responsibility and accountability to bring efficiency, economy, and transparency in matters relating to public procurement and for fair and equitable treatment of suppliers and promotion of competition in public procurement. It terms of Rule 21 of the Delegation of Financial Powers Rules, 1978, Ministries/Departments have been delegated full powers to sanction expenditure for purchases. The procurement made by the Government are also subject to audit by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India and the procuring entities are required to follow the guidelines issued by the Central Vigilance Commission in this regard, from time to time.

An Expert Committee on Public Procurement constituted by the Government on the recommendation of the Group of Ministers on measures to tackle corruption, has observed that in the absence of a law on public procurement, each Ministry, Department and Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE), while following the basic rules of the open tender system, feels free to devise its own variations, with its own perceptions of public interest. This takes away the credibility and public confidence in the system. In this regard, the Committee observed that a Public Procurement Act complemented by a set of Procurement Rules, will improve the transparency of the process and accountability of public officials, as this law would discourage the corrupt elements from short circuiting procedures in the name of 'public interest' unless the action could be defended in a court of law.

(d) and (e) Pursuant to the decision taken by the Group of Ministers on measures to tackle corruption on the recommendations made by the Expert Committee on Public Procurement, Cabinet has approved the Public Procurement Bill 2012 for introduction in Parliament.

The Bill seeks to regulate Public Procurement by Ministries/Departments of the Central Government, Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), autonomous and statutory bodies controlled by the Central Government and other procuring entities with the objectives of ensuring transparency, fair and equitable treatment of bidders, promoting competition and enhancing efficiency and economy in the procurement process. The Bill would create a statutory framework for public procurement which will provide greater accountability, transparency and enforceability of the regulatory framework.

(f) A portal called the "Central Public Procurement Portal" has also been set up where all Ministries/Departments of the Central Government, their attached and subordinate offices and CPSEs are required to publish their tender enquires, corrigenda thereto and details of contracts awarded. Further, it has been decided to

implement e-procurement in Ministries/Departments of the Central Government in a phased manner."

[English]

Education amongst Slum Dwellers

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the lack of education opportunities for both primary and secondary children living in the slum;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to initiate special schemes for improving education amongst children in slum dwellers including provision of books and stationery items to them;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) Yes Madam. With a view to addressing the special problems of children in urban slums, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has, since inception, provided for residential and non-residential courses for urban deprived children, street children, working children, etc. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (RTE) has become operative from 1st April, 2010, and entitles all children in the 6-14 age group to free and compulsory admission, attendance and completion of elementary education. Consequently, the SSA norms were revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act. SSA norms make provision for special training for out-of-school children to be mainstreamed into age appropriate class in regular schools, which is also available for urban deprived children. In addition, a new provision for residential facility, by re-deploying public buildings, refurbishing unused old buildings has been included under SSA for urban deprived children without adult protection, who are in need not merely of day schooling facilities, but also board and lodging.

The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) is being implemented from 2009-10 with an aim to ensure access to a secondary school within a reasonable distance of any habitation, with special focus on children from disadvantaged sections including urban deprived children.

(c) to (e) SSA provides support for uniforms and textbooks for children, including for urban deprived children

as per approved norms. In addition, several States provide stationery, school bags, transport facilities etc. SSA norms have also been revised to provide for transportation or escort facilities in urban areas where availability of land is a problem or children belonging to extremely deprived groups or children with special needs.

While RMSA does not have specific norms/provisions for children of slum, dwellers, interventions including survey and identification of out of school children, bridge courses and special teaching for learning enhancement, and residential camps for drop out students are supported under RMSA.

Splitting Universities into Small Units

*380. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

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

(a) whether suggestions have been received from various quarters including University Grants Commission to split universities into small units for better operation;

(b) if so, the details of the plan envisaged and new units likely to be created thereof;

(c) the number of colleges likely to be affected due to change of affiliation, State-wise;

(d) the criteria of affiliation of colleges with the new universities; and

(e) the details of infrastructure and funds required for the new universities?

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

(a) to (e) Yes Madam. Suggestions have been received to reduce the number of colleges affiliated to a University. The Central Government is acutely aware of the need to reform the affiliation system and the same has been highlighted in the Approach Paper to the XII Plan. Accordingly, a Central Sponsored Scheme (CSS) has been envisioned by the Ministry of Human Resource Development for approval in the XII Plan. The scheme would seek to incentivise State Governments to implement reforms in the affiliation system so that Universities are not overburdened due to affiliation of a large number of colleges to them. Details of the scheme are being worked out.

Review of Performance of Hilly States

4141. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review of the plan performance of Hilly States has been carried out by the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh are generally considered as hilly States as a large proportion of their territory is of hilly terrain. The financial performance of the State Plan for these States during Eleventh Plan is given in the enclosed Statement. Further, during annual plan discussions with States including Hilly States, the performance of different sectors is reviewed in consultation with the States. The annual plan is also finalized during these discussions.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	States	Annual Plan 2007-08		Annual Plan 2008-09		Annual Plan 2009-10		Annual Plan 2010-11		Annual Plan 2011-12
		Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1320.00	1082.98	2264.60	1739.28	2100.00	2016.00	2500.00	2560.93	3200.00
2.	Assam	3800.00	2669.28	5011.51	3593.76	6000.00	5023.09	7645.00	7799.68	9000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Himachal Pradesh	2100.00	2098.75	2400.00	2310.47	2700.00	2807.67	3000.00	3060.30	3300.00
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	4850.00	4403.31	5512.97	4773.68	5500.00	5279.14	6000.00	6000.00	6600.00
5.	Manipur	1374.31	1336.50	1660.00	1521.50	2000.00	1784.41	2600.00	2581.88	3210.00
6.	Meghalaya	1120.00	984.07	1500.00	1386.96	2100.00	1417.86	2230.00	2230.00	2727.00
7.	Mizoram	850.00	767.33	1000.00	822.53	1250.00	1067.22	1500.00	1263.95	1700.00
8.	Nagaland	900.00	846.95	1200.00	1097.42	1500.00	1428.50	1500.00	1428.82	1810.00
9.	Sikkim	691.14	607.04	852.00	1140.25	1045.00	1019.26	1175.00	1175.00	1400.00
10.	Tripura	1220.00	1067.15	1450.00	1431.16	1680.00	1735.57	1860.00	1368.21	1950.00
11.	Uttarakhand	4378.63	3944.88	4775.00	3653.57	5800.81	3514.09	6800.00	6800.00	7800.00

Loss due to Information Commissioners

4142. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Information Commissioners in the country not only failed in getting requisite information by the applicants but also caused a loss of about Rs. 86 crore to the Centre by not imposing penalties under the Right to Information Act;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Some organizations have conducted surveys/studies on issues related to RTI from time to time. However, in the absence of information regarding objectivity of the surveying organization, research methodology and survey design and scheme for data collection and its verification, it is not considered prudent to comment on their findings.

[Translation]

Construction of Railway Station on Zero Line

4143. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Pakistan is constructing a railway station on zero line near Munabao in Barmer sector with the Chinese help;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that this is being done in violation of international laws; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) A railway station called "Zero Point" Railway Station exists on the Pakistan side of the International Border opposite Munabao in Barmer Sector. The station was constructed in 2006 and is approximately 10-20 metres from International Border between India and Pakistan. According to reports, Pakistan Railways has undertaken expansion works at "Zero Point" Railway Station platform and immigration office. There are media reports suggesting involvement of a Chinese company in construction activity.

(c) After signing of the Simla Agreement in 1972, India does not recognize the Border Ground Rules Agreement of 1960-61 between India and Pakistan. Agreement on fresh Border Ground Rules is under discussion between the two countries. Presently, the border management on India Pakistan border is being carried out on the basis of informal conventions evolved between the Border Security Force (BSF) and Pakistan Rangers over the years.

(d) The matter has been taken up by BSF with Pakistan Rangers during meetings at various levels. The point also featured during the last Quarterly Meeting held on 16 November 2011, wherein it was reiterated by the Pakistan side that this construction has been undertaken

to extend the existing platform and immigration office for better facilities to passengers.

**Discontinuance of Scheme of Eleventh
Five Year Plan**

4144. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to discontinue certain schemes started under the Eleventh Five Year Plan during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of funds allocated for these schemes during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the progress made during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Government undertakes Zero Based Budgeting (ZBB) exercise to ensure convergence, efficiency and efficacy of schemes according to objectives & priorities of the next Plan, and also to make use of available resources in the most judicious and economically efficient manner. The review of Central Sector Schemes, which are directly administered and implemented by administrative Ministries/Departments, is carried out by the Union Ministries/ Departments concerned. As regards CSS, a Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission to look into rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Committee in its report submitted in September, 2011 has recommended converging/restructuring the existing 147 CSS schemes into 59 CSS schemes, for better focus and administration.

(c) The details of amount allocated under each of these schemes, as well as their physical progress, is shown in the respective implementing Ministry's Demand for Grants; and Outcome Budgets respective Financial Year.

[English]

Higher Growth Rate

4145. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the steps taken/proposed to be taken for achieving higher growth rate of the economy covering the next decade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): India has followed the model of development planning in terms of Five Year Plans. The Five Year Plans are further split into Annual Plans so as to fine tune the short run policy measures and the Mid-Term Appraisal highlights the progress made together with the suggestions about the corrective steps needed. The Eleventh Five Year Plan took cognizance of the multi-dimensional aspects of development and adopted inclusive growth as the main objective of development planning. Acknowledging the strengths of the Indian economy as well the internal/ external constraints, the Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan aims to achieve faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth targeting an average annual growth rate of 9 percent. The Approach Paper highlights various strategies and steps needed to achieve the targeted growth rates in different sectors such as it recognizes the need for higher levels of investments in agriculture both by the public and private sector which can yield better results if the reforms are undertaken to streamline the incentive structures for the farmers and the institutional frameworks in which agriculture and related activities take place. Seeds and irrigation have been identified as the priority areas for raising the productivity on the supply side. On the demand side, the need to remove most of the controls that have denied a unified and seamless all India market for most agriculture products have been identified as key priority areas in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. In the manufacturing sector issues like improving in the global competitiveness, development of physical infrastructure, role of small and medium enterprises, skilled workforce etc. have been identified as the priority areas. It focuses on strengthening the social sectors such as education and health and environmental concerns for sustainable economic growth and contains a comprehensive vision for inclusive economic growth in the country in the years ahead. The Approach Paper to the 12th Plan as approved by the National Development Council (NDC) is available on the website of the Planning Commission i.e. planningcommission.nic.in.

[Translation]

PPP in Social Sector

4146. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan for Public-Private-Partnership in social sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has identified the sectors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) Yes Madam. Resource constraints make it difficult to meet the need of expanding education, health etc. entirely through the public sector. The Approach paper to the 12 Five Year Plan has stated that Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) are expected to augment resource availability as well as improve efficiency of service delivery. Efforts to attract private investment through the PPP route have met with success in Infrastructure sector. A number of PPP projects are currently operational in both the Centre and the States.

There is a need to explore PPPs in areas where there is a resource shortfall. During 12th Five Year Plan, Government proposes to enlarge the scope for PPPs in the development of the critical sectors like health and education etc.

Transportation of Coal

4147. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies/transporters to which the work of transportation of coal has been entrusted by the Eastern Coalfields Limited and Coal India Limited;

(b) the quantum of coal in tonnes transported from the coalfields of the above companies;

(c) whether the complaints regarding irregularities in the transportation of coal from the coalfields have been received;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is also a fact that coal was transported in huge quantity from the coal mines but on record less quantity had been registered;

(f) if so, whether any investigation has been conducted against the guilty officers; and

(g) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

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

Availability of Text Books

4148. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

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

(a) the demand and supply of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) text books for different classes in various States and UTs during the last two years and the current year, State/UT-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether NCERT is unable to meet the demand of the States/UTs for supply of text books;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to ensure that the text books are made available to the students well before onset of an academic session?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) only publishes textbooks for CBSE affiliated schools. Statement showing Region wise/State wise requirement and supply of textbooks is enclosed.

(b) and (c) NCERT does not publish books for state governments/UTs. The State Governments take copyright permission from NCERT for adopting/adapting NCERT's textbooks in their respective states/UTs. The names of the states/UTs which have taken copyright permission are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Delhi.

(d) NCERT in its endeavour to meet the commitment of providing textbooks to the students in time, make all efforts to monitor the printing of textbooks and its distribution through the four depots of NCERT and its wholesale agents.

Statement

Region wise/State wise requirement and supply (No. of copies) of Textbooks during the last two years and the current year, State/UTs-wise and Year-wise

1	2010-11		2011 -12		2012-13 (as on 27.04.2012)	
	Requirement	Supply	Requirement	Supply	Requirement	Supply
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Western Region						
Ahmedabad	3430900	3429900	2488400	2528025	3383800	1609200
Gujarat	365390	365284	265014	269234	360374	171379
Madhya Pradesh	1084505	1084193	786585	799111	1069621	508670
Chhattisgarh	697845	697641	506140	514200	688264	327311
Maharashtra	537278	537122	389683	395888	529903	252000
Goa	17155	17150	12442	12640	16919	8046
Parts of Rajasthan	728727	728510	528536	536952	718719	341794
Southern Region						
Bangaluru	4128500	4911000	5116000	5259900	6571700	3296445
Tamil Nadu	528035	628116	654336	672741	840520	421615
Kerala	2136501	2541445	2647531	2721996	3400857	1705913
Andhra Pradesh	642807	764642	796561	818966	1023213	513256
Karnataka	749322	891346	928554	954671	1192763	598304
Puducherry	41285	49110	51160	52599	65717	32964
Lakshadweep	30550	36341	37858	38927	48630	24393
Eastern Region						
Kolkata	3058650	4149660	2587050	2766805	2978000	1790045
West Bengal	504065	683863	426345	455969	490774	294999
Bihar	882729	1197595	746625	798502	859452	516609
Jharkhand	845716	1147380	715319	765021	823417	494947
Odisha	504065	683863	426345	455969	490774	294999
Andaman and Nicobar	322075	436959	272416	291344	313583	188491
North Eastern Region						
Guwahati	1133700	2590005	1167950	1729745	1650800	1041160
Meghalaya	32423	74074	33403	79130	47212	29777

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manipur/Mizoram	85257	194770	87833	100420	124143	71215
Assam	259844	593629	267694	396457	378363	238633
Arunachal Pradesh	389879	890702	401658	594859	567710	365138
Nagaland	41493	94794	42746	63308	60419	38106
Tripura	36051	82362	37140	55005	52495	33108
Sikkim	288753	659674	297476	440566	420458	265183
Northen Region						
Headquarter	18060000	18065868	18847600	18905066	20522700	20273583
Delhi	6118728	6120716	6385566	6382106	6963357	6878830
Uttar Pradesh	4088784	4090113	4267096	4280106	4646339	4589939
Haryana	2595222	2596065	2708400	2749044	2949111	2913313
Punjab	2035362	2036023	2124124	2130600	2312908	2284832
Chandigarh	509292	509460	531506	523670	568478	561578
Himachal Pradesh	556248	556428	580506	582276	632099	624426
Uttarakhand	1049286	1049626	1095045	1098384	1192368	1177895
Jammu and Kashmir	328692	328798	343026	344072	373513	368979
Abroad	413574	413708	431610	432926	469969	464265
Parts of Rajasthan	364812	364931	380721	381882	414558	409526
Grand Total	29811750	33146433	30207000	31189541	35107000	28010433

[English]

Deputation Rules

4149. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Government/Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) officials have been on deputation for more than ten years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the rules laid down by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to seek the repatriation of the officials who have been on deputation in violation of the rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No such information is centrally maintained.

(b) As per instructions the period of deputation/foreign service shall be as per the Recruitment Rules of the ex-cadre post or 3 years in case no tenure regulations for the ex-cadre post exist. Borrowing authority may extend the period of deputation upto the fifth year where absolutely necessary in public interest. Any further extension of deputation requires relaxation of provisions by the Department of Personnel and Training.

In the case of PSUs, the tenure of deputation, where permitted, shall not exceed 5 years for Board Level posts and 3 years in the case of below Board Level.

(c) Instructions provide that the deputationist is deemed to have been relieved on the date of expiry of the

deputation period, unless the competent authority has duly extended the period of deputation prior to the date of its expiry. Such overstay entails action against the deputationist under relevant service rules.

Target for Agriculture and Rural Development

4150. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to fix the target for Agriculture and Rural Development at seven per cent GDP growth by using the Natural Resources, Human Resources and Scientific Advancement to achieve the target in order to declare India as the "Food Bowl" of the Globe;

(b) if so, whether the "Solar Power" generation will be clubbed together to make "consumer becomes producers" strategy; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) No, Madam. There is no such proposal under consideration at present in the Planning Commission. As per Mid Term Appraisal of the 11th Plan document, the growth rate in agriculture is expected to be 3 to 3.5% of GDP. Government is continuously endeavoring to increase agricultural growth rate to ensure faster and more inclusive growth throughout the country.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Coal Production

4151. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the companies producing less coal have more employees and those producing more coal have less employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to adopt some equitable policy for bringing equilibrium between the ratio of production and the number of employees/workers as per the project;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any policy for giving employment to all the persons displaced from the coal projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Subsidiary wise coal production of Coal India Limited during 2011-12 and manpower employed as on 1.4.2012 are given below:

Company	Production (Million Tonnes) as on 31.3.2012	Manpower (as on 1.4.2012)
Eastern Coalfields Limited	30.56	78009
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	30.20	64884
Central Coalfields Limited	48.01	50026
Northern Coalfields Limited	66.40	16329
Western Coalfields Limited	43.11	56989
South Eastern Coalfields Limited	113.84	76078
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	103.12	22023
North Eastern Council	0.60	3129
Total	435.84	367467

(c) and (d) Employment of manpower mainly depends upon the method for extracting coal i.e. underground mining or open cast mining. Underground mining is a labour intensive method which involves use of more manpower as compared to open cast method which is more mechanized. Project-wise studies are conducted before the commencement of projects to determine the best suitable alternative in order to achieve optimum utilization of resources.

(e) and (f) Employment is given to land losers as per the provisions of Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy of Coal India Limited which envisages one employment to the land losers for two acres of land. The land losers who are not eligible for employment are entitled for a monetary compensation of Rupees 5 lakh for each acre of land on

pro-rata basis. The land losers entitled for employment can also opt for monetary compensation, forgoing employment.

Beta Colleges and Meta Universities

4152. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Beta Colleges and Meta Universities in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has issued any direction to the State Universities to launch this kind of model;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which these universities and colleges are likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. A Meta University has been established in a collaborative framework at Delhi in which, Jamia Milia Islamia, Delhi University, Jawaharlal Nehru University and Indian Institute of Technology New Delhi are participating. The main purpose of Meta University is to share learning resources by different universities by using latest technologies available in order to enable students to benefit from learning resources available in different institutions. Such Meta Universities cannot be set up through Government directions. They need to be set up after the participating institutions/ Universities voluntarily decide to share their learning resources to provide students with a wholesome learning experience.

(c) No Madam.

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

'Go' and 'No Go' Zone

4153. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the Ministry of Environment and Forests classification of 'go' and 'no go' areas is affecting the coal production in the country;

(b) whether the 'go' and no go' areas classification is the primary cause for reduction in the production target of 680 million tonnes of coal by 2012; and

(c) if so, the manner in which the Ministry proposes to address this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) The extent to which the Ministry of Environment and Forests classification of 'go' and 'no go' areas has affected the coal production in the country has not been assessed, however, it is one of the causes for reduction in the production target of 680 million tonnes of coal by 2012.

(c) The Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted to consider the Environmental and developmental issues relating to coal mining and other development issues, in its 5th meeting held on 20th September, 2011 has decided to do away with the 'go' and 'no go' concept and consider all cases in merit.

Rural Telephone Exchanges

4154. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Rural Telephone Exchanges in the country;

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

(c) the time by which the proposed new Rural Telephone Exchanges are likely to start functioning; and

(d) the locations identified and the funds earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has no proposal, at present, to set up new Rural Telephone Exchanges in the country.

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

[Translation]

Reservation in Unaided Educational Institutions

4155. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M.YADAV:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Government has made a provision for reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBC) in the higher educational institutions not receiving any aid from the Union or State Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is any provision for taking action against such institutions by the Union Government if the institution do not provide the reservation to OBC category;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the reaction of the Government to the functioning of the machinery engaged in implementation of the said provision; and

(g) the action taken under these provisions during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Reservation in admission to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes (non-creamy layer) in higher educational institutions is applicable only to Central Educational Institutions which are public funded institutions, as per provisions of Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006. There is no law providing for reservations in purely private funded educational institutions as of now.

(d) to (g) Do not arise.

[English]

Bureau of Civil Aviation Security

4156. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people to whom Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) provided training during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether BCAS is considering to make aviation security more robust by adopting new and cutting edge technologies on all the airports;

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

(d) whether the country is 100 per cent compliant with International Civil Aviation Organization Standards and Recommended practices;

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

(f) whether Indian Civil Aviation Security System has been adjudged in 2011 as meeting the highest international standards under Universal Security Audit Programme by ICAO; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) The training provided by Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) during the last three years and the current year is as under:

Year	No. of Candidates attended
2009	6532
2010	9112
2011	21785
2012	5124

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. In this regard, a Technical Specification Committee has been constituted by this Ministry involving departments of Govt. of India having expertise in respective fields to adopt new and cutting edge technologies on all the airports.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) standards & recommended practices are implemented at the civil airports in the country.

(f) and (g) Yes, Madam. Audit results in respect of critical elements of security oversight system and lack of effective implementation is as under:

- i. Global - 34.01%
- ii. India - 10.75%

Auction of Wrist Watch

4157. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that an old wrist watch belonging to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the first President of the republic has been auctioned in Switzerland;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the family members of Dr. Prasad have alleged that the said watch was stolen from them; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to stop the auction of this national heritage and bring back the same to the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) The Government is aware that a wrist watch belonging to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the first President of the Republic was to be auctioned in Switzerland on November 13, 2011 by Sotheby's.

(c) Yes.

(d) At the intervention of the Government of India through the Indian missions in Switzerland and the U.K., Sotheby's agreed to postpone the auction of the wrist watch to enable the Indian authorities to carry out investigations into the circumstances under which the watch was taken out of India.

Security Regulator

4158. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for security regulator;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is already a Civil Aviation Security Regulator namely Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) for regulation of civil aviation security in the country. Hence, there is no need of any fresh proposal. Commissioner of Bureau of Civil Aviation Security is the appropriate authority for establishing, developing, implementing, maintaining and reviewing the National Civil Aviation Security Programme consistent with the provisions of Annex-17 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation i.e. Chicago Convention - 1944.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Discount on Air Tickets

4159. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India (AI) is offering special discount to flyers including students and senior citizens;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the other categories of persons to whom such concessions are being offered at present;

(d) whether AI has estimated such persons traveling in its airlines annually and the total loss being suffered by AI on this count; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Air India offers 50% discount on basic fare component of full normal economy class fare to Senior Citizens who have attained the age of 63 years & above on the date of commencement of travel and 50% discount on basic fare component of full normal economy class fare to student up to 26 years of age, applicable for travel between Home Town and place of Study only.

(c) Air India also offers concessions to other categories on domestic sectors to Senior Citizen, Student, Blind Passengers, Cancer Patient, Armed Forces, Armed Forces Bravery Awardees, Locomotor Disability, General Reserve Engineering Force, Sport Personnel - North East, War Disabled Officers, Arjuna Awardees, War Widows, Para Military Force, Police Medal for Gallantry, Civilian - Gallantry Awards and Youth Passenger. Besides this, Air India also offers 100% discount on total fare to Bharat Ratna Awardees, Golden Tributes Card Holders (living members of Constituent Assembly of India) and Ex-Andaman Freedom Fighters or to Widows of Ex-Andaman Freedom Fighters.

(d) and (e) Air India estimates that approximately 811 persons travelled during the period January to March, 2012 which accounts for about 0.036% of its total carriage. It is not possible to estimate a loss as the carriage on account of these discounts would possibly be incremental and not termed as a loss.

[English]

Supply of Nuclear Power

4160. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide cheap power to the families residing near nuclear plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is also proposing to provide more electricity to those States where the nuclear plants are located; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The electricity generated by the nuclear power plants is supplied to the regional electricity grid from where it is supplied to the various consumers by the State Electricity Boards/ distribution companies. The rates to be charged from the consumers are decided by the respective State Electricity Boards/ distribution companies.

(c) and (d) In January 2011, the Government has approved allocation of minimum 50% of the power from new nuclear power projects of NPCIL to the home state (state in which the nuclear power plants are located).

[*Translation*]

Kendriya Vidyalayas

4161. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas opened alongwith the students studying therein during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas opened in the educationally backward areas out of them, State-wise;

(c) the details of implementation and progress/ achievements of the National Secondary Education campaign during the said period; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for infrastructural development for sending children to the secondary and higher secondary schools after completing their primary education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) During last three years and current year, 111 Kendriya Vidyalayas have been opened. The State-wise details alongwith the students enrolled therein are enclosed as Statement. Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened primarily to meet the educational needs of the children of transferable Central Government employees including defence personnel and not on the criteria of educational backwardness of area.

(c) and (d) Rashtriya Madyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, a centrally sponsored scheme has been under implementation since 2009-10 with the vision to make secondary education of good quality available, accessible and affordable to all your persons in the age group 15-16 years. The scheme envisages to provide a secondary school within 5 kms. of any habitation. During the period of the implementation of the scheme, 9670 new secondary schools and strengthening of 34311 existing schools, by making provision of additional classrooms, laboratory, library, art/craft/culture room etc., have been approved.

Statement

State-wise details of Kendriya Vidyalayas opened during the last three years and current year (till date)

Year	Name of State/UT	Number of KVs	Number of Students
1	2	3	4
2009-10	Nil	Nil	Nil
2010-11	1. Andhra Pradesh	02	852
	2. Assam	03	809
	3. Bihar	03	760
	4. Chhattisgarh	01	254
	5. Delhi	01	277
	6. Gujarat	02	533
	7. Haryana	01	183
	8. Himachal Pradesh	01	274
	9. Jammu and Kashmir	03	587
	10. Jharkhand	02	713
	11. Kerala	05	2014
	12. Karnataka	03	878
	13. Madhya Pradesh	09	1986
	14. Maharashtra	03	914
	15. Mizoram	02	219
	16. Odisha	17	4713
	17. Punjab	08	1728

1	2	3	4	5
	18.	Punducheery	01	273
	19.	Rajasthan	05	1132
	20.	Tamilnadu	02	564
	21.	Tripura	03	516
	22.	Uttar Pradesh	05	1472
	23.	Uttrakhand	02	381
	24.	West Bengal	07	1543
2011-12	1.	Arunachal Pradesh	01	207
	2.	Andhra Pradesh	01	230
	3.	Assam	01	131
	4.	Bihar	02	233*
	5.	Chhattisgarh	01	230
	6.	Delhi	01	334
	7.	Kerala	01	260
	8.	Karnataka	01	256
	9.	Madhya Pradesh	01	241
	10.	Punjab	01	227
	11.	Rajasthan	03	673
	12.	Uttar Pradesh	03	654
	13.	Tamilnadu	01	531
2012-13	1.	Assam	01	**
	2.	Haryana	01	**

* The KV at Maharajganj has become operational from academic year 2012-13 admission process is still on for classes 2nd to 5th Class.

** The KVs are opened during current year and admission process is still on.

IAS/IPS Training Abroad

4162. SHRI RATAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of IAS and IPS officers who have been imparted training abroad during the last three years;

(b) the number of officers, out of them, who belong to SC/ST communities; and

(c) the corrective steps by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The number of IAS and IPS officers deputed for training abroad under the training schemes/programmes of the Training Division, Department of Personnel & Training and Ministry of Home Affairs, during the last three years, is 1101 and 1492 respectively.

(b) All officers eligible as per the provisions of the Scheme/Programmes are deputed for foreign training. As such, this data is not separately maintained.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Security Lapses at Airports

4163. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases of security lapses at various airports of the country during the past eight months, airport-wise;

(b) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the guilty persons including the security personnel of airports along with the report prepared in this regard so far, airport-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revamp the present security set up at airports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard and to check security lapses at airports?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) During the last eight months two cases of security lapses have been reported. One case of intrusion at IGI Airport was reported which could not be prevented by CISF/ASG. The erring CISF/ASG personnel were placed under suspension and disciplinary proceedings initiated against them. In another incident, miscreants broke into the perimeter wall of Gaggal Airport, Kangra at 2 different places and damaged 7 Nos. of runway lights. An FIR was lodged at Police Chowki Gaggal, Kangra for necessary legal action against the miscreants.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Following measures have been taken to revamp the present security set up at the airports:

(i) Barriers put by Aviation Security Group (ASG)/ Airport Security Unit (APSU) at the approach road to airports for random checking of vehicles/persons/articles; (ii) All unattended articles to be reported and checked for Improvised Explosive Device (IED); (iii) Enhanced surveillance/watch on land side and air side areas of airports; (iv) Perimeter patrolling and guarding of funnel area during operational hours; (v) Reinforcement of all access control points; (vi) Quick Reaction Team (QRTs)/ Striking Reserve at airports strengthened; (vii) Secondary Security Checks at ladder point of aircrafts being carried out; (viii) A thorough and complete screening of both the hold baggage and hand baggage is being carried out; and (ix) A study to strengthen and restructure Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) commissioned.

Unauthorized Constructions around Major Airports

4164. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether unauthorized constructions around all major airports in the country are creating operating hazards for the aircraft;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Government has issued directives to the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the State Governments in this regard so far, airport-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. In this regard, Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India has issued a Notification no. S.O. 84 (E) dated 14.01.2010. This notification is sent to the respective Chief Secretaries of the state governments who directs the local Municipal authorities to implement the provisions of S.O. 84 (E). No construction is permitted around any airport by the local municipalities without the NOC for height clearance being issued by Airports Authority of India.

Admission in Private Schools

4165. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the parents who go to admit their children to top private schools under the RTE Act face hurdles right from the beginning;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any directions have been issued to simplify the complicated admission procedure forms; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Section 13 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 inter alia provides that no school shall while admitting a child subject the child or his parent to any screening procedure. Further, under section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act, private unaided schools are required to admit at least 25% of the strength of class I (or pre-primary, as the case may be), children belonging to weaker section and children belonging to disadvantaged group from the neighbourhood and provide them free and compulsory education till completion of elementary education. In order to guide the school managements to implement these provisions, the Government has issued a Guideline dated 23rd November, 2010 under section 35(1) of the RTE Act, 2009 as under:

(i) With regard to admissions in class I (or pre-primary class as the case may be) under section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act in unaided and 'specified category' schools, schools shall follow a system of random selection out of the applications received from children belonging to disadvantaged groups and weaker sections for filling the pre-determined number of seats in that class, which should be not less than 25% of the strength of the class.

(ii) For admission to the remaining 75% of the seats [or a lesser percentage depending upon the number of seats fixed by the school for admission under section 12(1)(c), in respect of unaided schools and specified category schools], and for all the seats in the aided schools, each school should formulate a policy under which admissions are to take place. This policy should include criteria for categorization of applicants in terms of the objectives of the school on a rational, reasonable and just basis. There

shall be no profiling of the child based on parental educational qualifications. The policy should be placed by the school in the public domain, given wide publicity and explicitly stated in the school prospectus. There shall be no testing and interviews for any child/parent falling within or outside the categories, and selection would be on a random basis. Admission should be made strictly on this basis.

The aforementioned Guidelines have been hosted on the Ministry's website www.education.nic.in. It is the duty of the appropriate Government and local authorities to ensure implementation of the RTE Act.

Relieving Officers after Selection by UPSC

4166. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Staff Selection Commission (SSC) is not following rules and regulations in regard to the relieving of Officers/Staff selected by UPSC for deputation;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such cases pending in SSC;

(c) the reasons for pendency;

(d) whether the Government has assessed its impact on the career of such officials;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which the officers and staff of SSC selected by UPSC for deputation would be relieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Staff Selection Commission (SSC) has reported only one case where the official selected by UPSC for deputation is yet to be relieved. This matter is sub-judice at present. Instructions provide that officers/staff should be relieved as a general rule except in rare and exceptional circumstances.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

Hi-tech Industry Status to Aviation Sector

4167. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give hi-tech industry status to aviation sector and set up a Civil Aviation Commission to speed up its growth;

(b) if so, whether the move is likely to help India's demand for aircraft to be 100 percent; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No Madam. There is no such proposal under consideration with the Ministry.

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

Unique Identification Number for School Children

4168. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether there is any scheme/proposal to issue Unique Identification Number (UID) to all school children;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the objectives thereof;

(c) whether his Ministry and Unique Identification Authority of India have signed any Memorandum of Understanding in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the benefits likely to accrue to various stakeholders in the scheme; and

(f) the time by which the aforesaid scheme will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has the scheme to provide Unique Identification Number (UID) to all children including school children who are enrolled under Aadhaar project. Unique Identification Number will help in the enforcement of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009 and effective implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). This will help to find out the children who are out of the education system and to track their education throughout their educational career.

(c) and (d) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the Ministry of Human Resource

Development and Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) on 27th October, 2010 with the aim to enhance efficiency in monitoring of delivery of government benefits and services through accurate identification of beneficiaries and to have uniform standards and processes for verification and identification of beneficiaries. As per this MoU, UIDAI will develop and prescribe standards for recording data fields, data verification and biometric fields, prescribe a process for enrolment of beneficiaries/students to authenticate the identity of a person with a UID number and maintenance of the information collected for the issuance of UID number. MHRD will co-operate and collaborate with the UIDAI in this endeavour.

(e) and (f) UID enabled database which is under process will help in improving the quality of educational data, tracking the retention and completion of elementary education the children, tracking the problem of fake or inflated enrolment etc.

Airport at Agra

4169. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Uttar Pradesh Government for expansion of the current airport or construction of a new airport at Agra;

(b) if so, the details of the said proposal and the present status and timeline of implementation;

(c) whether Delhi is used as a transit point for all flights routed to Agra which causes delays and trouble to passengers;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government plans to remove the restriction and allow free movement of passengers in the near future; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Agra Airport belong to Indian Air Force (IAF) and Airports Authority of India (AAI) maintains a Civil Enclave, which has space constraints and access issues. AAI has identified two sites on IAF land for construction of a new Civil Enclave at Agra. However, future action in this regard is subject to availability of land from IAF and therefore no time frame can be given for implementation of this project at this stage.

(c) to (f) Presently, there are no scheduled flights operating to Agra Airport. It is upto the airlines operators to provide air services depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability.

PIO University

4170. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government for setting up of a Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) university;

(b) the time by which it is likely to be set up; and

(c) the amount earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Presently there is no proposal in this Ministry for setting up a Persons of Indian Origin University.

(b) and (c) In view of the above, the question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Parking Charges at Airports

4171. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Airport Authority of India (AAI) and other concerned authorities have made a provision to impose a penalty on the parking of vehicles beyond a certain period at various airports in the country especially Jaipur Airport, Rajasthan;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend such a provision;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. No penalty is imposed on Vehicles for parking beyond a certain period of time. The parking fee is levied on slab rates of first four hours, then double for the next four hours and thereafter at four times the fee beyond 8 hours. Penalty is imposed only on vehicles which are parked in the 'No Parking Zone' at various airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI).

(c) and (d) No, Madam. There is no such proposal to change these rules.

(e) These provisions are considered adequate deterrent to avoid unauthorized parking of vehicles at airports.

**Delay in Verification of Certificates
by Universities**

4172. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether many job seekers abroad have been facing difficulties in getting employment due to delay in verification of their certificates by the universities;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in processing requests for verification;

(c) the details of the guidelines issued by the Union Government to all universities to process requests for verification of certificates in a time bound manner; and

(d) the present status of the National Electronic Database of academic qualifications and its maintenance by an authorised depository?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) In June 2010, the Embassy of the State of Kuwait, New Delhi had brought to the attention of this Ministry, delay by Indian universities, in matters of verification of certificates of Indians who take up employment in Kuwait. The Ministry took up the matter with the University Grants Commission (UGC) who issued a letter to universities to process requests for verification of certificates on a time-bound basis. No such other cases have come to the notice of the Central Government. Verification and authentication of certificates are done by Universities and State Governments and Central Governments has no direct role to play in this matter.

(d) The National Academic Depository Bill, 2011 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 5th September, 2011 and has yet to be considered in Parliament.

[English]

Global Indian Network of Knowledge

4173. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal for the enlargement of the Global Indian Network of Knowledge;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the aims and objectives behind such move?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) There is no proposal for the enlargement of the Global Indian Network of Knowledge (INK).

Global INK is an existing web-based portal for the sharing of knowledge between the Diaspora and resident Indians. This web portal is accessible on the internet from any part of the world. Users can post queries, ideas, events, discussions, and projects which can be taken up by other users for implementation.

Revival of Sick Coal Companies

4174. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited (CIL) has revived its sick coal companies during the Eleventh five Year Plan;

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

(c) the amount allocated and spent so far for their revival during the above period; and

(d) the amount spent for the welfare of labourers during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Out of 8 subsidiary of Coal India Limited (CIL), only two subsidiaries viz. Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL), and Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) have been incurring significant accounting as well as cash losses from the inception. ECL was registered as sick company on 17.11.1999 and BCCL on 4.5.2001. Both the companies have been referred to Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) and consequently their revival packages, as approved by the Government, are under implementation. Hence, ECL and BCCL are still under the purview of BIFR as per the provisions of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985.

(c) In case of ECL, Capital outlay allocated is Rs.2281.39 crore & capital expenditure incurred so far is Rs. 1196.17 crore. In case of BCCL, CIL Board has allotted Rs.1350 crore, which has been entirely spent on revival.

(d) Amount spent for the welfare of labourers for the period of Eleventh Five Year Plan in respect of sick coal companies is furnished hereunder:

(Rupees in Crore)

Company	Year (Amount Spent)				
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (up to Dec. 2011)
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	69.27	7538	85.86	89.89	60.42
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	263.30	309.04	34944	35149	190.57

*[Translation]***Appointment of Co-ordinators in MDMS**

4175. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Rajasthan regarding availing the services of MBA qualified people for the post of Co-ordinators on contract basis in 33 districts of Rajasthan for the Mid Day Meal Scheme;

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

(c) the time by which these MBAs are likely to be appointed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The State Government was informed vide letter dated 06.07.2011 that State Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee can approve engagement of these Coordinators on a contract basis from the Central assistance released to the State for Management, Monitoring & Evaluation of the Mid Day Meal Scheme.

(c) The State Government has to take the final decision, therefore, it is not possible to lay down any time frame.

Autonomous Authority for Improvement in Higher Education

4176. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is using any technology for improving the education sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to constitute an autonomous authority for improving higher education system;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Madam, the National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (ICT) envisaged as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to leverage the potential of ICT, in teaching and learning process for the benefit of all the learners in Higher Education Institutions in any time any where mode has two major components:

(i) providing connectivity, along with provision for access devices, to institutions and learners;

(ii) Content generation.

Further, ICT at School Scheme was launched in December, 2004 and revised in 2010 to promote Computer Education and usage of ICT in teaching in Government and Government aided Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools.

(c) to (e) The Government has also introduced the Higher Education and Research Bill, 2011 in the Rajya Sabha on 28.12.2012 for determination, coordination and maintenance of standard in Higher Education through the National Council for Higher Education Research (NCHER).

Security of Air India Flights

4177. SHRI RAO SAHEB DANVE PATIL:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of increasing threats from terrorists, Air India has increased security of flights flying to and from Kabul;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for exchange of information with Afghan Civil Aviation authorities to ensure safety of Air India assets and passengers?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The information is confidential in nature, as it affects the Security and Safety of passengers.

[English]

Restoration of MPs discretionary Quota

4178. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

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

(a) the salient features of the special dispensation quota granted to the Members of Parliament for admission of students in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs);

(b) whether the Government proposes to permit an MP to use his/her dispensation quota, in nearby district KVs where there is no KV in their parliamentary constituency in case of Lok Sabha MPs;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, whether the Government proposes to make an amendment in the prevailing special dispensation policy;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Government is considering to provide Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Coupons to the MPs for each of the Kendriya Vidyalayas keeping in view the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas situated in their respective parliamentary constituencies; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The salient features of the special dispensation quota granted to Hon'ble Members of Parliament for admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are as follows:

i) Under special dispensation scheme, each Hon'ble Member of Lok Sabha can refer 02 cases for admission in an academic year. Such recommendations will be confined to Kendriya Vidyalaya(s) located in her/his constituency. Rajya Sabha MP can recommend for admission in any KV located within the state from which he/she stands elected.

(ii) The parents of the children who are being recommended should belong to the constituency either by domicile or on account of exigencies of services.

(iii) Special Dispensation Admissions would be made at the beginning of the academic year and no admission would be allowed after the prescribed cut off date.

(iv) The recommendations for admission in class IX are subject to the eligibility of the child in respect of age and fitness in the admission test to be conducted by Kendriya Vidyalaya.

(v) Recommendations can be made for any of the classes except Pre-primary, Xth and XIIth.

(vi) The admissions under this Quota will be over and above the class strength.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Since special dispensation scheme is regulated by the orders of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, it is not feasible to propose an amendment in the prevailing special dispensation policy.

(f) No, Madam.

(g) Does not arise.

Anonymous Complaints

4179. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be please to state:

(a) whether it is mandatory to take concurrence from Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) for taking action on anonymous complaint received against a candidate selected by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) for appointment as Officer of Group A status;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether action taken by the Ministry on anonymous complaints without CVC's approval is illegal and also in violation of CVC order; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) The information is being collected from nodal Ministry and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Evaluation of RTI ACT

4180. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to conduct a detailed evaluation of the Right to Information (RTI) Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has engaged external consultancy service to make such independent review of the Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the evaluation of the Act has since been completed;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Government has received the report; and

(h) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(c) and (d) A study has been conducted in 2008-2009 through an independent organization, to assess the key issues and constraints in implementation of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

(e) to (g) The report on the implementation of the Right to Information Act, 2005 points out that there is inadequate planning by the public authorities in regard to supply of information; awareness about the Act in rural areas is much less than in urban areas; awareness amongst women is much less than men; the gap in implementation of the Act is because of lack of clear accountability in respect of various functions, etc. In this regard, the study recommended measures for improving awareness on right to information; improving convenience in filing information requests; improving efficiency of the Information Commissions, enhancing accountability and clarity of various stakeholders, etc.

(h) The Government has taken initiatives to build

the capacity of the demand and supply side through trainings, an on-line certificate course, and publication of guides on the Right to Information Act. Awareness Generation has been undertaken through print, electronic and outdoor media. The Government has also issued a number of clarificatory orders.

Haj Pilgrims in Saudi Arabia Jails

4181. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any information of Indian Haj Pilgrims being jailed in Saudi Arabia;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to get them released immediately; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government to ensure that the Haj Pilgrims are not cheated by the fraudulent travel agencies?

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

(b) State-wise details are attached as Statement.

(c) Consulate General of India, Jeddah, through the Indian Haj Mission, takes necessary action in case of arrests of Indian nationals. The General Welfare Wing established during the Haj season sends its Arabic knowing officials immediately after being informed of such arrests in the Holy Cities to the concerned locations. In many cases, our officials, given the facts and circumstances have been able to get the arrested individuals released. However, in cases where supporting evidence is available with the Saudi authorities to prove the alleged crime, the authorities follow standard legal procedures.

(d) Complaints against Private Tour Operators (PTOs) relating to Haj pilgrims in Saudi Arabia or in India, if established, may entail blacklisting of the concerned PTO. The Indian Haj Mission in Jeddah has also established Haj squads to pay surprise visits to Hajis coming through PTOs with a view to ascertain that the PTOs ensure the welfare and wellbeing of their Hajis.

Statement*State-wise details of Indian Haj Pilgrims Jailed in Saudi Arabia*

Sl. No.	Name	Cover/Passport Number	State	Reason of arrest	Status
1.	Javed Khan	UPF-26406/J4017551	U.P.	Mobile theft	8 months jail sentence
2.	Zakir Husen Fulam Rasul	Came through Private Tour Operator/F-4633130	Gujarat	Mobile theft	3 months jail sentence
3.	Safkul SK	WBF-2638/J847917	West Bengal	Stealing a bag	1 year jail sentence

Death of Indian Workmen Abroad

4182. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received individual requests and complaints from widows and families of Indian workmen who died while working abroad;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints that have been received during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) From time to time requests from the family members of deceased Indian nationals are received regarding sending of their mortal remains to India or seeking assistance to get the compensation due to them. Such requests are also received directly in the Indian Missions abroad.

(b) Information is being collected from the Indian Missions abroad and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) On receipt of information about the death of an Indian national, the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs immediately gets in touch with the Indian Mission, which then gets in touch with the sponsor and sponsoring companies impressing upon them the need to complete formalities immediately and to send death related documents expeditiously for issuing No Objection Certificate (NOC) for the transportation of the mortal remains. The Mission issues an NOC once the complete documents are presented by the sponsor or the attorney authorized by the family of the deceased. After obtaining

the NOC, the sponsor or the attorney obtains clearance from the local authorities and completes the formalities for the transportation of the body to India.

In cases, where death compensation is due, the Ministry ensures that the Mission follows up the cases on a priority basis with the foreign employers concerned, local Govt. authorities and even the local courts, whenever necessary. Upon finalization, the amount of the death compensation is immediately forwarded to the State Governments for payment to the family of the deceased after following the prescribed procedure.

Similarly, in cases of death caused by accidents, the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs ensures that the Indian Mission informs the next-of-kin of the deceased about the entitlements of death compensation, and also advises/guides them to appoint a lawyer to represent the legal heirs of the deceased to claim the compensation amount. For this purpose, the legal heirs of the deceased either appoint a lawyer on their own or authorize the Mission to appoint a lawyer on their behalf by sending a Power of Attorney in favour of the Mission.

RTI Facilities to NRI

4183. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indians living abroad would have to wait longer for a convenient process of filing of applications under the Right to Information Act online;

(b) if so, whether the Indians living abroad had been finding it difficult to use RTI Act effectively as there is no clearance by the Government to pay Rs. 10/- in foreign currencies through the Indian Embassies and High Commissions;

(c) if so, the postal department has not got the information from the DoPT in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) The Right to Information (Regulation of Fee & Cost) Rules, 2005 provides that a request for obtaining information should be accompanied by an application fee of rupees ten by way of cash against proper receipt or by demand draft or bankers cheque or Indian Postal Order payable to the Accounts Officer of the public authority. In order to facilitate filing of RTI applications in Central Government public authorities by Indians living abroad, the Central Government has 'in-principle' agreed to start sale of Indian Postal Orders through internet on payment in foreign currency.

Promotion of Education among Minorities

4184. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the actual amount of funds released through the University Grants Commission (UGC) to the Central Universities during the last three years with the aim of promotion of education among minorities, over and above the normal plan grant and the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): The University Grants Commission has released funds to three central universities with the aim of promotion of education among minorities, over and above the normal plan grant for the last three years, as per details given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of University	XI Plan Allocation	Addl. Grant released over and above the XI Plan Allocation				
			Purpose	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Aligarh Muslim University	15337.13	Establishment of campus at Murshidabad (WB) and at Mallapuram (Kerala)	3500.00	--	--	3500.00
			Residential Coaching Academy for SC/ST and women	664.39	--	--	664.39
			Urdu Academy	--	--	170.00	170.00
			Total	4164.39	--	170.00	4334.39
2	Jamia Millia Islamia	18500.00	Centre for Professional Development of Urdu Teachers	150.00	--	--	150.00
			For Dental College	1000.00	--	--	1000.00
			Arab Culture Centre	--	200.00	--	200.00
			Residential Coaching Academy for SC/ST and women	--	750.00	--	750.00
			One time Special Grant for upgradation of laboratory, construction of new building,				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			extension of some old buildings etc.	--	1735.00	1735.00	3470.00
			Establishment of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Chair	--	--	20.00	20.00
			Establishment of Centre for Nano Science and Nanotechnology	--	--	1000.00	1000.00
			One time additional grant for maintenance and operation of Sports Complex	--	--	289.00	289.00
			One time special grant for infrastructure development	--	--	2000.00	2000.00
			For infrastructure development of the existing school campus	--	--	200.00	200.00
			Total	1150.00	2685.00	5244.00	9079.00
3.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	12455.00	Residential Coaching Academy for SC/ST and women	414.39	--	--	414.39
			Establishment of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Chair	--	--	20.00	20.00
			Establishment of Centre for Deccan studies	--	--	500.00	500.00
			For implementation of the recommendation of Sachar Committee	--	1000.00	1000.00	2000.00
			Total	414.39	1000.00	1520.00	2934.39
Grant Total		46292.13		5728.78	3685.00	6934.00	16347.78

**Technical Committee to look into
Poverty Estimates**

4185. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has appointed a technical committee to look into the whole issue of poverty line afresh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the figures of daily per capita income in urban and rural areas arrived at so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The methodology for estimation of

poverty followed by the Planning Commission has been based on the recommendations made by the experts in the field from time to time. Government has since decided to set up a Technical Group to revisit the methodology for estimation of poverty and identification of poor taking into account multiple dimensions and indicators of poverty so that the poor and deprived households can obtain the benefit of different government programmes and schemes. The composition of the Technical Group and its terms of reference are being finalized.

Funds for Mid Day Meal Scheme

4186. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount allocated for the implementation of Mid Day Meal Scheme exhausted

in many districts in the country and many of the schools do not serve the Mid Day Meal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government against the erring School authorities and the State Governments; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to ensure the availability of Mid Day Meals to the targeted categories of children in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Central funds for Mid Day Meal (MDM) Scheme are allocated as per the approval of Programme Approval Board for Mid Day Meal, which is based on the requirement of funds and foodgrains projected by each State/UT in their Annual Work Plan and Budget. Therefore, so far as central funds are concerned, there is no scarcity thereof. However, there could be disruptions in the implementation of MDM Scheme in a State/UT on account of non receipt or delayed receipt of funds and foodgrains or other unforeseen circumstances. Whenever, any complaint or instance in this regard is reported to the Central Government, the concerned State/UT is immediately asked to look into the matter and take remedial action.

(d) In order to ensure that such disruptions are not caused, the Scheme guidelines provide for maintenance of one month's buffer stock of foodgrains in each school, so that in case of any shortage in supply, at least for one month the scheme continues smoothly.

Further, in order to ensure effective implementation of the scheme, the Scheme guidelines provide for an extensive monitoring mechanism at the school, block, district, State and the National levels. The scheme is constantly reviewed through Quarterly Progress Reports, in the National level Steering cum Monitoring Committee meetings and during Programme Approval Board meetings. In addition the Central Review Missions visit the States for an on the spot assessment. Independent monitoring institutes also evaluate the Scheme at regular intervals.

[Translation]

Education in Mother Tongue

4187. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the interest of children in learning suffers due to the difference in the language used at homes and the language in books;

(b) if so, whether the Government has prepared any programme to impart education to the greatest extent possible in simple language as used in homes in keeping with the provisions of Right to Education Act; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) In a multilingual country like India, the child's 'home' language is often different from the 'standard' language in schools. This imposes a learning burden on the child, and is perhaps one of the reasons of low achievement in school subjects. The difference between the 'home' language and 'textbook' language not only affects the language learning in school, but also subjects like Mathematics, Environment Studies, etc. because these subjects also need a language for transaction. The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 acknowledges the importance of child's home language as a medium of instruction, and the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 stipulates that the academic authority, while laying down the curriculum and evaluation procedure shall take into consideration inter alia that the medium of instruction is, as far as practicable, in the child's mother tongue. States have been advised to undertake curriculum renewal process in accordance with the spirit and principles of NCF-2005 and the RTE Act, 2009 and several states have initiated the curriculum renewal process. The Government has also issued an Advisory to States that efforts to incorporate well known methods of bridging between the child's 'home' language with the 'standard' classroom language need to be given utmost attention.

Promotion Policy

4188. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the system followed in giving promotions in Government services is transparent and clear;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a need to formulate a more effective policy by the Government in this regard so as to save female employees from various types of maltreatment as well as exploitations faced by them; and

(d) if so, the detailed outlines of the policy framed or proposed to be framed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The promotions are effected as per provisions in the Recruitment Rules for the respective posts which are transparent and clear. The Departmental Promotion Committee (DPC) constituted for making recommendation in regard to fitness of officials for promotion are guided by the instructions on the subject which are also transparent and clear.

(c) and (d) The Recruitment Rules and the guidelines on Departmental Promotion Committee are gender neutral and the question of any maltreatment and exploitation of women employees does not arise.

The Conduct Rules provide that no government servant shall indulge in any act of sexual harassment of any women at her work place. A permanent Complaints Committee, with the status of Inquiring Authority under Disciplinary Rules headed by a senior woman officer has been set up in the various Ministries and other Government offices to inquire into complaints of sexual harassment.

Female Candidates in IIT-JEE

4189. SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is 11 per cent increase in female candidates in the Indian Institutes of Technology's Joint Entrance Examination (IIT-JEE); and

(b) if so, the details thereof comparatively during the last four years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) While the percentage of registered female candidates in the Indian Institute of Technology Joint Entrance Examination (IIT-JEE) for the years 2008, 2009, 2010 & 2011 are 24.33, 25.72, 24.82 & 23.44 respectively, the zone-wise distribution of qualified female candidates are shown below:

Sl. No.	Institutes	State	Percentage of Female candidates in IIT-JEE			
			2008	2009	2010	2011
1.	IIT-Delhi	National Capital Territory of Delhi	10.97	11.48	10.10	12.83
2.	IIT-Kharagpur	West Bengal	7.95	8.62	11.10	10.40
3.	IIT-Madras	Tamil Nadu	11.22	12.28	11.30	15.33
4.	IIT-Bombay	Maharashtra	8.78	9.65	8.31	8.59
5.	IIT-Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	8.16	7.96	9.03	8.91
6.	IIT-Guwahati	Assam	7.77	8.75	11.19	9.50
7.	IIT-Roorkee	Uttarakhand	9.18	10.75	13.51	10.16
8.	IIT-Gandhinagar	Gujarat	-	-	14.91	8.70
9.	IIT-Ropar	Punjab	-	-	10.34	7.63
10.	IIT-Jodhpur	Rajasthan	-	-	5.93	8.33
11.	IIT-Bhubaneswar	Odisha	-	-	7.69	6.03
12.	IIT-Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	9.32	15.94
13.	IIT-Patna	Bihar	-	-	7.34	6.84
14.	IIT-Indore	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	8.55	13.56
15.	IIT-Mandi	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	8.47	8.47
Total			9.71	10.44	10.55	10.62

Vocational Education

4190. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals have been received in view of the rapid industrialization in the States requiring strengthening of vocational education programme to meet the critical needs of skilled manpower;

(b) if so, the number of proposals received from the State Governments in this regard, State-wise;

(c) whether any proposal from the State Government of Odisha is pending for setting up of 100 new vocational junior colleges and strengthening of the existing colleges;

(d) if so, the present status of the proposal; and

(e) the time by which the proposal is likely to be approved to meet the acute shortfall of skilled manpower in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, Proposals were received under the revised Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education" from Governments of Haryana, Kerala, West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Mizoram and Odisha for the year 2011-12.

(c) to (e) A proposal from Government of Odisha for establishing new Government Vocational Junior Colleges and strengthening of existing GVJCS was considered by the Project Approval Board of the scheme. The State Government was requested to revise the proposal as per guidelines of the scheme. The revised proposal has not been received from Government of Odisha.

[*Translation*]

Financial Assistance from ICWF

4191. SHRIMATI KAISER JAHAN: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds allocated by the Government for the Indian Community Welfare Fund during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the details of the amount spent from the said funds, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS

(SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The funds allocated by the Government during the last three years are as below:

2010-11 - Rs.2 crore

2011-12 - Rs. 2 crore

2012-13 - Rs.2.5 crore

In addition to the budgetary support from the Ministry, the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) has the following sources of funding:

(i) levying a service charge on consular services provided by Mission, and

(ii) voluntary contributions by the Indian community.

(b) As per available records, an amount of Rs.17,76,59,202/- (Rupees seventeen crore, seventy six lakh, fifty nine thousand, two hundred and two only) has been spent since the inception of the fund till March, 2012.

Financial Assistance for setting up of Model Schools

4192. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether around 128 crore rupees have been allocated during the last three years for the setting up of 111 sanctioned Adarsh Schools in Odisha due to which several schools in the most backward districts of Odisha have not yet started functioning;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government for setting up of all the 111 Adarsh Schools in the most backward districts of Odisha by allocating more funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The centrally sponsored Scheme to set up 6,000 Model Schools at block level was launched in November 2008. Out of these, 3,500 schools are to be set up in educationally backward blocks (EBBs) in Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV) template through State/UT Governments and the remaining 2,500 schools are to be set up under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode in blocks which are not educationally backward. The scheme provides a unit cost of Rs. 3.02 crore for setting up of each

model school in EBB, which is to be shared between the Central Government and the State Government. Odisha has a total of 173 EBBs which are eligible for setting up of model school through State sector. On receipt of viable proposal from the State Government, the Ministry has sanctioned 111 model schools in as many EBBs and an amount of Rs. 128.85 crore has been released during 2011-12 as first installment of Central share to the State Government. Release of subsequent installment of Central share is dependent upon progress made by the State Government in setting up of these schools.

[English]

Educational Attainment of Workforce

4193. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a stark contrast between increasing demand for higher levels of education and the educational attainment of the workforce;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to bridge the gap in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As per reports in the media, in September 2011, the World Bank had highlighted the need to create more jobs in South Asia including India observing that there is stark contrast between increasing demand for higher levels of education and the educational attainment of the workforce. However, the report mentions it in the context of entire South Asia and not India alone.

(c) The Ministry has developed National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF), which would set common principles and guidelines for a nationally recognised qualification system in close partnership with the National Skill Development Corporation. This would facilitate horizontal and vertical mobility, multiple entry and exit for students between formal and vocational education.

Security of Indian Workers in Afghanistan

4194. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed any MoU with the Government of Afghanistan in respect of protection and welfare of emigrants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the security measures taken to protect the Indian workers in Afghanistan?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The security agencies of Afghanistan have always extended their support to provide security to Indian workers both at the place of stay and work. Moreover, most of the Indian workers work inside US bases in Afghanistan. These bases are generally secure and the welfare aspects for these workers are looked after by the US authorities.

Income and Expenditure of MTNL

4195. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of income and expenditure of MTNL during the last three years and the Current year;

(b) the details of expenditure on salary of staff in the PSU during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(c) the details of new posts created in the organisation during the said period and expenditure incurred thereon, category-wise including Class-I officers;

(d) whether creation of new additional posts in the organisation has increased the expenditure of the company; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) The details of income & expenditure of MTNL, including the salary of staff, during the last three years i.e. 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and the year 2011-12 are given as under:

Particulars	Details of income & expenditure and staff cost			
	2008-09 Audited	2009-10 Audited	2010-11 Audited	2011-12 (Reviewed upto 31st December, 2011)
Income				(Rs. in million)
Income from services	44,559.99	36,561.00	36,739.52	25,259.26
Other income	7,942.75	14,017.23	3,180.44	1,454.10
Total Revenue	52,502.74	50,578.23	39,919.96	26,713.36
Expenditure				
Employees Remuneration	21,273.96	49,662.50	32,585.48	24,723.01
Revenue sharing	7,525.73	5,256.78	4,432.46	3,419.22
License Fee	4,285.75	3,837.02	2,875.91	2,134.01
Administrative, operating and other expenses	9,779.38	8,403.44	9,152.69	5,379.80
Depreciation and Amortisation	6,988.47	17,594.94	14,101.48	10,832.33
Interest	11.53	12.61	4,519.46	6,803.11
Total Expenditure	49,864.82	84,767.30	67,667.49	53,291.47
Staff Salary	21273.96	49662.50	32585.48	24723.01

(c) No new post was created during the said period.

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

[Translation]

Landline Telephone Services

4196. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the number of complaints regarding the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) landline telephones that are becoming dysfunctional or lying out of order in various parts of the country including Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh and delay in the disposal of such complaints;

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

(c) whether there is a shortage of maintenance staff in telecom department;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide satisfactory landline services and also ensure timely disposal of complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) There has been increase in the number of complaints regarding Land line telephones in a few circles of BSNL. The circle wise number of complaints including Madhya Pradesh Circle received for Land line subscribers for the year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (till January 2012) is given in the enclosed Statement.

In case of Jabalpur, there is slight increase in complaints due to damage of underground cables because of laying of sewer line, water pipe line and road widening work carried out by Nagar Nigam Jabalpur. There has been damage of cable due to massive road expansion work, laying of water pipelines, sewerage etc. in other telecom circles also causing increase in number of complaints regarding BSNL landline telephones.

(c) and (d) In general, BSNL is having sufficient staff for the maintenance of landline phones. However, there is

some shortage of maintenance staff in a few circles like Uttarakhand, Bihar and Chhattisgarh.

(e) The steps taken by BSNL to improve the quality of service for landline phones and to ensure timely disposal of complaints are as follows:

- Rehabilitation and up gradation of external plant.
- Prompt repairing of underground cable faults.
- Coordination with local authorities to minimise the cable cut cases.

- Close monitoring of network operation through Information Technology enabled systems.

- Introduction of Call Details Record (CDR) based billing system, fault repair service and work order management system.

- BSNL has implemented a two tier consumer grievance redressal mechanism comprising of Call Centres for various services and an appellate authority at circle level for deciding cases that the consumers may wish to appeal against.

Statement

The circle wise number of complaints for the year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (till Jan 2012)

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (till Jan-12)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	618	664	320
2.	Andhra Pradesh	137919	130283	112961
3.	Assam	18621	15285	15120
4.	Bihar	44438	35681	22482
5.	Chattisgarh	14347	10309	8685
6.	Gujarat	106217	93035	87809
7.	Haryana	48471	34913	29470
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	18196	2695	11011
9.	Himachal Pradesh	27953	21786	21822
10	Jharkhand	17005	8285	8030
11	Karnataka	123732	116913	99335
12	Kerala	261017	230694	216917
13	Madhya Pradesh	40966	34453	28698
14	Maharashtra	186054	179325	163293
15	North East-I	8306	5825	7430
16	North East-II	2777	2569	3180

1	2	3	4	5
17. Odisha		36369	23333	21698
18. Punjab		96301	53938	50280
19. Rajasthan		77362	66024	56968
20. Tamilnadu		73127	69430	85455
21. Uttar Pradesh (E)		59344	53649	49479
22. Uttar Pradesh (W)		54084	30431	27508
23. Uttarakhand		17454	13978	13544
24. West Bengal		64624	43466	36875
25. Kolkata Telecom District		123553	131232	120989
26. Chennai Telecom District		28897	28247	25705

[English]

SSA Funds

4197. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maintenance grants, Development grants and Teaching Learning Material grants are provided to the elementary schools in the country under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total grants allocated, released and utilised under SSA during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, year-wise and grant-wise;

(c) the monthly release and utilisation of the grants under SSA during the last three years and the current year, year-wise, State-wise and month-wise;

(d) whether it is, a fact that there is an uneven spread of release of grants throughout the year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides the following annual grants: (i) Maintenance Grant to keep the existing schools in good condition, (ii) School Grant for replacement of non-functional school equipment and for incurring other recurring cost such as consumables, play material, games, sports equipment etc, and (iii) Teacher Grant to facilitate child centred classroom processes by using locally available teaching learning material. The year-wise details of allocation and expenditure under these grants during the last three years, is given in the enclosed Statement. Monthly release and utilisation of grants is not maintained centrally. No funds have been released in the current year.

(d) and (e) Grants are released by the SSA State Implementation Societies to schools, and generally take place in the second or third quarter of the year. State Implementation Societies are advised to ensure timely release of grants to schools.

Statement

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State	School Maintenance Grant						School Development Grant						Teacher Grant					
		Allocation			Expenditure			Allocation			Expenditure			Allocation			Expenditure		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
							(Upto Dec.2011)						(Upto Dec.2011)						(Upto Dec.2011)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31.80	31.58	31.35	31.50	31.58	31.35	24.02	23.91	23.76	24.01	23.91	23.76	16.91	17.20	18.23	14.59	15.57	15.99
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4767.30	4597.94	5060.97	4637.63	4523.41	4934.32	4415.02	4941.87	4923.06	4314.49	4705.94	4801.59	1174.27	1177.43	1289.74	1117.62	1110.97	1189.50
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	195.68	200.95	222.55	189.50	606.74	222.55	184.87	195.25	205.76	175.35	134.83	205.76	65.18	66.43	67.15	61.27	84.12	67.15
4.	Assam	2184.55	2500.81	2557.05	2162.48	2435.89	2283.90	2424.04	2549.8	2683.57	2401.22	2382.77	1810.72	929.67	957.85	837.59	861.37	829.20	578.79
5.	Bihar	4940.00	3775.30	4239.73	3294.69	3300.83	2885.20	5316.22	5523.08	5703.14	4840.35	4912.68	4280.52	1632.62	1588.07	1757.48	1543.97	1482.74	1259.60
6.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	20.20	0.00	0.00	19.85	12.08	12.08	12.06	10.52	10.51	11.99	14.45	14.45	15.75	12.30	13.26	15.30
7.	Chhattisgarh	2663.05	2624.38	2788.40	2648.15	2575.12	2273.03	2565.29	2596.87	2625.49	2554.19	2594.72	2615.25	671.69	722.78	788.74	643.55	711.11	778.70
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.85	18.40	19.58	17.85	18.40	16.40	21.91	22.22	20.07	21.91	19.98	16.65	5.98	5.99	5.88	5.96	5.83	5.85
9.	Daman and Diu	6.08	6.23	6.30	5.93	6.24	6.30	4.84	5.02	4.97	4.69	4.92	4.97	2.45	2.61	2.61	2.14	2.33	2.03
10.	Delhi	231.60	234.38	235.35	229.13	234.38	234.31	197.19	198.58	198.93	191.76	198.58	198.17	264.70	261.45	277.02	242.53	261.46	246.24
11.	Goa	59.85	58.80	60.75	58.30	57.85	52.45	85.09	84.26	83.21	84.26	83.89	82.78	31.28	31.47	28.49	31.16	30.10	30.10
12.	Gujarat	4104.75	4102.73	4166.10	3846.10	4042.24	4035.01	3265.04	3300.3	3425.32	3179.83	3268.76	3209.69	972.30	973.64	1099.96	900.21	927.01	952.91
13.	Haryana	1077.30	1088.70	1083.23	1047.52	1088.70	1083.23	836.36	837.88	846.85	828.73	837.88	846.49	322.84	297.97	347.13	292.49	297.97	347.13
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1082.70	973.05	953.15	1023.22	965.95	942.23	838.58	841.46	842.73	837.84	838.44	831.99	242.38	246.74	241.22	229.14	235.33	232.99
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1275.75	1351.80	1365.95	1275.75	1351.80	1365.95	1605.37	1726.38	1783.86	1605.37	1726.38	1783.86	394.52	417.46	426.01	394.46	417.46	426.01

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
16. Jharkhand	2266.70	2346.28	2613.73	2237.93	2333.51	2613.73	2974.67	3039.22	3079.89	2941.07	3029.41	3079.89	679.37	697.06	658.49	672.10	674.00	658.49	674.00	658.49
17. Karnataka	4624.70	5018.95	5042.35	4440.89	4752.38	4882.09	4113.07	4170.12	4186.38	4081.73	4116.18	4100.55	1144.43	1131.30	1170.82	1096.68	1106.38	1098.76	1106.38	1098.76
18. Kerala	408.35	424.95	424.95	408.38	416.03	411.15	807.07	811.76	811.76	805.90	807.92	802.34	639.35	645.62	656.65	612.52	555.63	608.27	555.63	608.27
19. Lakshadweep	3.53	3.83	3.83	3.53	3.83	3.83	2.63	2.91	3.01	2.63	2.91	3.01	3.34	3.35	3.37	3.34	3.35	3.34	3.35	0.00
20. Madhya Pradesh	6499.23	6705.70	7077.59	6129.13	6286.10	6873.70	6204.36	6293.63	6290.03	6024.07	6101.11	6060.25	1408.13	1453.37	1394.72	1322.21	1356.37	1392.36	1356.37	1392.36
21. Maharashtra	5911.45	6101.50	6118.62	5911.45	5981.06	5841.51	6037.78	6116.87	6254.20	6037.78	6116.87	6057.66	2189.27	2221.66	2166.59	2189.27	2221.66	2166.59	2221.66	2166.59
22. Manipur	171.08	215.18	211.13	167.54	196.51	211.13	196.91	189.39	188.44	190.80	175.89	188.44	67.19	55.42	77.96	65.94	52.64	77.96	65.94	77.96
23. Meghalaya	466.28	401.55	449.60	386.30	386.78	13.50	526.94	639.11	607.97	486.75	639.07	607.97	134.36	180.29	170.44	116.53	180.30	170.42	180.30	170.42
24. Mizoram	161.25	179.63	179.10	161.25	179.63	0.00	136.9	143.49	143.84	136.90	143.49	0.00	67.88	66.26	69.18	67.88	66.26	69.18	67.88	0.00
25. Nagaland	145.35	151.05	160.80	145.35	151.05	0.00	106.24	109.82	117.60	106.24	109.82	0.00	64.64	60.30	58.60	64.64	60.30	58.60	64.64	0.00
26. Odisha	4963.55	4607.54	4730.58	4423.35	4340.35	4421.12	3815.87	3933.59	4035.27	3735.12	3853.84	4027.69	941.33	990.05	984.91	876.28	859.25	886.74	859.25	886.74
27. Puducherry	38.10	39.38	32.48	38.10	39.37	32.48	33.76	33.64	33.18	33.76	33.64	33.11	20.58	20.57	22.30	20.57	20.57	20.57	20.57	21.44
28. Punjab	1422.68	1401.83	1472.40	1421.93	1401.83	1342.70	1092.82	1140.73	1148.66	1089.98	1143.48	W60.87	380.90	373.10	393.42	380.90	372.87	384.42	380.90	372.87
29. Rajasthan	4464.60	5772.23	4812.48	3309.48	4754.47	3789.75	6146.76	6175.46	6033.51	5793.66	5759.56	5662.31	1395.01	1264.83	1358.67	1150.00	1136.27	1151.89	1136.27	1151.89
30. Sikkim	110.70	86.78	90.75	101.78	85.32	90.75	62.91	63.77	67.44	62.91	63.54	65.59	30.50	32.66	33.90	29.96	32.66	33.90	32.66	33.87
31. Tamil Nadu	2642.70	2598.53	2671.85	2624.47	2575.60	2651.17	2943.1	3011.34	3036.38	2910.58	2978.87	3007.03	1049.59	1017.43	1001.59	1047.90	1013.98	485.58	1013.98	485.58
32. Tripura	381.95	459.98	470.25	381.95	459.98	250.05	335.57	356.25	366.23	335.57	356.25	366.23	151.53	149.07	151.25	151.54	149.07	151.25	151.54	151.25
33. Uttar Pradesh	10809.60	10901.70	10961.20	9488.91	9915.47	9806.23	8508.01	8762.68	8805.56	8085.53	8416.76	8210.63	2365.58	2533.60	2457.87	2183.32	2280.76	2279.76	2280.76	2279.76
34. Uttarakhnd	1228.13	1110.45	1066.45	1045.01	1059.47	1014.90	1000.47	1010.22	999.29	962.82	960.21	967.11	239.58	237.66	214.35	220.62	223.39	178.15	223.39	178.15
35. West Bengal	4456.58	5343.40	5493.60	4347.17	5107.89	4979.29	3161.61	3214.63	4230.28	3198.45	3200.75	3978.45	1479.11	1338.67	1850.64	1362.30	1276.94	1594.03	1276.94	1594.03
Total	73814.79	75435.44	76894.5	67641.65	71665.75	69615.14	70003.37	72077.59	73821.70	68096.77	69753.75	69003.32	21192.87	21253.75	22098.64	19987.26	20067.10	19288.26	20067.10	19288.26

Cooperation between India and Japan

4198. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has made a strong demand for the resumption of formal negotiation for agreement on Civil Nuclear Cooperation between India and Japan during the last visit of Japanese Prime Minister to India;

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

(c) whether many issues were discussed with the Japanese Prime Minister during his visit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) During the visit of Prime Minister of Japan to India for the Annual Summit on 28 December 2011, the two Prime Ministers reviewed the ongoing discussions on civil nuclear cooperation between India and Japan. A Joint Statement titled 'Vision for the Enhancement of India-Japan Strategic and Global Partnership upon entering the year of the 60th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations' was signed by the two Prime Ministers. There were wide-ranging discussions on bilateral, regional and global issues, *Inter alia* including economic cooperation, infrastructure projects, defence cooperation, UNSC reform, climate change, and East Asia Summit.

[Translation]

Improvement and Development of Higher Education

4199. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for improvement, restructuring, rationalisation and development of higher education system in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(d) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Improvement of quality,

restructuring, rationalisation and development of higher education is a continuous process. A substantial increase in Plan allocation is proposed in the XII Plan aiming at improvement of quality of higher educational institutions. Quality of higher education in the country is also planned to be further improved through various legislative initiatives which include making the accreditation mandatory for all higher educational institutions.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) implements various schemes for improving quality of higher education, such as Universities with Potential for Excellence, Colleges with Potential for Excellence, Special Assistance Programme, Assistance for Strengthening of Infrastructure for Science and Technology, Assistance for Strengthening of Infrastructure for Humanities and Social Sciences, Fellowship Programmes for Research students as well as orientation and refresher programmes for newly appointed and in-service teachers through its Academic Staff Colleges. The UGC has also taken up various measures for educational reforms, including introduction of semester system, regular updating of curricula and credit transfer. Improved pay package for teachers in universities and colleges has been announced by the Central Government in order to attract and retain talented persons in the teaching profession. It has also been decided to make National Eligibility Test (NET) / State Level Eligibility Test (SLET) compulsory for appointment as teachers at entry level in the universities and colleges, except for those who have obtained Ph.D. degree from universities following the norms prescribed by the UGC in its regulations regarding registration, course work and evaluation process.

[English]

Kargil like Situation in Arunachal Pradesh

4200. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State functionaries of Arunachal Pradesh have predicted a Kargil like situation in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) Government has seen media reports in this regard. China disputes the International Boundary between India

and China. 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 and the newly established Working Mechanism on Consultation and Coordination on India-China Border Affairs. The two countries have appointed Special Representatives to explore from the political perspective of the overall bilateral relationship the framework for a boundary settlement. There have been fifteen meetings of the Special Representatives till date. 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.

Sinking of Ship

4201. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a luxury cruise Italian ship sank off Italy's Western Coast;
- (b) if so, the number of Indians on board of this ship;
- (c) whether there has been any casualty to Indian nationals; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Yes. Costa Concordia, a luxury cruise liner capsized off the western coast of Italy, near the island of Giglio on 13 January 2012.

(b) to (d) There were 203 Indian nationals on board the ship. These included 202 crew members and one passenger. 202 Indian nationals were safely rescued and have since returned to their families. One Indian crew member, Mr. Russel Terrence Rebelio, is still reported to be missing.

Killing of Whistle-blowers

4202. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of whistle-blowers killed during each of the last three years and the current year across the country;
- (b) whether the Government has paid any compensation package to the aggrieved family members;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) The identity of whistle blowers is confidential as per Department of Personnel and Training's Resolution dated 21st April, 2004. Therefore, data relating to whistle blower killed and/or compensation paid is not maintained Centrally. However, the Government has introduced a Bill for protection of whistle blowers which has been passed by the Lok Sabha on 27th December, 2011 as the "Whistle Blowers Protection Bill, 2011" and is presently in the Rajya Sabha. The Bill provides for adequate safeguards against victimization of the person making disclosure on any allegation of corruption or willful misuse of power or willful misuse of discretion against any public servant. It is also provided that if the Competent Authority is of the opinion that either the complainant or public servant or the witnesses etc. need protection, the Competent Authority shall issue appropriate directions to the concerned Government authorities (including police) which shall take necessary steps, through its agencies, to protect such complainant or public servant or persons concerned.

[Translation]

Remnants of Indian Culture in Foreign Countries

4203. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that remnants of Indian culture are still existing in various countries of the world;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken by the Government for conservation of these remnants existing in various countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Government is aware that there are archaeological remains, reflecting Indian culture in various foreign countries. No Survey of these remains has been conducted by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). However, maximum remnants of Indian Culture can be seen in South-East Asian countries.

(c) On behest of MEA, at present the ASI is doing the conservation work of Ta Prohm Temple in Cambodia and Vat Phou Temple in Lao PDR and going to start the conservation work of Ananda temple in Myanmar shortly.

Bundelkhand Special Package

4204. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special package awarded to backward Bundelkhand area of Uttar Pradesh is being utilized for the benefit of farmers;

(b) if so, the details of various schemes being run under the Bundelkhand package; and

(c) the details of funds utilized under Bundelkhand package so far, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes Madam, the Government of India has approved a Special package to implement drought mitigation strategies in Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh for the benefit of farmers at a cost of Rs.7466 crore to be funded by providing an Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of Rs. 3650 crore; and by implementing the on-going central sector and centrally sponsored schemes for the balance cost. The share of Uttar Pradesh has been envisaged at Rs.3606 crore in the total package and Rs.1696 crore in the ACA.

(b) and (c) The details of the various schemes being implemented under the Bundelkhand package in Uttar Pradesh and the expenditure reported by, the State Government to the National Rainfed Area Authority are given in the enclosed Statement. The expenditure reported by the State forms about 36% of the total released ACA of Rs. 1005.51 crore.

Statement

(Rupees in Crore)

Sector	Amount Released till 31st March, 2012	Expenditure till Feb 2012
1	2	3
A. Water Resources		
1. Changing Pump sets, distribution of HDP Pipes	40.00	39.85
2. Reconstruction of water bodies	10.00	9.19
3. Rajghat Command Area Development	80.00	41.92
4. Betwa-Gursarai Canal System	20.00	0.00
5. Repair and Renovation of tanks/ponds	3.23	3.71
6. Repair of lift irrigation schemes in Jalaun district	2.00	2.00
7. Restoring capacities of canals, repair & remodeling of canals, new canals	167.73	101.52
Total	322.96	198.19
B. Watershed management		
1. Construction of Farm Ponds	75.00	0

1	2	3
2. Renovation & Recharging of dug wells/tanks	85.66	14.69
3. Construction of New dug wells	75.00	26.83
Total	235.66	41.52
C. Environment and Forest		
1. Watershed management in Forests	21.60	30.54
Total	21.60	30.54
D. Agriculture		
1. Warehousing & integrated marketing infrastructure	320.00	0.00
Total	320.00	
E. Animal Husbandry		
1. Animal husbandry activities	28.56	13.93
2. Dairy Development	26.74	24.24
Total	55.30	38.17
F. Rural Drinking water supply		
	50.00	50.00
Grand Total	1005.52	358.42
Percent utilization		36%

[English]

Extension of Hipparagi Irrigation Project

4205. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has agreed to permit three year extension to Hipparagi Irrigation Project of Karnataka without any increase in the cost of the project recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the timeframe for completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY PLANNING,, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The State Government of Karnataka requested the Planning Commission for extending the time period of completion of the Hipparagi Project by three years from

31.3.2011 to 31.3.2014 as there is a delay in the completion of the project due to problems of land acquisition, rehabilitation issues, reduced work period due to letting off of water in the canals due to local demand etc. The extension of three years has been agreed without any cost overrun and now the project is required to be completed by the State by 31st March 2014.

[Translation]

Bharat Nirman Programme

4206. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes implemented under the Bharat Nirman Programme;

(b) the names of the schemes under Bharat Nirman implemented in Bihar and Rajasthan, district-wise;

(c) the names of the agencies involved in the implementation of schemes under the said programme alongwith the details thereof;

(d) the details and kilometer-wise length of all roads constructed under Bharat Nirman Yojana in Bihar and Rajasthan; and

(e) the funds allocated and spent for the construction of the said roads under Bharat Nirman Yojana during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) Bharat Nirman is a business plan for connecting rural India to opportunities -physical connectivity through roads (Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana), electricity (Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidutikaran Yojana) and telephones; basic services through housing (Indira Awas Yojana) and water supply (Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission) and improving agricultural productivity and incomes through investments in irrigation (Accelerated Irrigation benefit Programme) within a definite time frame. The programmes under Bharat Nirman are being implemented by the States/UTs Governments and their agencies. The Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned deal with the schemes, guidelines, release of funds, monitoring of utilization of funds & keeping track of performance of the programmes implemented by the States.

(d) and (e) The information in respect to States of Rajasthan and Bihar under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is as under:

Rajasthan

The Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is implemented by Programme Implementing Units (PIUs) in the State. Under the programme, a road length of 10399.49 km. has been constructed upto January, 2012 against the target of 13,258 km. for 2005-12.

The details of allocation, release and expenditure under PMGSY during last three years in the State is as given below:

(Rs. crore) upto January, 2012			
Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Allocation	200.70	82.45	104.90
Release	603.41	886.22	282.76
Expenditure	795.03	686.39	222.98

Bihar

The Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is implemented by Programme Implementing Units (PIUs) in the State. Under the programme, a road length of 9,797.19 Km. has been constructed upto Jan, 2012 against the target of 55,421 Km. for 2005-12.

The details of allocation, release and expenditure under PMGSY during last three years in the State is as given below:

(Rs. crore) upto January, 2012			
Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Allocation	287.81	118.24	150.44
Release	1750.73	3477.06	1897.04
Expenditure	1874.51	2694.91	2133.37

Women Quota

4207. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to fix quota for women in the Government services to ensure proper representation of women;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to give reservation to women in services.

[English]

Pending Schemes of WB

4208. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various schemes pertaining to West Bengal pending with the Union Government for necessary clearance;

(b) the main reasons for pendency/delay in clearance; and

(c) the time by which the final decision on these schemes are likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) No scheme pertaining to West Bengal is pending for necessary clearance in the Planning Commission.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Legal Action against CIL

4209. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.K. based Children's Investment Fund has threatened to take legal action against Coal India Limited (CIL);

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

(c) the details of allegations levelled by the said organization against CIL;

(d) the reaction of the Government to the said allegations alongwith the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Children's Investment Fund, a minority shareholder, had indicated that it would take legal action against the individual Coal India Limited (CIL) Board Members for breach of fiduciary duties.

(c) The points raised/allegations levelled were:

(i) underpricing of Fuel Supply Agreement coal as compared to market levels;

(ii) slow implementation in setting up of washeries;

(iii) lack of action on prevalent theft of coal;

(iv) inefficiencies in underground mines; and

(v) not achieving target production despite abundant reserves.

(d) The allegations levelled against CIL are relating to operational matters of CIL and CIL needs to address

them as per the framework set up by the company to handle investor grievances.

Change in Examination Pattern

4210. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal on a new examination system from one Magsaysay award winner and a doctor of University of California;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the views of the Government on the said examination system; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[*English*]

Action Against Corrupt Officers

4211. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any information regarding the number of officers against whom action has not been taken during the last two years despite the recommendation by the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC);

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons for not taking such action;

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(d) the manner by which the Government proposes to take action to check corruption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) During the year 2010 and 2011, the Central Vigilance

Commission (CVC) has tendered its first stage advice in 3424 and 3144 cases and second stage advice in 1180 and 1027 cases respectively.

As per information provided by CVC, it has not received information about implementation of its first and second stage advices over six months as on 31.12.2011 in 1525 and 682 cases respectively.

(c) As per relevant disciplinary rules, the concerned disciplinary authority is required to take an independent view in each case after taking into account all relevant facts and circumstances of the case including the advice of the CVC. Acceptance or otherwise of the advice of the CVC lies with the concerned Disciplinary Authority. The Central Vigilance Commission maintains data of non-acceptance of its advice and reports such non-acceptance in its Annual Report.

(d) The Central Government is fully alive and committed to implement its policy of "Zero Tolerance against Corruption" and has taken several steps, in the recent past, to combat corruption. These include:-

- (i) Issue of Whistle Blowers Resolution, 2004 and introduction of the Public Interest Disclosure and Protection to Persons Making the Disclosure Bill, 2010 in the Lok Sabha on 26th August, 2010. (Passed by the Lok Sabha on 27th December, 2011);
- (ii) Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;
- (iii) The pro-active involvement of Ministry/Department through Annual Action Plan on Vigilance as a preventive measure;
- (iv) Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the CVC;
- (v) Issue of instructions by the CVC asking the organization to adopt Integrity Pact in major Government procurement activities; State Governments have also been advised to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurements;
- (vi) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems;
- (vii) Issue of Citizen Charters;
- (viii) Introduction of the Lokpal & Lokayuktas Bill, 2011 in the Parliament;
- (ix) Ratification of United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) in 2011;
- (x) Introduction of the Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organizations Bills, 2011 in the Lok Sabha;
- (xi) Introduction of the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010 in the Parliament (passed by the Lok Sabha on 29.3.2012);
- (xii) 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;
- (xiii) Introduction of the Right of Citizens for Time Bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of their Grievances Bill, 2011 in the Lok Sabha on 20.12.2011.

[Translation]

Setting up of Internet Authority

4212. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

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

(a) whether it is true that the (.in) domain is not protected well and is open to security threats as reported in the media;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up an Internet Authority to check cyber crimes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Worldwide around 64.4 crore websites are registered under '.com', '.org', '.net', '.info', '.biz' etc. domains and approximately 14.3 lakhs websites are under '.in' domain. Out of the total registered websites, hacking under ".in" domain is around 0.7% and other domains are around 0.3%. Large number of websites hacked under ".in" domain are hosted on the infrastructure installed outside the country. Hacking of websites under ".in" domain is therefore a result of combination of poor design of websites as well as poor security of the infrastructure hosting such websites. The allocation of ".in" country code

top level domain (ccTLD) is carried out by .IN Registry. It is one of the best protected registry in the world, as access to ".in" domains is performed via a highly redundant, global Anycast Server network, which protects against massive distributed denial of service (DDOS) attacks.

(c) to (e) There is no proposal in the Department to set up an Internet Authority to check cyber crime. In order to address the growing threat of cyber crimes in the country, Government has evolved an integrated approach with a series of legal, technical and administrative steps to ensure that necessary systems are in place to address the threat effectively. They are:

- (i) The Information Technology Act, 2000 as amended by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 has been enforced with effect from 27.10.2009. The Act provides legal framework to address various types of cyber crimes and prescribes punishment also for such crimes.
- (ii) A major programme has been initiated on development of cyber forensics specifically cyber forensic tools, setting up of infrastructure for investigation and training of the users, particularly police and judicial officers in use of this tool to collect and analyse the digital evidence and present them in court.
- (iii) Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) and Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC) are involved in providing basic and advanced training to Law Enforcement Agencies, Forensic labs and Judiciary on the procedures and methodology of collecting, analysing and presenting digital evidence.
- (iv) Cyber forensic training lab has been set up at the Training Academy of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) to impart basic and advanced training in Cyber Forensics and investigation of cyber crimes to Police Officers associated with CBI. In addition, Government has set up cyber forensic training and investigation labs in the states of Kerala, Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur and Jammu and Kashmir.
- (v) In collaboration with Data Security Council of India (DSCI), NASSCOM Cyber Forensic Labs have been set up at Mumbai, Bengaluru, Pune and Kolkata. DSCI has organized 112 training programmes on cyber crime investigation and awareness and a total of 3680 Police officials, Judicial officials and

Public Prosecutors have been trained through these programmes. National Law School of India University, Bengaluru has also been conducting training on Cyber Law and Cyber Forensics through Judicial officers.

- (vi) Government has formulated a set of investigation manuals with procedures for search, seizure analysis and presentation of digital evidence in courts. The manuals have been circulated to Law Enforcement Agencies of all States. Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts, advisories and guidelines regarding cyber security threats and measures to be taken to prevent cyber incidents and enhance security of Information Technology systems.

[English]

Setting up of Rural Universities

4213. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any plan to set up rural universities in the various States especially in Odisha;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the time by which these universities are likely to be established; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

(d) During the XI Plan, 15 Central Universities were established by the Central Government in the unserved States of the country. The interests of rural areas were duly taken into account while setting up these universities. In Odisha, the Central University was established in Koraput District. Under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) a Model Degree College was planned to be set up in each of the identified Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs) of the Country, where the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) was lower than the national average. Most of these EBDs are located in rural areas. In Odisha out of the 18 such EBDs, 8 proposals from the State Government for setting up Model Degree Colleges in Boudh, Deogarh, Malkangiri, Nayagarh, Nabarangpur, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sonepur

districts have been received.

Standard of Education in Assam

4214. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the level/standard of education among girls in Assam is not satisfactory;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure quality education amongst the girls and women in Assam and other North Eastern States;

(d) whether the Government plans to release special assistance for education of girls in Assam; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As per Statistics of School Education 2009-10 (Provisional), the Gender Parity Index (GPI) in Assam at primary level is 1.03 and 1.04 at primary and upper primary level respectively, which shows the higher level of girls' participation in the elementary education. In addition, as per Statistics of School Education 2009-10 (Provisional), there has been decrease in the drop-out rate for girls in 2009-10 as compared to the previous year.

National Council of Education, Research and Training (NCERT) has completed third round of National Achievement Survey for class V, which shows that the performance of girls in Language, Mathematics and Environmental Science (EVS) is better than boys.

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) in higher education in Assam has been increased to 0.54 in 2009-10 from 0.53 in 2008-09 and GER has also increased to 6.2 in 2009-10 from 5.7 in 2008-09.

(c) to (e) As per Government's directives, the Ministry of Human Resource Development earmarks 10% of its plan allocation for the North Eastern Region.

Equity is recognized as a cross-cutting issue under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), and the revised SSA Framework for implementation lays down that equity concerns should inform all aspects of elementary education. Steps taken to ensure quality education among girls include renewal of the curriculum, syllabus and textbooks, so that

they are not gender-biased, training of teachers, provision for fifty percent of teachers sanctioned under SSA to be women teachers, implementation of National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) and Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) Scheme. NPEGEL is being implemented in 98 model cluster schools of 15 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) in 8 districts of Assam and 57 KGBVs have been sanctioned for the State up to 2011-12. All the eight North Eastern States taken together, NPEGEL is being implemented in 45 EBBs and 142 KGBVs have been sanctioned. The other initiatives include: Early Childhood Education Facility, Incentive to girls for Secondary Education, Special Coaching Classes after school hours, Escorts to girls from and to School, Scheme of Construction & Running of Girls Hostel for Students of Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools and Mahila Samakhya etc.

The education standard in North Eastern States including Assam has further improved due to launch of various schemes in the higher education sector. The schemes include: Day Care Centers in Universities and Colleges, Indira Gandhi Scholarship for Single girl Child for pursuing in Higher and Technical Education, Development of Women's Studies in Universities and Colleges, Capacity Building of Women Managers in Higher Education and Post-Doctoral Fellowships for Women, Construction of women hostels for colleges/polytechnics etc.

There are also schemes run by the Ministry which have bearing on the educational developments of girls in the higher education sector in the North Eastern Region. These are: (i) Scheme of 374 Model Degree Colleges - the scheme has been launched all over the country one each in such district, which has Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) below the national average. Out of these, 44 colleges are earmarked for North-Eastern Region against which, 18 have so far been sanctioned including 12 for Assam (ii) Fifty new Polytechnics have also been sanctioned in North Eastern Region including 9 polytechnics in Assam (iii) Scholarship for College and University Students - under the scheme, 82000 fresh scholarships per annum (41000 for boys and 41000 for girls) for pursuing higher studies and professional courses are provided. Out of 41000 girls scholarships, about 1478 are for North Eastern States including 1001 for Assam (iv) Central Scheme to provide full interest subsidy on Education Loan (v) Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) - under IGNOU, the Educational Development of North-East Region Unit has been established with the objective to create educational access and to equalize the opportunities of education and vocational training in the North East Region including the

Assam State.

To cater to the requirement in higher/technical education, Nine Central Universities, eight National Institutes of Technology, one Indian Institute of Technology, one Central Institute of Technology at Kokrajhar, one North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology (NERIST), Itanagar have been set up.

[*Translation*]

Direct Import of ATF by Aviation Companies

4215. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the aviation companies are not likely to pay sales tax to the States as a result of the permission granted by the Government for direct import of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF);

(b) if so, whether a loss to the tune of several crores is likely to be caused to the States as a result of the said permission;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to compensate the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has allowed import of ATF by or on behalf of airlines as actual users and on actual use basis. By sourcing of ATF through direct import the airlines will save on VAT on ATF, which varies between 4% to 29% from State to State and this has the potential to lower the overall procurement cost of ATF to the airlines.

(b) As per the Entry 51 of List II of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, collection of sales tax on ATF is a State subject. The details of sales tax collected by States is not maintained by the Central Government.

(c) and (d) No Madam. No such proposal is under consideration.

[*English*]

AI Aeroplanes Fleet

4216. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the current fleet of aeroplanes with Air India alongwith the number of pilots and other crew members;

(b) whether the ratio of aeroplanes and crew members of Air India are as per the international practice to make the Air India viable and vibrant;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to make the national carrier viable in the international aviation scenario?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) At present, Air India has 121 aircraft in its fleet. The number of pilots and the other crew members as on 31.1.2012 are as under:

	Narrow Body	Wide Body
Pilots	819	714
Cabin Crew	1277	1859

In addition, 9 pilots in narrow body and 15 pilots in wide body aircraft have been engaged on contract.

(b) and (c) As regards operating crew, the number of operating crew required per aircraft is determined by the pattern of operation and the governing flight and duty time limitation set by the Regulatory Body of the respective Countries. Air India complies with the regulations of the Indian Regulations, viz. Director General of Civil Aviation.

(d) Air India has taken several initiatives towards cost cutting and revenue enhancement which includes (i) Complete route rationalization of erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines routes and elimination of route network involving; (ii) Rationalization of certain loss making routes; (iii) induction of brand new aircraft on several domestic & international routes to increase passengers appeal; (iv) Phasing out of old fleet and consequential reduction in maintenance cost; (v) Return of leased aircraft at the end of their tenure or prematurely; (vi) Freezing of employment in non-operational areas; (vii) Redeployment of staff to cut in-fructuous expenditure; (viii) Grounding of ageing fleet including B747-400 which would be used only for certain lines of operations and for operating VVIP flights; (ix) Relocation of EDs/IBOs from abroad back to India; (x) Closure of overseas offline offices at certain locations; (xi) Dismantling of the Frankfurt hub and establishment of the Delhi hub resulting in substantial saving due to restructuring of routes; (xii) Establishment of Integrated Operations Control Centres.

Handicapped Persons Selected for IAS

4217. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of handicapped persons not selected by UPSC after clearing the IAS exam during the last three years; and

(b) the measures taken by the Government for giving posting to the selected candidates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Union Public Service Commission conducts Civil Service Examination annually and had recommended candidates strictly on merit equivalent to the number of vacancies available in various categories, i.e. General, SC, ST & OBC, including PH category in accordance with Civil Services Examination Rules.

(b) Does not arise.

Science Education in Schools

4218. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHTO:

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

(a) whether science is not being taught in hundreds of Government schools in Delhi due to lack of laboratory facilities;

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

(c) the steps taken or being taken to tackle this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Science is being taught in all Government schools of Delhi upto Class X.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Installation of Radars

4219. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Radars have been installed at Delhi and Mumbai airports by US based company;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Airports Authority of India has noticed that critical components of radars installed at both the airports are breaking down repeatedly despite repairs by the manufacturer;

(d) if so, whether at several instances, the manufacturers are running out of spares to replace the defective parts of radar; and

(e) if so, the corrective steps the Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Radars installed at Delhi and Mumbai were supplied by M/s Raytheon under the contract for "Modernization of Air Traffic Services at Mumbai and Delhi" in 1994.

(c) No, Madam. M/s Raytheon, the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) of the installed radars, has been providing hardware repair support satisfactorily.

(d) and (e) No such instance of non-availability of spares with the manufacturer has been observed.

[Translation]

Lack of Interest in Maths

4220. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study on the declining interest of children towards mathematics in the rural areas;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, number of children studying Mathematics at Secondary and Senior Secondary level schools affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has been increasing as shown below:

Year	Number of candidates appeared in Class X	Number of candidates appeared in Class XII
2009	801981	361946
2010	882580	405297
2011	1045237	429140

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Mathematics is a compulsory subject for all the students appearing for class X Examination under CBSE. Further National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) have developed a new mathematics syllabus and textbooks under the National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005. These textbooks provide children adequate space to link school mathematics knowledge with life outside the schools, which helps in creating interest in them for mathematics. Besides, NCERT has also developed the following support material for school mathematics:

- (i) Upper Primary Mathematics kit and Secondary Mathematics Kit to provide concrete experiences to the students on different Mathematical concepts.
- (ii) Bridge course in Mathematics to cater to the students' needs, especially girl children studying in Kasturba Gabdhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)
- (iii) Interactive e-content in mathematics for children.
- (iv) Supplementary material for studying mathematics, e.g. Exemplar problems in Mathematics, etc.

[English]

Mid Day Meal Scheme

4221. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:

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

(a) the percentage of Central and State share to the expenses incurred on the Mid Day Meal Scheme being run in the States;

(b) whether any quantity has been prescribed for various ingredients including pulses, edible oil and vegetables to be included in food under mid day meal per day per child basis and also cost of these items at national/ State levels and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of differential cost norms as compared to the prevailing market price in various States and also quantitative obligations;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to permit the States to work out the cost of ' various items as per prevailing rates in various States and also meet 75% of the actual expenditure incurred by the States on the items included in cooking cost and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, whether the Government proposes to review the cooking cost norms on quarterly basis in view of rise in cost and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The cost of cooking mid day meals, construction of kitchen-cum-stores and honorarium to cook-cum-helpers are shared between the Centre and the NER-States on 90:10 basis and with other States /UTs on 75:25 basis. Food grains, Transportation charges, Monitoring, Management and Evaluation (MME) costs and kitchen devices are provided exclusively by Government of India.

(b) The following quantities of various ingredients have been prescribed under Mid Day Meal Scheme:

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

Food grains are supplied by Central Government to the States/UTs free of cost through Food Corporation of India. The cost of other ingredients such as pulses, vegetables, oil and salt is included in the cooking cost, which is Rs. 2.89 for Primary and Rs.4.33 for Upper Primary children.

(c) to (e) In view of different market prices prevailing in different States/UTs for pulses, vegetables, oil, salt, the cooking cost has been fixed uniformly for all States/UTs. To counteract the effect of rise in cost the cooking cost has been enhanced by 7.5% in each of the last two years. There is no proposal for reviewing the cooking cost on a quarterly basis.

*[Translation]***Foreign Visit of Ministers**

4222. SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Ministers including Prime Minister who have visited foreign countries during the last three years;

(b) the total amount of expenditure incurred on their visits;

(c) the number of such dignitaries who were accompanied by their family members during these visits and the agency which beared their expenses; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred on the visit of the officials who have accompanied them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) Information in respect of official visits to foreign countries of Ministers including Hon'ble Prime Minister is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[English]***Basic Facilities in Schools**

4223. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":
PROF. (DR.) RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) the details of measures taken by the Government for improving the infrastructure facilities of the Government run schools in the country in accordance with the RTE norms; and

(b) the State-wise details of schools having the facilities in compliance with RTE norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) With a view to improving school infrastructure and facilities at the elementary level, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides for (i) new primary schools and up-gradation of primary to upper primary schools which include drinking water, toilets for boys and girls, barrier free access, green fencing/boundary walls in accordance with norms prescribed under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 and (ii) additional classrooms on the basis of enrollments. Since inception of SSA, construction of 1.93 lakh primary school and 1.07 lakh upper primary school buildings, 16.02 lakh additional classroom, 5.84 lakh toilets and 2.21 lakh drinking water facilities were sanctioned till 31.12.2011.

(b) A State-wise statement indicating the details of facilities in compliance with RTE norms in Government run elementary schools is attached.

Statement

*State-wise details of facilities in compliance with RTE norms in Government run elementary schools
(DISE 2010-11)*

Name of the State	Total schools	Schools with girls toilets	Schools with boys toilets	Schools with drinking water facilities	Schools with ramps	Schools with boundary walls	Schools with play ground
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	324	246	256	308	81	123	172
Andhra Pradesh	79358	40447	56818	69496	12632	35812	36661

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Arunachal Pradesh		4099	1120	1733	3133	136	1042	1082
Assam		44371	21909	28246	37830	23918	12183	23272
Bihar		67920	25408	42998	62338	32481	30136	21156
Chandigarh		114	107	110	114	48	114	106
Chhattisgarh		46394	15579	25096	43317	18904	32699	16625
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		273	146	187	262	68	99	84
Daman and Diu		86	69	82	86	40	77	47
Delhi		2772	2021	2129	2772	2117	2714	2082
Goa		1055	649	882	1042	516	757	426
Gujarat		33550	23880	26469	32705	30509	29325	23307
Haryana		13520	11351	11288	13376	8668	12716	9647
Himachal Pradesh		15126	9787	11364	14700	7741	6307	9366
Jammu and Kashmir		22180	3854	8582	18738	2831	4809	6010
Jharkhand		40526	24829	28375	35352	13512	8549	11469
Karnataka		46550	34627	42722	43595	33503	31067	25405
Kerala		4950	4249	4617	4919	3733	4348	2701
Lakshadweep		46	29	40	46	27	21	12
Madhya Pradesh		112012	37785	75857	100350	65678	38061	54086
Maharashtra		68972	45689	61422	61559	58614	36622	37013
Manipur		2402	322	1256	2069	138	421	1244
Meghalaya		7596	1735	4052	4343	1581	1116	2682
Mizoram		2335	1562	1966	2031	1142	1384	757
Nagaland		2100	1382	1779	1523	716	1593	878
Odisha		57177	21308	45128	50840	24370	33833	13933
Puducherry		440	394	404	440	305	371	216
Punjab		20234	19367	19918	20191	14823	19003	15511
Rajasthan		77513	72048	50839	72364	49858	54962	29621
Sikkim		895	657	885	876	41	213	555
Tamil Nadu		36122	23345	29873	36122	26437	23523	25448
Tripura		4216	1788	3179	3457	2467	478	2617

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Uttar Pradesh		151455	114247	132288	147861	122426	68376	109946
Uttarakhand		17344	8806	15414	15985	7886	14087	9025
West Bengal		79119	38717	68627	75790	43121	23364	26763
Total		1063146	609459	804881	979930	611068	530305	519925

[Translation]

Broadband Connectivity

4224. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:
DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI PREM DAS RAI:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
DR. RATNA DE:

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

(a) whether the Government has not achieved the target of providing broadband facility to the villages under the Bharat Nirman and other central schemes during the last three years and in some of the States where it has not achieved even 25% of the target;

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

(c) whether the Government has found any irregularities for such a huge gap in the target and its achievement;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to achieve the target on time; and

(e) the progress made in setting up National Optical Fibre Network Agency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam.

Govt. under Bharat Nirman has a target of covering 2,47,864 village panchayats by December 2012. As on March 2012, a total of 1,47,463 (59.49%) village panchayats have been covered. The State wise broadband coverage of, village Panchayats under Bharat Nirman for last three years is enclosed in the given Statement-I. A rural Wire-line Broadband Scheme has been launched

under Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) to increase broadband penetration in rural and remote areas. Under this scheme BSNL will provide 8,88,832 wire-line Broadband connections to individual users and Government Institutions over a period of 5-years in this scheme. As on March 2012, a total of 3,58,978 broadband connections have been provided. The detail is enclosed as Statement-II.

In States like MP, Chattisgarh and NE-II (as communicated by BSNL) the achievement of coverage of village panchayats under Bharat Nirman II is low (less than 25%). This is due to inaccessible & difficult terrain and law & order problem in some part of these States.

(c) and (d) No irregularities have come to the notice of Govt.

(e) TRAI had given their recommendations on the National Broadband Plan (NBP) on 8th December 2010. In this recommendation TRAI has proposed that a 100% central government owned holding company called National Optical Fibre Agency (NOFA) be formed.

Government has approved the scheme for creation of National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) on 25th October 2011, for providing Broadband connectivity to 2.5 lakh village Panchayats. The objective of this scheme is to extend the existing optical fiber network to Panchayats by utilizing the Universal Services Obligation Fund (USOF). The project is proposed to be completed in 2 years.

NOFN project will be executed by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) i.e. Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL), a company incorporated under Indian Companies Act 1956 fully owned by Central Government, with equity participation from Government, BSNL, Railtel and Powergrid. The Company has been incorporated on 25.2.2012 for this purpose. BBNL is currently working out modalities for implementation of this project (Bid document process, unit of work etc.).

Statement-I*Broadband Coverage of Village Panchayats under Bharat Nirman-II Upto 31-03-2012*

Sl. No.	State /UTs	Total number of VPs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Cumulative Achievement	Percentage Achievement
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	67	56	56	5	0	6	0	56	83.58
2.	Andhra Pradesh	21862	10917	10917	2413	1701	8532	2045	14663	67.07
3.	Assam	3943	693	693	629	312	2621	1309	2314	58.69
4.	Bihar	8460	1744	1744	2352	2472	4364	3795	8011	94.69
5.	Chhattisgarh	9837	2150	2150	1451	0	6236	0	2150	21.86
6.	Gujarat (including Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman Diu)	14439	7014	7014	1500	585	5925	0	7599	52.63
7.	Haryana	6234	3758	3758	2000	1484	476	409	5651	90.65
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3241	1351	1351	653	309	1237	297	1957	60.38
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4146	885	885	1189	0	2072	596	1481	35.72
10.	Jharkhand	4559	30	30	1585	2507	2944	2046	4583	100.5
11.	Karnataka	5657	2460	2460	1500	970	1697	498	3928	69.44
12.	Kerala	999	989	989	10	8	0	0	997	99.8
13.	Lakshadweep	10	5	5	5	0	0	0	5	50
14.	Madhya Pradesh	23022	2711	2711	7103	1446	13208	14	4171	18.12
15.	Maharashtra (including Goa)	28078	9366	9366	6272	928	12440	0	10294	36.66
16.	Tripura	1040	29	29	1000	825	11	194	1266	38.7
17.	Mizoram	768	100	100	234	75	434			
18.	Meghalaya	1463	0	0	200	43	1263			
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	1756	70	70	500	266	1186	81	1459	24.82
20.	Manipur	3011	60	60	100		2851			
21.	Nagaland	1110	982	982	128		0			
22.	Odisha	6233	1379	1379	1400	711	3454	607	2697	43.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
23. Punjab		12809	9642	9642	1500	751	1667	707	11100	86.66
24. Chandigarh		17	16	16	1	0	0	0	16	94.12
25. Rajasthan		9200	2424	2424	2081	522	4695	0	2946	132.02
26. Tamil Nadu		12617	7450	7450	1492	320	3675	1731	9501	75.3
27. Pondicherry		98	98	98	0	0	0	0	98	100
28. Uttar Pradesh		52125	10069	10069	14079	14358	27977	20898	45325	86.95
29. Uttarakhand		7546	1356	1356	1000	645	5190	618	2619	34.71
30. West Bengal		3354	1295	1295	776	292	1283	923	2510	74.84
31. Sikkim		163	66	66	34	0	63	0	66	40.49
Total		247864	79165	79165	53191	31530	115508	36768	147463	59.49

Statement-II

Rural Broadband Connections under USOF's 'Rural Wireline Broadband' Scheme during last three years

Circle	Achivement 2008-09 (20.01.09 to 31.03.09)	Achivement 2009-10	Achivement 2010-11	Total Achievement for the Yr 2011-12	Cumulative Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar	68	218	70	-56	300
Andhra Pradesh	1242	18994	18669	11471	50376
Assam	171	1060	377	-280	1328
Bihar	23	1088	1521	-469	2163
Chhattisgarh	320	994	322	69	1705
Chennai Telecom Dist	1	553	2827	2042	5423
Gujarat	1699	8434	17030	-7333	19830
Haryana	799	8419	2116	407	11741
Himachal Pradesh	664	4469	2073	65	7271
Jammu and Kashmir	119	361	186	881	1547
Jharkhand	220	863	308	-112	1279
Karnataka	2055	9857	10472	1329	23713
Kerala	41	4413	16483	61759	82696
Madhya Pradesh	231	2714	1033	385	4363

1	2	3	4	5	6
Maharashtra	1539	15659	18992	-7775	28415
North East-I	1	39	613	74	727
North East-II	100	203	39	16	358
Odisha	57	1419	3155	857	5488
Punjab	4131	15688	7007	14775	41601
Rajasthan	834	6923	5545	3179	16481
Tamilnadu	333	6284	10757	8711	26085
Uttar Pradesh (East)	722	6559	1739	-1348	7672
Uttar Pradesh (West)	75	1060	2002	-1415	1722
Uttaranchal	32	716	516	3033	4297
West Bengal	302	4558	4765	2772	12397
Total	15779	121545	128617	93037	358978

Total Target 888832

Total Achievement 358978

Percentage Achievement 40.4%

Target date for completion of scheme 19.01.2014

-ve Sign in achievement column of year 2011-12 implies net surrender of connections

[English]

New Guidelines for Education Sector

4225. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has laid down new guidelines to change the basic structure of the education sector and to ensure decline in the drop out rate of children going to schools across the country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the details of the new guidelines issued by the Union government in this regard;

(d) the extent to which the objectives of new guidelines have been achieved so far in various States;

(e) whether the Government has sanctioned 25,000 crore rupees for achieving the objectives; and

(f) if so, the details of the mechanism to check the proper utilisation of funds sanctioned for the said purpose by various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1968, stated that it will be advantageous to have a broadly uniform educational structure in all parts of the country. The ultimate objective should be to adopt the 10+2+3 pattern. This includes 10 years of elementary and secondary education, 2 years of senior secondary education, and 3 years of collegiate education. NPE 1986, as revised in 1992, reiterates the need for the 10+2+3 structure and also states that efforts will be made to move towards an elementary system comprising 5 years of primary and 3 years of upper primary education.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for elementary education, comprising 8 years of primary and upper primary education of children in the 6-14 age group. This is in consonance with the NPE, 1968, 1986, 1992. Several States continue to follow a 7-year elementary education

cycle comprising 4 years of primary and 3 years of upper primary education. These States have been advised to shift to a 5+3 pattern and ensure that children in the 6-14 age group are provided 8 years of elementary education. With a view to facilitating States to move towards a 5+3 elementary education cycle, the Government has revised the norms of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme to provide for additional classroom and additional teacher and teaching learning material as per approved norms.

Further, with a view to ensuring universal access, reducing drop out and improving the quality of education, SSA provides *inter alia* for (a) opening new schools as per neighbourhood norms prescribed by the State in the RTE Rules, (b) providing additional teachers as per the pupil teacher ratio (PTR) prescribed in the schedule to the RTE Act, (c) providing additional classrooms and infrastructure facilities as per the RTE Act, (d) making provisions for uniforms for all girls, SC,ST and BPL children, (e) provision of Special Training for mainstreaming out-of-school children into an age-appropriate class. SSA norms also provide for untrained teachers to acquire the professional qualifications prescribed by NCTE. In addition, the revised SSA norms provide for augmenting academic support for block and cluster resource centres.

(e) and (f) The Central outlay for SSA proposed in the Budget 2012-13 is Rs. 25,555 crore. For effective implementation of SSA, a rigorous monitoring system is in place, which includes *inter-alia*, annual financial audits by Chartered Accountants empanelled by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, concurrent financial reviews by the Institute of Public Auditors of India (IPAI), periodic review meetings with State SSA Finance Controllers, field level monitoring through reputed institutes of social sciences and university departments of education, as also independent review-missions on programme progress. A

transparent system of electronic transfer of funds to State Project Offices of SSA in States & Union Territories is also in place.

[Translation]

Coal Reserves in Allocated Blocks

4226. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI ARJUN RAY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of coal reserves available at the time of allocation, block-wise, in the coal blocks which have been allocated from 2004-2009 along with the number of such blocks allocated;

(b) the details of funds received by the Government from each public and private sector companies to whom these coal blocks were allotted, company-wise; and

(c) the annual production from these coal blocks during the last three years and the current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) The details of the estimated coal reserves available at the time of allocation, block-wise, in the coal blocks which have been allocated from 2004-2009 along with the number of such blocks allocated are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Government does not receive any funds from the allocated coal blocks.

(c) Out of the 153 coal blocks allocated between 2004-2009, 4 coal blocks have commenced production. The annual production from these coal blocks during the last three years and the current year, year-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Allocated Coal Blocks

Sl. No. of the block	Name of the party	Date of Allotment	Individual (I) Jointly (J)	Block allocated	State	Private(P) Govt.(G)	Geological Reserves (In Million Tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	NALCO	27.08.2004	I	Utkal-E	Odisha	G	194

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board	23.09.2004	I	Gidhmuri	Chhattisgarh	G	80.27
3.	Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board	23.09.2004	I	Patoria	Chhattisgarh	G	269.25
4.	National Thermal Power Corporation	11.10.2004	I	Pakri-Barwadih	Jharkhand	G	1600
5.	West Bengal Mineral Development Trading Corp.	14.01.2005	I	Trans Damodar	West Bengal	G	103.15
6.	Damodar Valley Corporation	03.03.2005	I	Barjora (North)	West Bengal	G	85.49
7.	Damodar Valley Corporation	03.03.2005	I	Kagra Joydev	West Bengal	G	196.15
8.	Sunflag Iron Steel Ltd.	28.03.2005	I	Belgaon	Maharashtra	P	15.3
9.	West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited	26.04.2005	I	Pachwara North	Jharkhand	G	125.71
10.	Jayaswal Neco Ltd.	13.05.2005	I	Moitra	Jharkhand	P	215.78
11.	Abhijeet Infrastructure P. Ltd.	26.05.2005	I	Brinda	Jharkhand	P	34.72
12.	Abhijeet Infrastructure P. Ltd.	26.05.2005	I	Sasai	Jharkhand	P	26.35
13.	Abhijeet Infrastructure P. Ltd.	26.05.2005	I	Meral	Jharkhand	P	17.05
14.	Electrosteel Castings Ltd.	07.07.2005	I	Parbatpur-Central	Jharkhand	P	231.22
15.	Domco Smokeless Fuel Pvt. Ltd.	08.07.2005	I	Lalgarh (North)	Jharkhand	P	30
16.	TISCO	11.08.2005	I	Kotre-Basantpur	Jharkhand	P	148.4
17.	TISCO	11.08.2005	I	Pachmo	Jharkhand	P	101.99
18.	Usha Martin	24.08.2005	I	Lohari	Jharkhand	P	9.99
19.	Corporate Ispat Ltd.	02.09.2005	I	Chitarpur	Jharkhand	P	212.01
20.	Veerangana Steel Limited.	06.09.2005	I	Marki Mangli-II	Maharashtra	P	19
21.	Veerangana Steel Limited.	06.09.2005	I	Marki Mangli-III	Maharashtra	P	
22.	Veerangana Steel Limited.	06.09.2005	I	Marki Mangli-IV	Maharashtra	P	
23.	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	10.11.2005	I	Talabira II	Odisha	G	152.33
	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	10.11.2005	J	Talabira II	Odisha	G	
	Hindalco Industries	10.11.2005	J	Talabira II	Odisha	P	
24.	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	29.11.2005	J	Utkal-A	Odisha	G	
	JSW Steels Ltd./ Jindal Thermal Power Ltd.	29.11.2005	J	Utkal-A	Odisha	P	333.4172
	Jindal Stainless Steel Ltd.	29.11.2005	J	Utkal-A	Odisha	P	
	Shyam DRI Ltd.	29.11.2005	J	Utkal-A	Odisha	P	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corpn. Ltd.	06.12.2005	I	Tadicherla-I	Andhra Pradesh	G	61.28
26.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	12.01.2006	I	Amelia	Madhya Pradesh	G	214.41
27.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	12.01.2006	I	Amelia (North)	Madhya Pradesh	G	101.24
28.	Jharkhand Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	North Dhadu	Jharkhand	P	923.94
	Pavanjay Steel & Power Generation Pvt. Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	North Dhadu	Jharkhand	P	
	Electrosteel Castings Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	North Dhadu	Jharkhand	P	
	Adhunik Alloys & Power Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	North Dhadu	Jharkhand	P	
29.	Bhushan Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Bijahan	Odisha	P	130
	Mahaveer Ferro	13.01.2006	J	Bijahan	Odisha	P	
30.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Madanpur	South Chhattisgarh	P	175.65
	Akshya Investment Pvt. Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Madanpur	South Chhattisgarh	P	
	Chhattisgarh Steel & Power Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Madanpur	South Chhattisgarh	P	
	Chhattisgarh Electricity Corporation Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Madanpur	South Chhattisgarh	P	
	MSP Steel & Power Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Madanpur	South Chhattisgarh	P	
	Chhattisgarh Captive Coal Mining Ltd. (Consortium of five Co.)	13.01.2006	J	Madanpur	South Chhattisgarh	P	
31-	Ispat	13.01.2006	J	Nakia I +	Chhattisgarh	P	399
32.	Godavari			Nakia II			
	Ind Agro Synergy	13.01.2006	J	Nakia I + Nakia II	Chhattisgarh	P	
	Shri Nakoda Ispat	13.01.2006	J	Nakia I + Nakia II	Chhattisgarh	P	
	Vandana Gobal Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Nakia I + Nakia II	Chhattisgarh	P	
	Shree Bajrang Power & Ispat Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Nakia I + Nakia II	Chhattisgarh	P	
33.	Bhusan Steel & Strips Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Patrapara	Odisha	P	1042
	Adhunik Metaliks Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Patrapara	Odisha	P	
	Deepak Steel & Power Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Patrapara	Odisha	P	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Adhunik Corp. Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Patrapara	Odisha	P	
	Odisha Sponge Iron Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Patrapara	Odisha	P	
	SMC Power Generation Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Patrapara	Odisha	P	
	Sree Metaliks Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Patrapara	Odisha	P	
	Visa Steel Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Patrapara	Odisha	P	
34.	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Gare Palma IV/6	Chhattisgarh	P	156
	Nalwa Sponge Iron Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Gare Palma IV/6	Chhattisgarh	P	
35.	Jayaswal Neco Ltd.	13.01.2006	I	Gare Palma IV/8	Chhattisgarh	P	107.2
36.	Ultratech Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Madanpur (North)	Chhattisgarh	P	241.61
	Singhal Enterprises	13.01.2006	J	Madanpur (North)	Chhattisgarh	P	
	Nav Bharat Coalfield Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Madanpur (North)	Chhattisgarh	P	
	Vandana Energy & Steel Pvt. Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Madanpur (North)	Chhattisgarh	P	
	Prakash Industries Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Madanpur (North)	Chhattisgarh	P	
	Anjani Steel Pvt. Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Madanpur (North)	Chhattisgarh	P	
	Chhattisgarh Captive Coal Mining Ltd. (Consortium of five Companies)	13.01.2006	J	Madanpur (North)	Chhattisgarh	P	
	Sunflag Iron Steel Ltd.	13.01.2006	J	Madanpur (North)	Chhattisgarh	P	
37.	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited	13.014006	J	Gondulpara	Jharkhand	G	140
	Damodar Valley Corporation	13.01.2006	J	Gondulpara	Jharkhand	G	
38.	Nilachal Iron & Power Generation	13.014006	J	Dumri	Jharkhand	P	18
	Bajrang Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	13.01.1006	J	Dumri	Jharkhand	P	
39.	Gupta Metallics & Power Ltd.	13.014006	J	Nerad Malegaon	Maharashtra	P	19.5
	Gupta Coalfields & Washeries Ltd.	13.014006	J	Nerad Malegaon	Maharashtra	P	
40.	National Thermal Power Corporation	25.01.1006	I	Talaipali	Jharkhand	G	965
41.	National Thermal Power Corporation	25.01.2006	I	Dulanga	Odisha	G	260

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
42.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	30.01.2006	I	Sugia Closed mine	Jharkhand	G	2
43.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	30.01.2006	I	Rauta Closed mine	Jharkhand	G	1
44.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	30.01.2006	I	Burakhap small patch	Jharkhand	G	2.5
45- 46.	Gujarat State Electricity Corp. Ltd.	36.02.2006	J	Mahanadi Machhakata	Odisha	G	480
	Maharashtra State Electricity Board	06.02.2006	J	Mahanadi Machhakata	Odisha	G	720
47.	Tata Sponge Iron Ltd.	07.02.2006	J	Radhikapur (East)	Odisha	P	115
	Scaw Industries Ltd.	07.02.2006	J	Iadhikapur (East)	Odisha	P	
	SPS Sponge Iron Ltd.	07.02.2006	J	Iadhikapur (East)	Odisha		
48.	Essar Power Ltd.	12.04.2006	J	Vlahan	Uttar Pradesh	P	144.2
	Hindalco Industries	12.04.2006	J	Mahan	Madhya Pradesh	P	
49.	Rungta Mines Limited	25.04.2006	I	Bundu	Jharkhand	P	102.52
50.	Rungta Mines Limited	25.04.2006	J	Radhikapur (West)	Odisha	P	210
	OCL India Ltd.	25.04.2006	J	Radhikapur (West)	Odisha	P	
	Ocean Ispat Ltd.	25.04.2006	J	Radhikapur (West)	Odisha	P	
51.	Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board	02.08.2006	I	Parsa	Chhattisgarh	G	150
52.	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Limited	02.08.2006	I	Gare Pelma, Sector-I	Chhattisgarh	G	900
53.	Maharashtra State Mining Corpn.	02.08.2006	J	Gare Pelma Sector II	Chhattisgarh	G	768
	Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board	02.08.2006	J	Gare Pelma Sector II	Chhattisgarh	G	
54.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	02.08.2006	I	Morga-I	Chhattisgarh	G	250
55.	Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation	02.08.2006	I	Morga II	Chhattisgarh	G	350

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
56.	MMTC	02.08.2006	I	Gomia	Jharkhand	G	355
57.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	02.08.2006	I	Pindra-Debipur-Khaowatand	Jharkhand	G	110
58.	Bihar Rajya Khanij Vikas Nigam	02.08.2006	I	Saria Koiyatand	Jharkhand	G	202
59.	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited	02.08.2006	I	Rajbar E&D	Jharkhand	G	385
60.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	02.08.2006	I	Latehar	Jharkhand	G	220
61.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	02.08.2006	I	Dongeri Tal-II	Madhya Pradesh	G	175
62.	Maharashtra State Mining Corporation	02.08.2006	I	Marki-Zari-Jamani-Adkoli	Maharashtra	G	11
63.	NCT of Delhi, Delhi	02.08.2006	J	Mara II Mahan	Madhya Pradesh	G	477.50
	Haryana Power Generation Corporation Ltd. (HPGCL)	02.08.2006	J	Mara II Mahan		G	477.50
64.	Orissa Mining Corporation	02.08.2006	J	Nuagaon Telisahi	Odisha	G	733
	Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corp.	02.08.2006	J	Nuagaon Telisahi	Odisha	G	
65.	West Bengal Mineral Development Trading Corp.	02.08.2006	I	Ichhapur	West Bengal	G	335
66.	West Bengal Mineral Development Trading Corp.	02.08.2006	I	Kulti	West Bengal	G	210
67.	Power Finance Corporation Odisha UMPP.	13.09.2006	I	Meenakshi	Odisha	P	285.24
68.	Power Finance Corporation Odisha UMPP	13.09.2006	I	Meenakshi B	Odisha	P	250
69.	Power Finance Corporation Odisha UMPP	13.09.2006	I	Dip side of Meenakshi	Odisha	P	350
70.	Power Finance Corporation Sasan UMPP	13.09.2006	I	Moher	Madhya Pradesh	P	402
71.	Power Finance Corporation Sasan UMPP	13.09.2006	I	Moher-Amlori Extn	Madhya Pradesh	P	198
72.	Power Finance Corporation Sasan UMPP	26.10.2006	I	Chhatrasal	Madhya Pradesh	P	150
73.	Chaman Metaliks Ltd.	20.02.2007	I	Kosar Dongergaon	Maharashtra	P	22.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
74.	Bankura DRI Mining Manufacturers Co. Pvt. Ltd.	20.02.2007	I	Biharinath	West Bengal	P	95.16
75.	Essar Power Generation Ltd.	20.02.2007	I	Chakla	Jharkhand	P	83.05
76.	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.	20.02.2007	I	Jitpur	Jharkhand	P	81.09
77.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	11.04.2007	I	Sitanala	Jharkhand	G	108.8
78.	Prism Cement Limited	29.05.2007	I	Sial Ghoghri	Madhya Pradesh	P	30.38
79.	SKS Ispat Limited	29.05J2007	I	Ravanwara Noth	Madhya Pradesh	P	174.07
80- 81.	Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	25.G7J2007	J	Chendipada, Chendi-II	Odisha	G	794.5
	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Limited	25.072007	J	Chendipada, Chendi-II	Odisha	G	500
	MAHAGENCO	25.07.2007	J	Chendipada, Chendi-II	Odisha	G	294.5
82.	Kerala State Elec. Board	25.07.2007	J	Baitarni West	Odisha	G	200.66
	Odisha Hydro Power Generation Corp.	25.07.2007	J	Baitarni West	Odisha	G	200.66
	Gujarat Power Generation Corp.	25.07f2007	J	Baitarni West	Odisha	G	200.66
83.	Assam Mineral Dev. Cor.	25.07.2007	J	Mandakini B	Odisha	G	300
	Meghalaya Mineral Dev. Corp	25.07.2007	J	Mandakini B	Odisha	G	300
	Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board	25.07.2007	J	Mandakini B	Odisha	G	300
	Odisha Mining Corporation	25.07.2007	J	Mandakini B	Odisha	G	300
84.	Odisha Power Generation Corporation	25.07.2007	I	Manoharpur	Odisha	G	181.68
85.	Odisha Power Generation Corporation	25.07.2007	I	Dipside Manoharpur	Odisha	G	350
86.	Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation	25.07.2007	J	Naini	Odisha	G	500
	PIPDICL	25.07.2007	J	Naini	Odisha	G	
87.	Jharkhand State Electricity Board	25.07.2007	J	Urma Paharitora	Jharkhand	G	437
	Bihar Rajya Khanij Vikas Nigam	25.07.2007	J	Urma Paharitora	Jharkhand	G	263
88.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	25.07.2007	I	Patratu	Jharkhand	G	450
89.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	25.07.2007	I	Rabodih OCP	Jharkhand	G	133

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
90.	West Bengal Mineral Development Trading Corp.	25.07.2007	I	Jaganathpur A	West Bengal	G	273
91.	West Bengal Mineral Development Trading Corp.	25.07.2007	I	Jaganathpur B	West Bengal	G	176
92.	Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corp.	25.07.2007	I	Suliyari	Madhya Pradesh	G	75
93.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	25.07.2007	I	Marki Barka	Madhya Pradesh	G	80
94.	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Limited	25.07.2007	I	Shankarpur Bhatgaon- II	Chhattisgarh	G	80.13
95.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	25.07.2007	I	Morga III	Chhattisgarh	G	35
96.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	25.07.2007	I	Morga IV	Chhattisgarh	G	35
97.	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Limited	25.07.2007	I	Sondhia	Chhattisgarh	G	70
98.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	25.07.2007	I	Semaria/Piparia	Madhya Pradesh	G	38.62
99.	National Mineral Dev. Corp.	25.07.2007	I	Sahapur East	Madhya Pradesh	G	42
100.	National Mineral Dev. Corp.	25.07.2007	I	Sahapur West	Madhya Pradesh	G	42
101.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	25.07.2007	I	Bicharpur	Madhya Pradesh	G	36
102.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	25.07.2007	I	Mandla South	Madhya Pradesh	G	72
103.	Maharashtra State Mining Corporation	25.07.2007	I	Warora	Maharashtra	G	73
104.	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	25.06.2007	I	Parsa East	Chhattisgarh	G	180
105.	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	25.06.2007	I	Kanta Basan	Chhattisgarh	G	180
106.	Pushp Steel and Mining Ltd.	16.07.2007	I	Brahampuri	Madhya Pradesh	P	177
107.	Power Finance Corporation Tilaiya UMPP Jharkhand	20.07.2007	I	Kerandari BC	Jharkhand	P	972
108.	Hindalco Industries	01.08.2007	J	Tubed	Jharkhand	P	189
	Tata Power Ltd.	01.08.2007	J	Tubed	Jharkhand	P	
109.	Jaiprakash Associates Ltd.	17.09.2007	I	Mandla North	Madhya Pradesh	P	194.96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
110.	Essar Power Ltd.	06.11:2007	I	Ashok Karkatta Central	Jharkhand	P	110
111.	Bhushan Power and Steel Ltd.	06.11.2007	I	Patal East	Jharkhand	P	200
112.	AES Chhattisgarh Energy Pvt. Ltd.	06.11.2007	I	Sayang	Chhattisgarh	P	150
113.	DB Power Ltd.	06.11.2007	I	Durgapur II/ Sarya	Chhattisgarh	P	91.67
114.	BALCO	06.11.2007	I	Durgapur II/ Taraimar	Chhattisgarh	P	211.37
115.	Adani Power Ltd.	06.11.2007	I	Lohara West Extn.	Maharashtra	P	169.832
116.	Sova Ispat Limited	06.12.2007	J	Ardhagram	West Bengal	P	121
	Jaibalaji Sponge Ltd.	06.12.2007	J	Ardhagram	West Bengal	P	122
117.	West Bengal Mineral Development Trading Corp.	27.12.2007	I	Sitarampur	West Bengal	G	210
118.	Monet Ispat and Energy Ltd.	09.01.2008	J	Mandakini	Odisha	P	96.84
	Jindal Photo Ltd.	09.01.2008	J	Mandakini	Odisha	P	96.84
	Tata Power Company Ltd.	09.01.2008	J	Mandakini	Odisha	P	96.84
119.	Arcelor Mittal India Ltd.	09.01.2008	J	Seregarha	Jharkhand	P	83.33
	GVK Power (Govindwal Sahib) Ltd.	09.01.2008	J	Seregarha	Jharkhand	P	66.67
120.	CESC Ltd.	09.01.2008	J	Mahuagarhi	Jharkhand	P	110
	Jas Infrastructure Capital Pvt Ltd.	09.01.2008	J	Mahuagarhi	Jharkhand	P	
121.	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.	17.01.2008	J	Amarkonda Murgadangal	Jharkhand	P	205
	Gagan Sponge Iron Pvt. Ltd.	17.01.2008	J	Amarkonda Murgadangal	Jharkhand	P	205
122- 123.	Sterlite Energy Ltd. (IPP)	17.01.21008	J	Rampia & Dip Side of Rampia	Odisha	P	112.22
	GMR Energy (IPP)	17.01.2008	J	Rampia & Dip Side of Rampia	Odisha	P	112.22
	Arcelor Mittal India Ltd. (CPP)	17.01.2008	J	Rampia & Dip Side of Rampia	Odisha	P	84.16
	Lanco Group Ltd. (IPP)	17.01.2008	J	Rampia & Dip Side of Rampia	Odisha	P	112.22
	Navbharat Power Pvt. Ltd. (IPP)	17.01.2008	J	Rampia & Dip Side of Rampia	Odisha	P	112.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Reliance Energy Ltd. (IPP)	17.01.2008	J	Rampia & Dip Side of Rampia	Odisha	P	112.22
124.	JLD Yavatmal Energy Ltd.	23.01.2008	J	Fatehpur East	Chhattisgarh	P	99.12
	R.K.M. Powergen Pvt. Ltd.	23.01.2008	J	Fatehpur East	Chhattisgarh	P	99.12
	Visa Power Ltd.	23.01.2008	J	Fatehpur East	Chhattisgarh	P	99.12
	Green Infrastructure Pvt Ltd.	23.01.2008	J	Fatehpur East	Chhattisgarh	P	99.12
	Vandana Vidyut Ltd.	23.01.2008	J	Fatehpur East	Chhattisgarh	P	53.52
125.	SKS Ispat and Power Ltd.	06.02.2008	J	Fatehpur	Chhattisgarh	P	73.85
	Prakash Industries Ltd.	06.02.2008	J	Fatehpur	Chhattisgarh	P	46.15
126.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	11.04.2008	I	Jogeshwar & Khas Jogeshwar	Jharkhand	G	84.03
127.	Rungta Mines Limited	14.05.2008	J	Choritand Tailiaya	Jharkhand	P	18.7
	Sunflag Iron Steel Ltd.	14.05.2008	J	Choritand Tailiaya	Jharkhand	P	8.72
128.	JSW Steel Ltd.	05.06.2008	J	Rohne	Jharkhand	P	172.53
	Bhushan Power & Steel Ltd.	05.06.2008	J	Rohne	Jharkhand	P	60.23
	Jai Balaji Industries Ltd.	05.06.2008	J	Rohne	Jharkhand	P	17.23
129.	MAHAGENCO (M/s Aurangabad Co.Ltd, SPV)	17.07.2008	I	Bhivkund	Maharashtra	G	100
130.	Rami Udyog Ltd.	05.08.2008	I	Kesla North	Chhattisgarh	P	36.15
131.	Bihar Sponge Iron Ltd.	05.08.2008	I	Macherkunda	Jharkhand	P	23.86
132.	Mideast Intergrated Steels Ltd.	05.08.2008	I	Tandsi-III & Tandsi -III (Extn.)	Madhya Pradesh	P	17.39
133.	Birla Corporation Ltd.	12.08.2008	I	Bikram	Madhya Pradesh	P	20.98
134.	Goa Industrial Development Corporation	12.11.2008	I	Gare Pelma Sector III	Chhattisgarh	G	210.2
135.	Mukund Limited	20.11.2008	J	Rajhara North (Central & Eastern)	Jharkhand	P	10.05
	Vini Iron & Steel Udyog Limited	20.11.2008	J	Rajhara North (Central & Eastern)	Jharkhand	P	7.04
136.	Maharashtra Seamless Limited	21.11.2008	J	Gondkhari	Maharashtra	P	29.91
	Dhariwal Infrastructure (P) Ltd.	21.11.2008	J	Gondkhari	Maharashtra	P	23.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Kesoram Industries Ltd.	21.11.2008	J	Gondkhari	Maharashtra	P	44.87
137.	Kamal Sponge Steel & Power Limited	21.11.2008	J	Thesgora-B/ Rudrapuri	Madhya Pradesh	P	30.67
	Revati Cement P. Ltd.	21.11.2008	J	Thesgora-B/ Rudrapuri	Madhya Pradesh	P	14.37
138.	Electrotherm (India) Ltd.	21.11.2008	J	Bhaskarpara	Chhattisgarh	P	24.69
	Grasim Industries Ltd.	21.11.2008	J	Bhaskarpara	Chhattisgarh	P	22.22
139.	Jindal Power Ltd.	27.02.2009	I	Ramchandi Promotion Block	Odisha	P	179
140.	Strategic Energy Technology Systems Limited (SETSL)	27.02.2009	I	North of Arkhapal Srirampur	Odisha	1500	
141.	Rungta Mines Limited	28.05.2009	J	Mednirai	Jharkhand	P	80.83
	Kohinoor Steel (P) Ltd.	28.05.2009	J	Mednirai	Jharkhand	P	
142.	Tata Steel Ltd.	28.05.2009	J	Ganeshpur	Jharkhand	P	137.88
	Adhunik Thermal Energy Ltd.	28.05.2009	J	Ganeshpur	Jharkhand	P	
143.	AMR Iron & Steels Pvt. Ltd.	29.05.2009	J	Bander	Maharashtra	P	31.53
	Century Textiles & Industries Ltd.	29.05.2009	J	Bander	Maharashtra	P	47.29
	J.K. Cement Ltd.	29.05.2009	J	Bander	Maharashtra	P	47.29
144.	Sunflag Iron Steel Ltd.	29.05.2009	J	Khappa & Extn.	Maharashtra	P	53.6
	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.	29.05.2009	J	Khappa & Extn.	Maharashtra	P	31.12
145.	Monet Ispat and Energy Ltd.	03.06.2009	J	Rajgamar Dipside (South of Phulakdih Nala)	Chhattisgarh	P	49.93
	Topworth Steel Pvt. Ltd.	03.06.2009	J	Rajgamar Dipside (South of Phulakdih Nala)	Chhattisgarh	P	11.77
146.	IST Steel & Power Ltd.	17.06.2009	J	Dahegaon/ Makardhokra IV	Maharashtra	P	70.74
	Gujarat Ambuja Cement Ltd.	17.06.2009	J	Dahegaon/ Makardhokra IV	Maharashtra	P	36
	Lafarge India Pvt. Ltd.	17.06.2009	J	Dahegaon/ Makardhokra IV	Maharashtra	P	25.26
147.	Karanpura Energy Ltd. (SPV of JSEB)	26.06.2009	I	Mourya	Jharkhand	G	225.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
148.	Bhushan Steel Ltd.	03.07.2009	J	Andal East	West Bengal	P	237.23
	Jai Balaji Industries Ltd.	03.07.2009	J	Andal East	West Bengal	P	229.5
	Rashmi Cement Ltd.	03.07.2009	J	Andal East	West Bengal	P	233.27
149.	Himachal EMTA Power Ltd.	10.07.2009	J	Gourangdih ABC	West Bengal	P	68.85
	JSW Steel Ltd.	10.07.2009	J	Gourangdih ABC	West Bengal	P	68.85
150.	Akaltara Power Ltd. (SPV of Chhattisgarh UMPP)	09.09.2009	I	Putra Parogia	Chhattisgarh	P	692.16
151.	Akaltara Power Ltd. (SPV of Chhattisgarh UMPP)	09.09.2009	I	Pindrakhi	Chhattisgarh	P	421.51
152.	Ramswarup Lohh Udyog Ltd.	06.10.2009	J	Moira- Madhujore	West Bengal	P	685.39
	Adhunik Corporation Ltd.	06.10.2009	J	Moira- Madhujore	West Bengal	P	
	Uttam Galva Steels Ltd.	06.10.2009	J	Moira- Madhujore	West Bengal	P	
	Howrah Gases Ltd.	06.10.2009	J	Moira- Madhujore	West Bengal	P	
	Vikas Metal & Power Ltd.	06.10.2009	J	Moira- Madhujore	West Bengal	P	
	ACC Ltd.	06.10.2009	J	Moira- Madhujore	West Bengal	P	
153	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.	12.10.2009	J	Urtan North	Madhya Pradesh	P	46.55
	Monet Ispat and Energy Ltd.	12.10.2009	J	Urtan North	Madhya Pradesh	P	23.27

Statement-II*Details of Production from Coal Blocks Allocated during 2004-2009*

Sl. No.	Com Name	Name of coal block	Production in Mill Tonnes			
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto Feb., 2012)
1.	Sunflag Iron Steel Ltd.	Belgaon	0.051	0.14	0.114	0.14
2.	Electrosteel Castings Ltd.	Parbatpur	0.013	0.055	0.034	0.097
3.	Damodar Valley Corp.	Barjora North			0.021	0.98
4.	Virangana Iron & Steel Ltd.	Marki Mangli-III			0	0.037

Increase of Bribe Cases

4227. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of bribe givers is increased in the country;
- (b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) No centralized data is maintained. However, as per information provided by CBI, it has registered 36 cases during the last 3 years i.e. 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (upto 31.3.2012) against the bribe givers. The year-wise breakup is as follows:

Year	No. of cases registered
2009	7
2010	12
2011	15
2012(till 31.3.2012)	2
Total	36

Section 12 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 prescribes punishment for bribe-givers as abettors. However, CBI has registered 737 trap cases during above period in respect of bribe transactions.

(c) to (e) No study has been made by Government in this regard. The fight against corruption is an ongoing process. The Central Government is fully alive and committed to implement its policy of "Zero Tolerance against Corruption" and has taken several steps, in the recent past, to combat corruption. These include:-

- (i) Issue of Whistle Blowers Resolution, 2004 and introduction of the Public Interest Disclosure and Protection to Persons Making the Disclosure Bill,

2010 in the Lok Sabha on 26th August, 2010. (Passed by the Lok Sabha on 27th December, 2011);

- (ii) Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;
- (iii) The pro-active involvement of Ministry/Department through Annual Action Plan on Vigilance as a preventive measure;
- (iv) Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the CVC;
- (v) Issue of instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major Government procurement activities; State Governments have also been advised to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurements;
- (vi) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems;
- (vii) Issue of Citizen Charters;
- (viii) Introduction of the Lokpal & Lokayuktas Bill, 2011 in the Parliament;
- (ix) Ratification of United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) in 2011;
- (x) Introduction of the Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organizations Bills, 2011 in the Lok Sabha;
- (xi) Introduction of the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010 in the Parliament (passed by the Lok Sabha on 29.3.2012);
- (xii) 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;
- (xiii) Introduction of the Right of Citizens for Time Bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of their Grievances Bill, 2011 in the Lok Sabha on 20.12.2011.

[English]

Purchase of Sub-standard Gifts

4228. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there had been irregularities in the protocol division of his Ministry involving buying of sub-standard gifts at inflated costs for presenting to foreign dignitaries by the Head of the State, Prime Minister and high-ranking officials;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the matter; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) It came to the notice of the Ministry in May 2011 that some of the gifts being procured by the Protocol Division of the Ministry were not of the desired quality and specification.

(c) and (d) A preliminary inquiry was conducted into the matter by the Ministry which could not *establish prima facie* any involvement or complicity of officials of the Ministry. A detailed investigation into the matter has thereafter been entrusted to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), which is ongoing.

Exit Policy

4229. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:
DR. SUCHARU RANJAN HALDAR:

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

(a) whether DoT has decided to make a reference to Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) with regard to exit policy for telecom operators;

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

(c) whether TRAI plans to hold any consultations required under section 11(4) of the TRAI Act, before finalising its recommendations on the exit policy;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the manner in which the Government proposes to protect its revenues and prohibit windfall gains for private parties in case of an exit policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (e) Madam, on October 10, 2011, the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has sought the recommendations of Telecom Regulatory

Authority of India (TRAI) on exit policy for the licensees who want to exit from the provisioning of telecom services under a licence.

On January 06, 2012, TRAI issued a pre-consultation paper on "*Exit-Policy for various telecom licences*" whereby the comments/views from all the stakeholders were solicited on issues, implications, advantage and disadvantages, to the individual licensees, to the Government revenues and to the telecom sector as a whole. Subsequently, TRAI, on 26th March 2012, issued a "*Draft response paper on Exit policy for various telecom licences*" for consultation and seeking comments of stakeholders. Based on the comments received and its own analysis, TRAI has submitted its Recommendation on "*Exit Policy for various Telecom Licences*" on 18th April 2012, *in-te-alia*, recommending that:-

"(a) Presently there is no need for a separate Exit Policy for all types of licences and the entry fee paid by the licensees will continue to be non-refundable as per their license terms and conditions.

(b) Present conditions in various licences with regard to surrender of licences, whereby licensee can surrender its licence by giving a notice of at least 60 calendar days (30 calendar days in case of ISP license) in advance shall continue to be applicable"

School Health Programme

4230. PROF. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is contemplating to make a comprehensive action plan for School Health Programme in collaboration with the Health Ministry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) In convergence with School Health Programme of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, half-yearly health check-up of the students is being carried out. In addition, Iron Folic Acid, Vitamin-A and Deworming Tablets are also distributed to the children. This is reviewed during the Programme Approval Board meetings with the States.

Casual Workers in BSNL

4231. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of casual labourers working in Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)/Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) across the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether their wages are fixed according to IDA wages as per equal remuneration act;

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

(d) the steps taken to fix monthly wages on IDA to casual labourers and to provide them social security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The number of casual labourers in MTNL is 'Nil'. In case of BSNL the total number is 3361. The circle-wise details of casual labourers is given in the Statement.

(b) to (d) Casual labourers of BSNL are being paid @ 1/30th of the minimum of Group 'D' Central Dearness Allowance (CDA) pay scale plus DA and which is more than the minimum wages as per the Minimum Wages Act. These wages are also as per the provision contained in equal Remuneration Act. Social Security measure like Provident Fund and ESI are being provided to these casual labourers.

Statement

The circle wise number of casual labourers

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	No. of casual labourers
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	110
2.	Assam	219
3.	Bihar	16
4.	Gujarat	184
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	26
6.	Himachal Pradesh	127

1	2	3
7.	Karnataka	8
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2
9.	Maharashtra	18
10.	North East-I	191
11.	North East-II	140
12.	Odisha	4
13.	Rajasthan	29
14.	Uttar Pradesh (W)	14
15.	West Bengal	2215
16.	Chennai Telecom District	3
17.	Eastern Telecom Region	37
18.	Northern Telecom Region	1
19.	Northern Telecom Project	8
20.	Western Telecom Project	2
21.	North East Task Force	7

Compensation to Displaced Persons

4232. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether five villages have lost their land in Pulivendula area of Cuddapah district of Andhra Pradesh due to Uranium Corporation of India Limited's project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a meeting of the Grievance Redressal Committee was held at Pulivendula recently;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of compensation paid so far to the villagers who have lost their land due to UCIL's project;

(f) whether Grievance Redressal Committee also met on earlier occasions; and

(g) if so, the number of meetings held, assurances given and details of assurances fulfilled so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME

MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL), a Public Sector Undertaking under the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), has acquired land from four villages in Pulivendula area of Kadapa (YSR) district of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The villages are Tummalapalle (322.73 acres), Mabuchintalapalle (96.74 acres), Rachkuntapalle (269.99 acres) and K.K. Kottala (11.56 acres)

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) The meeting was held on 17.03.2012. However, the meeting was adjourned/suspended due to protest by some members over constitution of the committee.

(e) An amount of Rs.9,65,05,960/- (Rupees nine crore sixty five lakh five thousand nine hundred and sixty only) has been paid as compensation to the land owners of the four villages so far. In addition, 204 nominees of such land losers have been provided employment as on 31/03/2012 in UCIL.

(f) Yes Madam.

(g) Five meetings were held earlier by the Grievance Redress Committee on 02.07.2011, 09.12.2011, 11.01.2012, 01.02.2012 and 17.03.2012 where the following issues were raised:

- (i) Examination of water quality and ground water level
- (ii) Employment to nominees of land displaced persons
- (iii) Acquisition of additional land.

UCIL is exploring the possibilities to address the above.

Fuel Supply Agreement

4233. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fuel Supply Agreement helps neither the Coal India Limited nor the public;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether 80 per cent of the Coal India Limited's coal is sold under FSAs at discount upto 70 per cent to landed costs of comparative imported coal;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether there is any allegation that FSAs are awarded to firms willing to pay bribes; and

(f) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to prevent loss to the exchequer and huge profits to companies buying discounted coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) are concluded between the subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) and its consumers as per the provisions of the New Coal Distribution Policy of October 2007, which facilitates transaction between the coal companies and the consumers on the agreed terms and conditions of FSA(s).

(c) and (d) With the exception of coal sold under E-auction by CIL, which is at present about 10-11% of its annual coal production, the sale of coal to all other sectors is through Fuel Supply Agreement, at notified price. CIL has estimated that the current notified prices of non-coking coal are lesser in the range of 15% to 65% compared to the landed cost of comparable imported non-coking coal.

(e) No such allegation has been received.

(f) Does not arise, in view of reply given to part (e) of the question.

[*Translation*]

Facilities to Haj Pilgrims

4234. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities being provided by the Union Government to the Haj pilgrims;

(b) whether the State Governments also make a contribution therein; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Government of India assists the Haj pilgrims in coordination with the Haj Committee of India through- (i) provision of accommodation and other logistical support at Makkah, Madinah and Jeddah, (ii) Deputation of Doctors and paramedics, Coordinators, Assistant Haj Officers, Haj Assistants and Khadim-ul-Hujjaj to assist Hajis during Haj, (iii) setting up Hospitals, dispensaries and ambulances and supply of medicines to Hajis in Makkah and Madinah, (iv) Facilitating Air travel from 21 embarkation points in India to Jeddah and back, (v) The arrangements are reviewed at the Annual Haj Review Meeting and remedial action is taken on the basis of feedback received.

(b) and (c) State Governments through the State Haj Committees, make arrangements of training camps, mandatory inoculation of polio and meningitis and transit accommodation at all embarkation points in India prior to departure of the pilgrims.

[English]

Conversion of Top Institutes to Innovation Universities

4235. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to convert top institutes to innovation universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of Institutes converted into innovation universities so far, State-wise;

(c) the details of the institutes yet to be converted into the innovation universities across the country;

(d) the time by which the selected institutes are likely to be converted into innovation universities; and

(e) the details of incentives being given to such universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) No such decision has yet been taken by the Government. However the Government is planning to introduce a Bill in Parliament for setting up Universities for Research and Innovation in the country. The Bill also provides for conversion of existing Universities into Universities for Research and Innovation.

Development of Infrastructure by China

4236. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of various infrastructural/development works including railway network undertaken by China on Indo-China border; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Government is aware that China is developing the infrastructure in the border regions opposite India in Tibet and Xinjiang Autonomous Regions. This includes the

Qinghai-Tibet Railway line, with proposed extension up to Xigaze and Nyingchi, and development of road and airport facilities. Government is giving careful and special attention to the development of infrastructure in the border areas opposite China, in order to meet our strategic and security requirements and also to facilitate the economic development of these areas. This includes the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

Bilateral Social Security Agreements

4237. SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries with whom the Government has signed the Bilateral Social Security Agreements;

(b) whether the Government has taken steps to sign Bilateral Social Security Agreements with more countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of professionals, skilled workers and corporates who were benefited by these agreements during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has signed Bilateral Social Security Agreements with Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, South Korea, Switzerland, and The Czech Republic. Of these eight have been operationalised.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Negotiations for Social Security Agreements have been completed with Finland, Portugal, Canada, Austria and Sweden. Social Security Agreements with Japan and Australia are being negotiated.

(d) The number of "certificates of coverage" issued to Indian professionals till date is 9,401 in respect of Social Security Agreements with Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, South Korea and Switzerland, the eight countries where SSAs have been operationalised.

Delay in Declaration of Results

4238. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO": Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University of Delhi has offered provisional admission to its Post-Graduate Courses to students for delay in declaration of results in informal education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the representations have also been received from the public on denial of equal opportunity in competitive exams, employment and higher studies etc. due to delay in declaration of graduation results by some universities in 'informal education' particularly University of Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, it has allowed provisional admission to its post-graduate courses to the candidates, vide its notification dated 20th September, 2011, subject to submission of results of their qualifying examination by 31st October, 2011.

(c) to (e) The Central Universities, including the University of Delhi, are statute autonomous bodies governed by their respective Acts and the Statutes and the Ordinances framed thereunder. Under the Acts, all academic matters, including conduct of examinations and declaration of results, are within the competence of the Central Universities. Therefore, the Ministry forwarded a representation dated 14th November, 2011 received from the Vice-President's Secretariat regarding delay in declaration of result of the under-graduate courses by the School of Open Learning (SOL) to the University of Delhi for action as appropriate. In order to avoid delay in declaration of results, the University has decided to use computers to prepare the result of examinations in the academic session 2011-12, in place of manual processing.

Revival of ITIs

4239. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of profit and loss of the Indian Telephone Industries (ITIs) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has submitted the revival package for ITIs to Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR);

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

(d) whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court had directed the Government to submit the revival package within a specified date;

(e) if so, the reasons for failure to fulfil the Supreme Court's direction;

(f) the details of welfare packages for the employees included in the revival package;

(g) whether there is any proposal for takeover of ITIs by Defence Ministry or to accord defence status to it; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Details of losses incurred during the last three years and for the current financial year up to December 2011 (provisional) is as under:

Year	Loss amount (Rs. In Crs.)
2008-09	668
2009-10	459
2010-11	358
2011-12 (upto December 2011)	271 (Provisional)

(b) Yes, Madam. The Government has submitted the Revival package of M/s Indian Telephone Industries Limited to Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) on 30-01-2012.

(c) The salient points in the Revival Plan of M/s ITI Ltd. as submitted to BIFR is as mentioned below:-

Sl. No.	Support from Government in the form of	Amount support from the Government in Rs. Crores		Total
		To be disbursed immediately	To be disbursed in due course after submission of the report of Monitoring Group	
1.	Financial Assistance for the ongoing and expected projects	460	1804	2264
2.	Financial Assistance for meeting the pending liabilities and revival plan cost	995.79	897	1892.79
3.	Request to the Ministry of Defence for putting M/s ITI Ltd. on their preferred PSU List, at par with BEL			

(d) and (e) No, Madam. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has not issued any direction to the Government for submitting the revival package of ITI Ltd.

(f) The revival package includes reimbursement of Statutory payments such as Provident Fund, Gratuity etc. to the tune of Rs.360 Crs., arrears of 1997 Pay Revision of Rs.165 Crs. and reimbursement of VRS Expenses to the tune of Rs. 155 Crs.

(g) and (h) Yes, Madam. DoT has requested the Ministry of Defence (MoD) for inclusion of ITI as a Defence PSU, for the purpose of procurement of goods and services manufactured and developed by ITI including through transfer of technology to address the specific requirements of the armed forces.

Increase in IAS Quota

4240. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have sought increase in the quota for IAS officers in view of their increased administrative, social and other obligations towards the people;

(b) if so, the details of the existing quota of each State and whether the required number of IAS officers are in position and if not, the present position thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has considered the request for increase in quota and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The existing cadre strength of the IAS and the IAS Officers in position against this strength with reference to all States/Joint Cadres as on 01.01.2012 is given in the Statement.

(c) The proposals of the State Governments are considered by the Central Government as per the provisions of rule 4(2) of the IAS (Cadre) Rules 1954 and the justifications/requirements of the State Governments.

Statement

Cadre Strength and Officers in Position of the IAS as on 01.01.2012 for All States/Cadres

Sl. No.	Name of State/Cadre	Total Authorised Strength of the IAS	No. of Officers in Position
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	376	284
2.	AGMUT	337	221
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	248	205
4.	Bihar	326	198

1	2	3	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	178	124
6.	Gujarat	260	208
7.	Haryana	205	178
8.	Himachal Pradesh	129	101
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	137	91
10.	Jharkhand	208	108
11.	Karnataka	299	219
12.	Kerala	214	158
13.	Madhya Pradesh	417	299
14.	Maharashtra	350	295
15.	Manipur-Tripura	207	137
16.	Nagaland	91	52
17.	Odisha	226	148
18.	Punjab	221	161
19.	Rajasthan	296	184
20.	Sikkim	48	33
21.	Tamil Nadu	355	286
22.	Uttarakhand	120	84
23.	Uttar Pradesh	592	376
24.	West Bengal	314	227
Total		6154	4377

Telemedicine Programme

4241. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the status of ISRO's telemedicine programme including the States where it is not prevalent;

(b) the major services provided under the programme;

(c) the total financial outlay earmarked for the programme;

(d) whether safeguards have been put in place to ensure trained healthcare professional follow the advice

received from remotely located doctors correctly and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Under the Telemedicine Programme of ISRO, telemedicine facility has been established at 382 hospitals in the country (60 speciality hospitals, 306 rural/district hospitals, 16 telemedicine mobile vans), covering most of the states/ union territories including Jammu and Kashmir, North-Eastern States, Lakshdweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The satellite bandwidth for telemedicine programme is provided on INSAT-3A and GSAT-12 satellites. Telemedicine Programme is not prevalent in the States of Bihar, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand.

(b) The major services provided under the programme include regular tele-consultations in the area of General Medicine, Cardiology, Radiology, Ophthalmology, Neurology, Oncology, Diabetics, Women and Child healthcare. Telemedicine facility is also used for providing continuing medical education to the health professionals in rural/remote hospitals to get their knowledge updated.

(c) The budget for ISRO's Telemedicine Programme is met from the annual budget of Department of Space. The budget proposed under 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017) for telemedicine programme is Rs.300.00 Crore and the outlay earmarked for the year 2012-13 is Rs.11.12 Crore.

(d) As a measure of safeguard, the telemedicine services are provided through well trained doctors at the patient-end hospitals such as rural/district hospitals. During tele-consultation, the patient data and the treatment prescription are exchanged electronically using telemedicine software which is based on international standards with adequate data security and integrity features such as Health Level 7 (HL7) and Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine (DICOM). The patient data and the treatment prescriptions are also stored in telemedicine servers. The doctors and specialists follow the set guidelines of medical practices for providing tele-consultations as they do for in-person consultations. The hospitals where the specialists give consultations are carefully chosen and the doctors are well qualified.

Improvement in Education System

4242. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether a report prepared by the Accountability Initiative, a wing of Centre for Policy Research, India's school education system failed to show desired improvement due to poor utilization of funds and irregular disbursements;

(b) if so, the details of the report;

(c) the major points raised in the report;

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve India's school education system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The PAISA Survey, conducted by Accountability Initiative, covered 14,283 schools. The specific point of investigation in the PAISA report is annual school grants under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), namely (i) Maintenance Grant, (ii) School Grant and (iii) Teacher Grant, which as per PAISA's own findings accounted for 5% of the total allocation under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. PAISA findings indicate that:

- (i) Overall, the grant receipts to schools have improved from 77% in 2008-09 to 82% in 2010-11. The break-up of the grants is 84% schools received Maintenance Grant, 87% schools received Teacher Grant, and 77% schools received School Grant.
- (ii) The quantum of grants received in schools has improved from 55% schools in 2008-09 to 70% schools in 2010-11 receiving all three grants.
- (iii) On an average 90% schools that receive money report spending their money. Schools spent their money on whitewashing/plastering (68%), repair of toilet (39%), repair of drinking water facility (48%), repair of boundary wall (26%), repair of building (roof, floor, wall) 50%, purchase of electrical fittings (36%), purchase of furniture (46%), payment of bills (39%), school events (69%), purchase of charts,

globe, other teaching material (77), purchase of sitting mats/ tat patti (56%), purchase of chalk, duster, register (89%), painting blackboard, display board, etc. (71%)

The Government has shared the findings of the PAISA report with State Education Secretaries, and advised States to ensure timely release of annual grants to schools.

(e) With a view to improving the elementary education system, the SSA norms have been revised to correspond with the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. The Mid Day Meal programme has also been introduced to encourage children to attend school regularly. At the secondary education stage, the Government has introduced the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) in order to universalise access and improve the quality of secondary education.

Black-marketing of Coal

4243. SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has requested the States/District Administrations to take necessary deterrent action to stop/curb theft/black marketing of coal in the country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the details of the reaction of various States on Such requests;

(d) the extent to which the theft of coal has been checked in various collieries as a result of the steps taken by the Government so far;

(e) the details of security personnel required to check the illegal activities in Coal India's mining fields;

(f) whether the Government has taken any action in this regard; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (d) Law and order is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State/District Administration to take necessary deterrent action to stop/curb theft/pilferage and black-marketing of coal in the country. Frequent interactions are held with the State/

District administration to curb such illegal activities. Coal companies were directed to take the following steps to stop/curb theft/pilferage and black-marketing of coal:

- (i) To establish check-posts at the vulnerable points;
- (ii) To make arrangements for fencing, lighting and deployment of armed guards round the clock around the coal dumping yard;
- (iii) To conduct regular patrolling in and around the mine including overburden dumps.
- (iv) To deploy armed guards at Railway sidings.
- (v) To have Inter-action and liaison with District officials at regular intervals and holding meeting with District Administration every month.
- (vi) To issue challans for coal transportation by trucks

outside the district and fixing of hologram and putting signatures of authorized officials of CISF to check pilferage.

- (vii) To lodge regular FIRs by the concerned authorities of the collieries and CISF with local Thana against the pilferage/theft of coal. To keep a close watch on the activities of criminals by CISF.
- (viii) To take action for filling/dozing sealing/blasting of the old/abandoned exposed coalfaces in phased manner.

As a result of the joint raids conducted by security personnel and the law and order agencies of the State/ District administration, the quantity of coal recovered and its approximate value during 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11 are as under:

Theft/Pilferage of Coal Subsidiary wise

Company	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Qty. Recovered (te)	Approx. Value (Rs. Lakh)	Qty. Recovered (te)	Approx. Value (Rs. Lakh)	Qty. Recovered (te)	Approx. Value (Rs. Lakh)
ECL	9152.00	91.520	4137.00	48.460	2300.00	46.000
BCCL	9714.54	189.659	7662.00	163.699	9645.18	191.498
CCL	2524.00	27.595	393.75	4.424	8477.85	86.011
NCL	9.00	0.180	3.00	0.060	0	0
WCL	353.15	5.988	2^5.48	4.654	169.63	2.719
SECL	843.98	15.043	378.67	5.601	8.50	0.158
MCL	607.10	4.420	1562.70	12.571	36.50	0.365
NEC	2.80	0.080	15.00	0.330	22.38	0.946
Coal India	23206.57	334.486	14427.60	239.799	20660.04	327.696

(e) to (g) To prevent theft/pilferage and black marketing of coal security personnel from Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Directorate General of Resettlement (DGR) sponsored security agencies as also the Departmental security officials are deployed. The Government is taking all possible steps to ensure that the illegal activities like theft/pilferage and black marketing of coal are kept under check.

Nuclear Safety Regulatory Authority

4244. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Information Commission has raised serious concern over two proposals to amend the Right to Information Act through the Nuclear Safety Regulatory Authority (NSRA) Bill 2011; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) One of the Information Commissioners in Central Information Commission has raised concern over the proposed amendments to Section 8 and Schedule II of the RTI Act, 2005, through the Nuclear Safety Regulatory Authority (NSRA) Bill, 2011. The Bill has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 7th September, 2011.

New Technology

4245. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to use new technology in coal mining sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is proposing to set up new institution or tie up with existing institution for development of modern state of the art technology in coal mining sector;

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

(e) whether the Government is also encouraging coal companies to set up new training institutes and for ensuring compulsory training for own and outsourced employees for upgradation of skills with regard to contemporary technologies and process; and

(f) if so, the details of progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. New Technology suitable for geo-mining characteristics of the coal seam as well as the economic viability of the projects has been adopted to the extent practicable in Coal India Limited's (CIL) Opencast Mines for maximum extraction of coal economically with due regard to safety, environment & conservation. The existing technology is being updated and modernized in phases. The Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd. (CMPDIL) is planning all the new projects for CIL. New Technology such as Powered Support Longwall Technology, Continuous Miners, Side Discharge Loaders, Load Haul Dumpers etc. has been adopted in the Underground Mines of CIL.

Singreni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL) is gradually reducing production from conventional mining and is giving highest priority to introduce new and modern mining technologies in its mines. All opencast mines are mechanized and running with equipment such as Shovel, Dumper, Dragline, Surface miner, In-pit crusher conveyor etc. Recently, High Wall mining has been started to extract the residual coal in the opencast mine where the economic viable limit has been reached. There has been up-gradation in existing underground coal mines on a large scale by introducing semi-mechanization and mechanization in the existing Hand Section mines. Coal extraction with Side Dump Loader, Load Haul Dumper, Blasting Gallery method, Long Wall method & Continuous Miners is in vogue in underground mines of SCCL to increase capacity, productivity and safety standards.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. At present, there is no proposal of any technological tie-up, because new washeries are being planned to set up on "Build, Operate and Maintain (BOM)" basis. A new Institute like Indian Institute of Coal Management, Ranchi will be set up at Bhubaneswar.

SCCL has been a pioneer in the introduction of modern mining technologies. Whenever a new technology is introduced in its mines, SCCL has been training its employees with the help of manufacturers/technology providers. Each year a large contingent of their staff and officers get trained in skills up-gradation programmes in various reputed institutions across the country.

(e) and (f) In CIL, skill up-gradation of employees is a regular process and this is a part of MoU in the financial year 2012-13. Steps have been taken by all subsidiaries of CIL to impart training for up-gradation of skills to its employees either in its own institutes/training centres or any other places. A Staff Training College is functioning at CMPDIL, Ranchi for imparting training to executives and non-executives of CIL/subsidiaries including up-gradation of skills with regard to contemporary technology and processes.

SCCL is maintaining thirteen (13) training institutes for imparting basic training to new entrants in mining. For refreshers and outsourced employees, periodical training is given in the subsequent years and skill up-gradation on new technologies. SCCL is also planning to establish a Centre of Excellence at the site, which would offer programmes on advanced technologies and management to its employees.

[*Translation*]

Funds for Additional Teachers under SSA

4246. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) norms did not provide for inclusion of; the salary of additional teachers recruited for the existing schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to include the salary of the said teachers for funding under the SSA budget;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government proposes to reimburse the amount spent by certain States including Gujarat for the salary of the additional teachers recruited by them during 1 April, 2001 to 31 March, 2010 which was not included in their budgets; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) norms originally provided for (i) one teacher for every forty children in Primary and Upper Primary schools, (ii) at least two teachers in a Primary school and (iii) one teacher for every class in the Upper Primary school.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has become operative on 1st April, 2010, and the SSA norms for sanctioning teachers have been revised to conform with the Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) prescribed in the Schedule to the RTE Act, namely:

A. For classes I to V:

- (i) Two teachers for up to sixty admitted children
- (ii) Three teachers for 61-90 children
- (iii) Four teachers for 91-120 children
- (iv) Five teachers for 121-200 children
- (v) One Head Teacher, other than the five teachers, if the number of admitted children exceeds 150; and the PTR (excluding Head Teacher) shall not exceed forty if the number of admitted children is above 200.

B. For Classes VI to VIII:

- (i) At least one teacher per class so that there shall be at least one teacher each for (a) Science and Mathematics; (b) Social Studies; and (c) Languages.
- (ii) At least one teacher for every 35 children;
- (iii) Where admission of children is above 100, there shall be (a) a full time head-teacher and (b) part time instructors for Art Education, Health & Physical Education and Work Education.

(c) and (d) SSA assistance is not available for the salary of teacher posts in the State sector which may have fallen vacant on account of attrition and retirement. States are required to rationalize teacher deployment to address imbalances in their placement, and also fill State sector teacher vacancies from their State budgets. The requirement of additional teachers under SSA is considered after deducting vacancies from the State sector and considering the rational re-deployment of teachers to meet the PTR laid down under the RTE Act, 2009.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Harassment of Indian Nationals at US Airports

4247. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the immigration officials in America delayed giving clearance to Indian citizens recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of occasions eminent citizens of India have had to submit to frisking by American officials during the last three years;
- (d) whether the Government has registered a protest with and sought the details of such incidents from America;
- (e) if so, the reasons for occurrence of such incidents; and
- (f) the action taken by the Government in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (f) The Government is aware that Indian citizens, including visiting Indian dignitaries, have been subjected to extended review by U.S. immigration officials on arrival in the United States or enhanced security procedures at the time of departure from U.S. airports. Such instances include the recent delay in immigration clearance faced by Shri Shahrukh Khan at the White Plains Airport, New York on 12 April 2012. However, the U.S. Customs & Border Protection officials took immediate steps to clear Mr. Khan following intervention by the Consulate General of India in New York and also conveyed their sincere apologies for the inconvenience caused to Mr. Khan.

The Government has used every opportunity, including during the India-U.S. Aviation Security Group meeting, to stress that while it respects the right of every country to institute necessary security procedures at their airports, it should be done in a manner that does not cause inconvenience to bona fide passengers, takes into account internationally recognised diplomatic courtesies and privileges, and is sensitive to cultural and religious sentiments of travellers. The U.S. Government has expressed regret for these incidents and has conveyed that it will seek to avoid similar incidents in the future.

[Translation]

Auction of Coal Mines

4248. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been allotting the coal mines/blocks without any auction and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether there was no auction policy even at the time when the coal mines were allotted first time to Coal India Ltd. apart from other companies ahead of 1993;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to auction all coal mines in future and if so, the details thereof and the time by which the process is likely to be started;

(e) the likely impact of it on various industries including power generation;

(f) the details of closed coal mines in the country, State-wise; and

(g) the measures being taken by the Government for the safety of coal mines keeping in view the growing demand of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (d) The coal blocks were allocated to private companies and government companies under the following three processes:

(i) **Captive dispensation route through Screening Committee:-** The allocation of coal blocks to public/private parties is done through the mechanism of an inter-Ministerial inter-Governmental body called the Screening Committee. The Screening Committee is chaired by the Secretary (Coal) and has representation from Ministry of Steel, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Ministry of Railways, Coal India Limited (CIL), CIL Subsidiaries, Coal Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL), Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) and the concerned State Governments. Allocations are decided by the Govt. on the recommendations of the Screening Committee taking into account, inter-alia, techno-economic viability of end-use project, state of project preparedness, compatibility in terms of quality and quantity of coal in a block with the requirement of end user and track record of applicant company, recommendations of the State Government and Administrative Ministry concerned etc. Allocation is decided by the Government under Section 3(3)(a)(iii) of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973.

(ii) **Under Government Company dispensation:** Under the Govt. Company dispensation route, the list of blocks identified is circulated to all the Central Ministries/State Governments applications are invited from the State Governments/Central Government, for Government companies. Under this route, only Government companies are allocated coal blocks both for specified end use and for commercial mining by the government companies where there is no restriction of captive use. Regarding coal produced from commercial mining, the use of mined coal is upto discretion of the allocate company. Further, the coal produced from such blocks can be supplied to any consumer by the allocate company at the price determined by them. Allocation is decided by the Government under

Section 3(3)(a)(i) of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973.

- (iii) **Tariff based bidding route:** Coal blocks have been earmarked for the power projects to be set up on the basis of tariff based competitive bidding system. Under Tariff Based Bidding route, identified coal blocks are placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Power which determines the linkage of coal blocks with the power projects proposed to be awarded on the basis of Tariff Based Competitive Bidding by calling applications from eligible companies. The Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP) is awarded to the successful bidder. For power projects to be selected through tariff based bidding, coal blocks are allotted based on the recommendations of the Ministry of Power under Section 3(3)(a)(iii) of the Coal Mines(Nationalisation) Act, 1973. The terms and conditions are same as applicable for blocks allocated under the Captive dispensation through Screening Committee route.

So far 218 coal blocks with geological reserves of about 50 billion tonnes have been allocated to eligible public and private companies under the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973. Out of that, 25 coal blocks have been de-allocated. Out of de-allocated coal blocks, two coal blocks were re-allocated to eligible companies under the said Act. In view of above, the net allocated blocks are 195 with geological reserves of about 44.23 billion tonne.

With a view to bringing in transparency, the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2010 regarding introduction of competitive bidding system for allocation of coal blocks for captive use, has been passed by the both Houses of Parliament and it has been notified in Gazette of India (Extraordinary) on 9th September, 2010. The Amendment Act seeks to provide for grant of reconnaissance permit, prospecting licence or mining lease in respect of an area containing coal and lignite through auction by competitive bidding, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed. This, would however, not be applicable in the following cases:

- where such area is considered for allocation to a Government company or corporation for mining or such other specified end use;
- where such area is considered for allocation to a company or corporation that has been awarded a power project on the basis of

competitive bids for tariff (including Ultra Mega Power Projects).

The Government has notified 'the Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rules, 2012' on 02.02.2012 in the Gazette of India. Future allocation of coal blocks would be made under the amended provisions.

(e) Allocation by auction through competitive bidding has not begun. Hence, no evaluation on impact of it on various industries including power generation is made.

(f) The details of closed coal mines in the country, State-wise is given below:

State	No. of mines closed/abandoned/ discontinued (Provisional)
West Bengal	54
Jharkhand	26
Madhya Pradesh	53
Maharashtra	19
Chhattisgarh	22
Odisha	01

(g) Coal India Limited follows all the safety measures as applicable in the statutes related to coal mine safety.

Appointment of Principal/Director of Engineering Colleges

4249. CAPT. JAI NARAIAN PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the norms of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) for the appointment or selection of Principal/Director of Engineering Colleges in the country;

(b) whether a large number of Engineering Colleges in the country including Chhattisgarh are violating such norms;

(c) if so, whether the Government has initiated any action against such Engineering Colleges during the last three years and the current year;

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

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to check recurrence of such violations in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The details of the norms of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) for appointment or selection of Principal/Director of Engineering college in the country is prescribed in the Approval Process Handbook, 2012-13 which is available on AICTE's website (www.aicte-india.org).

(b) to (e) As per information received from AICTE, 33 institutions were found to have violated the norms and standards and punitive actions were taken against them. A list of action taken against the institutions for violation of Rules and Regulations of AICTE is given in the Statement.

There is no Institution from Chhattisgarh in the list.

Such complaints are examined as per laid down procedure. The Expert Committee is sent to the respective institutions for verification of the complaints and compliance of AICTE norms. Based on the deficiencies/short fall reported in the Expert Committee report, the Show Cause Notices are issued to the erring institutions.

Once the replies to these Show Cause Notices are received, an opportunity is given to the institutions for personal hearing. The punitive action is then taken against the defaulters as provisioned under Chapter IV of Approval Process Handbook 2012-13 available on above said website.

Statement

State	Institute Name	Remarks
1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	Mahakal Institute of Technology & Science, Ujjain	No admission - under process
	Vardayak Lok Shiksha, Ujjain, MP, Late Ramoti Devi Institute of Engineering, Ujjain, MP	No admission - under process
	Srajan Institute of Technology Management & Sciences, Ratlam, MP	No admission - under process
	Vikrant Institute of Technology Management, Behind Veterinary College Mhow, Indore, MP	No admission - under process
	Prashanti Institute of Tech. & Science, Ujjain, MP	No admission - under process
Punjab	DAV Institute of Engineering & Technology, Jalandhar	No admission letter issued
	Bhai Maha Singh College of Engineering Mukatsar	No admission letter issued
Tamil Nadu	Gopal Ramalingam Memorial Engineering College, Panapakkam	Reduction in intake
	V.K.K Vijayan Engineering College, Kancheepuram	Withdrawal of approval
	Sri Krishna Engineering College, Kancheepuram	Reduction in intake
	Sri Padmavathy College of Engineering, Kancheepuram	Withdrawal of approval
Uttar Pradesh	International Business school of Delhi, Plot No. 28-1, Knowledge Park-III Greater Noida-201 306 (UP)	Withdrawal of approval
	Business School for Women, Delhi, Greater Noida, UP	Withdrawal of approval
	Business School of Delhi, Greater Noida	Withdrawal of approval
	B.B.S College of Engineering & Technology, UP	Reduction in intake
	B.B.S Institute of Management Studies, Greater Noida	No admission
	Sir Chhotu Ram Institute of Engineering & Technology,	

1	2	3
	Meerut, UP	No admission - under process
Andhra Pradesh	Madhira Educational Society Group of Institution Koheda, Ranga Reddy Dist., AP	No extension of approval
	Gurukul Group of Institution	No admission status
	Penineeya Institute of Techology and Science, Vivekanand Nagar, Delsukh Nagar, Hyderabad, AP	Withdrawal of approval under process
Kerala	Cochin University College of Engineering Kuttandu & Cochin University College of Computer Application, Kerala	Reduction in all courses letter given
	Kerala Institute of Co-operative Management, Kerala	Reduction in all courses letter given
	Mount Zion College of Engineering for Women, Kerala	Reduction in all courses letter given
	Sri Krishna School of Engineering & Technology, Karnataka	No admission - under process
	NRI Institute of Hotel Management & Catering Technology, Karnataka	No admission - under process
	TTL College of Business Management (PG Course), Karnataka	No admission - under process
	Sri K.V. College of Pharmacy, Karnataka	No admission - under process
Jharkhand	Alice Institute of Technology	Withdrawal of approval under process
Maharashtra	Shree Sainath College of Pharmacy	No admission. Order issued
	Sonekar College of Pharmacy	No admission. Order issued
	Shri Sachhidanand Shikshan Samiti College of Pharmacy	No admission. Order issued
	Hi-Tech Institute of Technology	Withdrawal order issued.
	Hi-Tech Polytechnic	Withdrawal order issued.

[*Translation*]

Stapled Visa by China

4250. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- whether despite protest by India, China continues to issue stapled visa to the Indian citizens;
- if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- the total number of Indian citizens to whom

China has issued stapled visa during the last three years;

(d) the names of the States to which the said citizens belong;

(e) whether the Government has registered protest before China in regard to stapled visa; and

(f) if so, the level at which the said protest was registered and the reaction of the Chinese Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (f) Government is aware of the Chinese policy of issuing

stapled visas to Indian nationals from Arunachal Pradesh. Visas issued on a separate sheet of paper stapled to passports are not considered valid for travel out of the country. Government's position that Arunachal Pradesh is an integral part of India and that there should be no discrimination against visa applicants of Indian nationality on grounds of domicile and ethnicity has been clearly conveyed to the Chinese Government on several occasions and at the highest level. Government does not maintain state-wise data of passengers who visited China.

[English]

Domestic Airport near Andal in West Bengal

4251. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started work for the domestic airport near Andal in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the time by which the work of Andal Airport will be completed and it would be made operational; and

(c) the status of progress made by the Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Government had given 'in principle' approval to M/s Bengal Aerotropolis Project Limited (BAPL) for setting up of greenfield airport at Durgapur, West Bengal. The promoter has informed that the work relating to construction of runway, apron, passenger terminal building, ATC buildings, grading of air side, boundary wall etc. has been started at an estimated cost of Rs.405 crores with scheduled completion in October, 2012.

Appointment of UGC Chairman

4252. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission (UGC) is headless since a long time;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry is adhering to the UGC Act while appointing the Chairman;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether his Ministry overlook Vice-Chancellors who are facing an enquiry; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The post of Chairman, University Grants Commission (UGC) fell vacant with effect from 5.2.2011. The Vice-Chairman, University Grants Commission (UGC) is acting as Chairman, UGC since 6th February, 2011, till today.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The process for appointment of Chairman, UGC has been initiated as per the provisions of Section 5 and 6 of the UGC Act, 1956.

(d) and (e) As per the prevalent practice, the selection of Chairman, UGC is made from a panel suggested by a Search-cum-Selection Committee, which evolves its own methods for selection of the panel. However, before appointment of the Chairman, UGC, vigilance clearance is ensured.

Corruption by Civil Servants

4253. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of corrupt senior civil servants against whom action has been taken by the Government during the last five years;

(b) the details of allegations against the civil servants and the action taken by the Government;

(c) whether the Government is considering for strengthening of legislative framework for taking stringent action against corrupt officials; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) As per information provided by the CBI, during the last five years, i.e. 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (upto 31.3.2012), it has registered 110 cases against 122 officers of the rank of Joint Secretary and above. Certain accused officers are common in more than one case.

(b) The allegations against these officers mainly relate to either criminal misconduct or disproportionate assets or criminal conspiracy or trap cases, etc. The details of action taken on these cases are given in enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The following steps have been taken by the Central Government to strengthen the legislative framework against corruption:

- (i) Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;
- (ii) Issue of Whistle Blowers Resolution, 2004 and introduction of the Public Interest Disclosure and Protection to Persons Making the Disclosure Bill, 2010 in the Lok Sabha on 26th August, 2010. (Passed by the Lok Sabha on 27th December, 2011 as the Whistle Blowers Protection Bill, 2011);
- (iii) Introduction of the Lokpal & Lokayuktas Bill, 2011 in the Parliament;
- (iv) Introduction of the Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organizations Bills, 2011 in the Lok Sabha;
- (v) Introduction of the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010 in the Parliament (passed by the Lok Sabha on 29.3.2012);
- (vi) Introduction of the Right of Citizens for Time Bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of their Grievances Bill, 2011 in the Lok Sabha on 20.12.2011.

1	2	3	4
			Closed - 2 cases
			Under Investigation - 7 cases
5.	2011	24	RDA recommended - 1 case
			Under Investigation - 22 cases
			Referred to Department for action as deemed fit - 1 case
6.	2012 (upto 31.3. 2012)	14	Under Investigation - 13 cases
			Pending Trial - 1 case
	Total No. of cases	110	—

(RDA: Regular Departmental Action.)

[*Translation*]

Report on Common Entrance Test

4254. SHRI RAMASHANKER RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the T. Ramasami Committee has submitted its report to the Government regarding conducting a common entrance test for engineering and science courses;

(b) if so, the details of the major recommendations of the report;

(c) whether the Government has accepted the recommendations of the said committee; and

(d) if so, the time by which the new system is likely to be operational?

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

(b) Based on the discussions held with various stakeholders, as also the results obtained through online public opinion poll, the T. Ramasami Committee recommended that there ought to be a single national

Statement

Sl. No.	Year	No. of cases	Action taken
1	2	3	4
1.	2007	9	Closed - 3 cases Pending Trail -7 cases
2.	2008	15	Closed - 1 case Under Investigation-2 cases Pending Trial - 10 cases RDA recommended- 2 cases
3.	2009	27	Closed - 4 cases RDA recommended - 4 cases Under Investigation-3 cases Pending Trial - 15 cases Referred to Department for action as deemed fit - 1 case
4.	2010	20	RDA recommended- 3 cases Pending Trial - 8 cases

examination for engineering to test for aptitude and advance domain knowledge, or for aptitude alone, to supplement the weightage given to performance in Class XIIth examination. Further, on the basis of a pilot test carried out by the Indian Statistical Institute in respect of evaluations made for 3-4 years by the four selected Boards, the Committee opined that a statistical method for normalisation of School Board was feasible.

(c) The Council of IITs, in its 43rd meeting held on 14.09.2011, deliberated the Committee's Report in details and approved in principle to hold a Common National Examination with weightage to State Board results, normalised on the basis of percentile formula, for admission to engineering institutions. The proposal was also endorsed 'in principle' by the State Ministers in the State Education Ministers' Conference held on 22nd February, 2012.

(d) Steps have been initiated to finalize the common examination process in consultation with all the stakeholders before its actual implementation.

Sale of Personal Computer

4255. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sale of personal computers has increased during the year 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the revenue earned by the Government therefrom; and

(d) the number of personal computers for which fresh demand may likely to be made during the current year 2012?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the Manufacturers' Association for Information Technology (MAIT), the sale of personal computers has witnessed a marginal increase during the year 2011-12 over 2010-11. During the year 2011-12, approx. 10 million units of personal computers were sold in the country while during the year 2010-11, 9.31 million units were sold.

(c) Sale of Goods is covered under List II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India and is a State subject. As such the Central Government does not earn any revenue from sale of goods including personal computers.

(d) As per information provided MAIT, the sale of personal computers during the year 2012-13 is estimated to be 12.36 million units.

[English]

Harassment of Indian Trans-genders

4256. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reports of Indian trans-genders being subjected to harassment at airports has come to light;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to have gender free passports on the lines of such being issued in Australia;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) No.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) to (e) No such proposal is being considered by the Government of India.

Standard of Education through Distance Education

4257. SHRI YASHVTR SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted any committee to examine and suggest measures to regulate the standard of education being imparted through distance mode;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the terms of reference of the said committee;

(c) whether the said committee has submitted its report;

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

(e) the details of the action taken by the Government on such recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) vide its office Memorandum No. F.6-20/2010-DL dated 5th August, 2010 constituted a Committee consisting of the following members:

- | | | |
|-------|---|------------|
| (i) | Prof. NR. Madhava Menon | - Chairman |
| (ii) | Chairman/Secretary of the UGC | - Member |
| (iii) | Chairman, AICTE | - Member |
| (iv) | Chairman, DEC | - Member |
| (v) | Shri Lalit Bhasin, Sr. Advocate | - Member |
| (vi) | Shri Ravindra Kumar Srivastava, Sr. Advocate | - Member |
| (vii) | Shri Anant Kumar Singh, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Human Resource Development | - Convener |

The Terms of Reference of the Committee are as under:

- To Harmonize the legal position in respect of distance education programmes in various disciplines, as they concern the UGC Act, AICTE Act and IGNOU Act
- To recommend framework for approval of Distance Education Courses/institutions within functional jurisdiction of UGC, AICTE and DEC in dealing with the subject matters of distance education
- To recommend outcome benchmarks for distance education systems which will facilitate equivalence with conventional modes
- To recommend guidelines for processing of the approval of technical programmes through distance and mixed modes
- To suggest ways towards enhanced contribution of Distance Education to reach the targeted Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of 30% by 2020

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) The Madhava Menon Committee Report has inter alia recommended that every conventional university and institution, including technical and professional ones, should be encouraged to switch over to a dual mode of imparting education by offering Open and Distance Learning (ODL) programmes; creation of a new Regulatory

body namely, Distance Education Council of India (DECI) through an Act of Parliament; amendment to the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) Act to divest it of the responsibilities of regulating the ODL system; issue of policy direction to UGC for assuming the responsibility of maintaining standards in ODL system as an interim measure; institutions to restrict study centres within their statutory territorial limits; review of UGC's decision not to permit PhD through distance mode and not to allow new Deemed Universities to offer distance education programmes; ban on Deemed Universities operating through affiliated colleges/franchisee centres, use of ICT; equivalence of degrees awarded through ODL system and regular system both for educational and employment purposes.

(e) Government while accepting the Report in principle has decided against the setting up of a new statutory DECI in view of Higher Education & Research Bill already introduced in Parliament. Accordingly, all concerned have been asked to take necessary action.

Allocation of Coal Blocks

4258. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether many companies which had got coal blocks for setting up of iron and steel plants have since sold allocated blocks for huge gains rather than going ahead with these projects;

(b) if so, the details of such companies;

(c) whether any investigation has been conducted in the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the names of companies allotted coal blocks for the setting up of iron and steel plants, etc.; and

(e) the action taken against such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) There is no information regarding sale of coal blocks by the companies to whom coal blocks were allocated by the Government.

(b) to (e) Do not arise in view of reply given at (a) above.

[Translation]

Construction Project of IGI

4259. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of the construction of Delhi International Airport project which was Rs. 8975 crore earlier has now been increased to Rs. 12718 crore on the recommendation of the Airport Economic Regulatory Authority of India with a view to benefitting a private company; Dial;

(b) if so, whether any violation of rules/irregularities have been reported involving huge loss of revenue;

(c) if so, whether the persons responsible for increasing the cost of construction work by ignoring the rules have been identified;

(d) if so, the details of the action taken so far in this regard;

(e) the details of the complaints received regarding the functioning of the said company Dial during the last three years; and

(f) the amount released so far to the company Dial along with the details of the works for which this amount has been released?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) The cost initially estimated by Delhi International Airport Private Limited (DIAL) was Rs.8975 crore, which was revised to Rs.12857 crore after finalisation of the design and detailed drawings. This revised cost has been considered by Airport Economic Regulatory Authority of India.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

(e) Representations/complaints have been received from time to time broadly pertaining to passenger grievances, infrastructure constraints, project related issues, sub contracting of non-aeronautical services to concessionaires, security issues, etc. Action is taken on

the representations/complaints under grievance redressal mechanism, laid down procedures and the contractual agreement entered into with the Airport Operator.

(f) Government of India has not released any money for this project. However, Airports Authority of India (AAI) has participated in the equity of DIAL at the rate of 26% (Rs.637.00 crores) as per the Agreement.

[English]

Assessment of Poverty

4260. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any scientific and detailed calculation of determining poverty line in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government calculates poverty line in the country based on monthly requirement of a persons' food, clothing, health, energy, etc.;

(c) if so, the estimated average family income of BPL families to maintain the family;

(d) whether the Government has linked BPL family income criteria with inflation ratio; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (e) The Planning Commission estimates poverty on the basis of large sample survey data of National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) on household consumer expenditure. The survey tabulates the expenditure of households numbering about one lakh households. Since the households have different number of members, the NSSO for purpose of comparison divides the household expenditure by the number of members to arrive at per capita consumption expenditure per month which is called MPCE. The poverty line has been conventionally expressed in terms of this MPCE. The methodology for estimation of poverty has been reviewed from time to time. An Expert Group was constituted under the chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar in 2005 to review the methodology for estimation of poverty. The Tendulkar Committee recommended MPCE of Rs. 447 for rural areas and Rs. 579 for urban areas as the poverty line

at 2004-05 prices, which was accepted by the Planning commission. The Tendulkar Committee, which submitted its Report in 2009, has incorporated adequacy of expenditure from the normative and nutritional viewpoint. It stated:

"while moving away from the calorie norms, the proposed poverty lines have been validated by checking the adequacy of actual private expenditure per capita near the poverty lines on food, education and health by comparing them with normative expenditures consistent with nutritional, educational and health outcomes."

The large sample surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure are carried out by the NSSO every 5 years. After 2004-05, this survey has been conducted in 2009-10. The Planning Commission has updated the poverty lines for the year 2009-10 as per the recommendations of the Tendulkar Committee using NSS 66th round (2009-10) data of Household Consumer Expenditure Survey and released poverty estimates for 2009-10 on 19th March 2012. According to this Press Note poverty line at all India level is estimated as MPCE of Rs. 673 for rural areas and Rs. 860 for urban areas in 2009-10. For a family of five, the all India poverty line would amount to about Rs. 3365 per month in rural areas and Rs. 4300 per month in urban areas and these poverty lines would vary from state to state because of price differentials. The poverty lines defined in base year are updated for subsequent years by using inflation indices.

Government has since decided to set up a Technical Group to revisit the methodology for estimation of poverty and identification of poor taking into account multiple dimensions and indicators of poverty so that the poor and deprived households can obtain the benefit of different government programmes and schemes. The composition of the Technical Group and its terms of reference are being finalized.

[*Translation*]

Committee on Constitutional Permission

4261. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to constitute any committee to keep vigil on granting statutory permission by the State and Central authorities in regard to exploration and research of atomic minerals, including nuclear raw material;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Atomic Minerals Directorate is responsible for taking decisions in regard to exploration and research related to atomic minerals and this is the first desired step in atomic fuel cycle; and

(d) if so, the progress made in this regard so far?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes Madam. The Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy, is engaged in survey and exploration of uranium resources and other atomic minerals viz. thorium, niobium, tantalum, beryllium, zirconium and lithium required for the Nuclear Power Programme of the country.

(d) The activities of AMD include heliborne/airborne surveys, geochemical/geophysical surveys, reconnaissance/detailed survey, exploratory drilling etc. AMD continues its efforts to locate additional resources of uranium by conducting such surveys in order to locate new uranium reserves in the country. AMD has so far established 1,75,010 tonnes insitu uranium (U_3O_8) resources as on March, 2012.

Discussion with Pakistani President

4262. SHRI MANIKRAO HODALYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of delegates who visited India with Pakistani President along with the names of Indian leaders and officials with whom their meetings were held; and

(b) the details of the issues discussed in the said meetings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) President of Pakistan, Mr. Asif AM Zardari came to India on a private visit on April 8, 2012 with a delegation comprising family members, the Federal Interior Minister of Pakistan, the Foreign Secretary of Pakistan, other officials, personal staff, security personnel and media.

During the visit, a meeting was held in New Delhi between Prime Minister and the President of Pakistan. The leaders had a friendly and constructive conversation covering all aspects of India-Pakistan bilateral relations, and regional and global issues of common interest. It was noted that there had been steady progress in the dialogue process which was restarted last year. Both sides felt that we need to move forward step by step and find pragmatic and mutually acceptable solutions to all issues. The two leaders also discussed developments in the region, and the potential of regional cooperation for the economic development of people of both countries. It was clear from the conversation that both countries consider the dialogue process and the improvement of bilateral relations as being in the mutual interest of the people of India and Pakistan.

[English]

NRIs Infrastructural Bond

4263. SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans for issuance of NRI's infrastructural bond; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Corruption in Bureaucracy

4264. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAV: DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of corruption cases investigated by the Central Vigilance Commission and Central Bureau of Investigation along with the number of cases in which the said agencies have suggested the Government to take action during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government does not take timely action on the said suggestions thereby making the laws against corruption ineffective; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) So far as Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is concerned, complaints received in the Commission are scrutinized and wherever specific and verifiable allegations involving vigilance angle/corruption are noticed, the complaints are forwarded to the appropriate agency, i.e., CVO of the organization or CBI, to conduct investigation into the matter and report to the Commission. The number of complaints sent for investigation and report to the organizations concerned during last three years i.e. 2009, 2010 and 2011 are 1714, 945 and 1023, respectively.

The Commission on considering the investigation reports furnished by the CVO or the CBI and depending on the facts of each case and the evidence/records available, advises (a) initiation of criminal and/or regular departmental action (major or minor) against the public servant(s) concerned; (b) administrative action against public servants concerned; or (c) closure of the case and such advices are termed as first stage advice. During the years 2009, 2010 and 2011, the Commission tendered its first stage advises in 3161, 3424 and 3144 cases respectively. The number of cases where CVC has recommended punitive or other criminal action during the last three years, i.e., 2009, 2010, and 2011 at the first stage are 959, 964 and 869, respectively.

So far as CBI is concerned, the number of cases registered by it under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (PC Act) during the last three years, i.e., 2009, 2010 and 2011 are as under:

Year	No. of cases registered under PC Act
2009	795
2010	650
2011	600

During last three years, the CBI has sought sanction for prosecution of Government Servants/Public Servants for offences under various acts including PC Act, 1988 from various Central Ministries/Departments and State Government in 1459 cases, involving 2583 Government Officials. The year-wise details are as follows:

Year	No. of cases in which sanction sought	No. of requests made in these cases
2009	531	876
2010	498	966
2011	376	647
2012 (upto 31.3.2012)	54	94
Total No. of cases	1459	2583

(b) and (c) As part of preventive measures for checking corruption, it is imperative that disciplinary proceedings are completed in time and delinquent officers are punished. This would act as a deterrent for others. Even though no time-limit has been fixed for deciding disciplinary cases, the Central Government has issued guidelines for expeditious disposal of disciplinary proceedings. The disposals of disciplinary cases are also monitored by the Department of Personnel and Training through the annual action plans on vigilance and, wherever delay is noticed, the Central Ministry/Department concerned is requested to expedite such cases.

As regards sanctions for prosecutions, CBI has informed that there are 82 requests in 39 cases pending for sanction for prosecution over 3 months as on 31.03.2012 under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 in various Ministries, Departments and State Governments. Even though a time limit of three months has been prescribed for deciding cases of sanction for prosecution, it is sometimes not possible for the Central Ministries/Departments concerned to adhere to this time limit. The delay is often caused due to detailed analysis of the available evidence, consultation with CVC, State Governments and other agencies, and sometimes non-availability of relevant documentary evidence.

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

[English]

Early Warning System

4265. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to undertake a pilot project in Assam for early warning system of flood;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) A pilot project on Flood Early Warning System (FLEWS) has been taken up in Assam by North Eastern Space Applications Centre (NESAC) of Department of Space (DOS) since 2009, at the behest of North Eastern Council (NEC). The pilot project initially covered Lakhimpur district of Assam and subsequently extended to seven more districts namely Dhemaji, Barpeta, Nalbari, Baksa, Cachar, Karimganj and Hailakandi in Assam. The percentage of successful flood alerts has improved from 25% in 2009 to 75% in 2011. The average lead time of forecast has also improved from 7 hours in 2009 to 14 hours in 2011. Assam State Disaster Management Authority (ASDMA), being the main beneficiary of this project, is actively participating in providing support with regard to inter-agency data sharing, ground survey and communication of the flood alerts to the concerned mitigating agencies.

(c) Not applicable.

Decline in Poverty

4266. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearly 30 per cent population is still in poor category as per the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the details of programmes implemented to bring them out of poor category and the success achieved therein;

(c) the minimum wages as on date and the criteria for fixing minimum wages;

(d) whether persons earning less than minimum wages are not poor;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the proposed programme to give financial aid/free foodgrains to citizens under poor category?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Planning Commission has recently computed estimates of poverty for the year 2009-10 based on the data of large scale survey on household consumer expenditure collected by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in its 66th round conducted during 2009-10. The State-wise poverty lines and poverty ratio for 2009-10 have been computed following the extant Tendulkar methodology. Based on the said methodology the Planning Commission has released the estimates through a Press Note issued on 19th March 2012. As indicated in the Press Note, the poverty ratio in the country has come down from 37.2% in 2004-05 to 29.8% in 2009-10.

(b) The Government has taken various measures to improve the quality of life of the people and to reduce poverty in the country through direct intervention by implementing specific poverty reduction and mitigation programmes such as: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Total Sanitation Campaign etc. All other policy initiatives of the government which have led to higher GDP growth in the country have individually and collectively contributed to raising the living standards of people over time and to the decline of absolute poverty and destitution.

(c) The minimum wage rates are fixed/revised by the appropriate Governments (State and Centre) in respect of scheduled employments under their respective jurisdiction under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

The norms for fixation/revision of minimum wages include:

- (a) 3 consumption units for one earner.
- (b) Minimum food requirements of 2700 calories per average Indian adult.
- (c) Clothing requirements of 72 yards per annum per family.
- (d) Rent corresponding to the minimum area provided for under Government's Industrial Housing Scheme.
- (e) Fuel, lighting and other miscellaneous items of expenditure to constitute 20% of the total Minimum Wages.
- (f) Children education, medical requirement, minimum recreation including festivals/ceremonies and provision for old age, marriage etc. should further constitute 25% of the total minimum wage.

The norms at (a) to (e) above have been recommended by the Indian Labour Conference in its session held in 1957 and at (f) by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the Reptakos Brett and Co. Ltd. case in 1991. However, in order to have a uniform wage structure and to reduce the disparity in minimum wages across the country, the Central Government prescribes National Floor Level Minimum Wage (NFLMW). While this is not statutory, the appropriate Governments are requested to fix the minimum wages at least at par with NFLMW. The NFLMW presently stands at Rs. 115 - per day with effect from 1st April, 2011.

(d) and (e) The criteria for defining poverty line and fixation of minimum wages are different.

(f) The Government has introduced the National Food Security Bill in Lok Sabha in December 2011 and the Bill is currently under examination by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution. The Bill, inter alia, provides legal entitlements for free or affordable meals for certain categories viz. pregnant/lactating women, children or other special groups such as destitutes, homeless, disaster and emergency affected persons and persons living in starvation. The Bill also contains provision for payment of food security allowance to eligible persons, in case of non-supply of the entitled quantities of foodgrains or meals, within the time and manner prescribed by the Central Government.

[*Translation*]

Environment as a subject

4267. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any plan to incorporate Environment as a subject in industrial and technical education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to start an awareness campaign among the citizens in the Country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The Hon'ble Supreme Court directive of 2003 making environment as a compulsory subject in all classes in schools up to higher secondary level has created considerable awareness amongst the citizens. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has approved four courses at Under Graduate level and seven courses in the Post Graduation level related to environmental studies in engineering colleges. Environmental Studies is offered as one of the subjects in some of the programmes although it is not a mandatory course in Technical Education curriculum. Centrally Funded Technical Institutes such as the IITs/NITs also have environment studies as part of their curriculum.

Review of Nuclear Policy

4268. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to constitute a committee to review its nuclear policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to review the cases of nuclear plants in the coastal areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S

OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) The country's Integrated Energy Policy has been carefully formulated to ensure supply of lifeline energy to its people and sustained growth; meeting the energy requirements in an efficient, cost effective way on a path of sustainable energy security. Nuclear power, a clean source of energy with potential for providing long terms energy security is an important component of the country's energy mix. The three-stage nuclear power programme is robust and on course.

The safety of nuclear power plants, both in operation and under construction, located at coastal sites has been reviewed post Fukushima accident. These reviews have found that the nuclear power reactors in the country are safe and have design features and margins to withstand extreme natural events like earthquakes and tsunamis. The features and provisions in the new nuclear power plants at coastal sites will also have features in design and provisions of latest state of the art safety which will ensure these to be safe against extreme natural events.

[*English*]

Clearance to Atomic Power Projects

4269. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) had submitted proposals for obtaining environmental and forest clearance to atomic power projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of each of such project, project-wise; and

(c) the time by which clearance to each of such project is likely to be obtained?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) NPCIL has taken up the process of obtaining environmental clearance for its proposed projects at Gorakhpur, Haryana; Chutka, Madhya Pradesh; Kovvada in Andhra Pradesh and Chhaya Mithi Virdi in Gujarat. The Terms of Reference (ToR) for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) studies have been approved by the Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF). The EIA studies in accordance with the approved ToR by specialized agencies are in progress.

(c) The Environmental clearance process involves approval of ToR, EIA studies and submission of EIA report, public hearing, submission of final EIA report and final review by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) of the MoEF before grant of environment clearance. The process typically takes about two years.

[Translation]

Professional Education

4270. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of provisions being proposed to be made for professional education in view of the growing unemployment in the country during the 12th Five Year Plan and the current year;

(b) whether it is a fact that the industries are not getting success and face various problems on account of the lack of skilled manpower due to the lack of professional education;

(c) if so, the amount of funds proposed to be spent on expansion of professional education; and

(d) the number of persons/youths likely to be benefited from the same in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The proposed outlay sent by the Ministry of Human Resource Development to the Planning Commission for the Technical Education during the 12th Five Year Plan is Rs. 131197.55 Crore and the Budget Estimates for the year 2012-13 is Rs. 6680.00 Crore.

(b) National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF) has been launched with the objective to create a skilled and productive work force that matches international standards of quality and productivity through integration of vocational education and training with main stream education. Apart from this, a revamped programme of Finishing Schools would also help in enhancing the employability of engineering graduates.

(c) and (d) No such estimate has been made.

Complimentary Passes by AI and Private Airlines

4271. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale complimentary passes are given by Air India annually;

(b) if so, the details of the said passes given by Air India during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the details of the loss suffered by the Air India on account of the issuance of complimentary passes;

(d) whether the Government proposes to end this practice; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) Complimentary tickets are normally issued by the Airlines in their commercial interests, to tour promoters, travel writers, media personnel, important commercial contacts and promotional schemes/events etc. to encourage & promote travel on the national carriers. This is practise adopted by all airlines worldwide in line with corporate policy and on the basis of anticipated advantage and benefit to airline. These passages do not have revenue implications and airlines do not incur losses as these ticket holders are generally accommodated only after accommodating the revenue paying passengers.

During the last three years viz. 2009-2010, 2010-11 and 2011-12, Air India has issued 258, 449 and 93 complimentary tickets.

Delayed Telecom Projects

4272. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI PATIL:
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

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

(a) whether several telecommunication projects in the country are running behind schedule;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with 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 (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (e) Following 3 ongoing

Telecommunication projects are being funded by Government in the country. Their details are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III.

- (i) Network for Spectrum (NFS)
- (ii) Communication Security Research and Monitory (CSRM).
- (iii) National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN)

Statement-I

Network for Spectrum (NFS)

Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CCI) had approved a Network for Spectrum Project (NSP) for installation of alternate OFC network for Army, Navy and Air Force in lieu of vacating the spectrum of defence. The Cabinet in its meeting on 3rd December 2009 had given a financial approval of Rs.9175.16 crore (Rs. 1077.16 for Air Force and Rs.8098 crore for Army and Navy) for laying of alternate communication network for defence services in a period of 36 months. Accordingly, Air Force Project was to be completed in June 2010 and the whole project for Army and Navy is to be completed by December 2012. The Air Force network (AFNET) has been dedicated to nation by Air Force on 14.9.2010.

As regards the OFC for Army, Navy core network, BSNL had floated the tender on 15.01.2010. While the estimated cost of OFC was Rs. 2,000 crore, the tendered cost came around Rs. 7500 crore. As the tendered cost was very high as compared to the estimated cost, the whole set of schedule of requirement and user level requirement was referred to the Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) which was constituted on 15.10.2009. The IMG submitted its report to DoT on 23rd August 2011. The issue was placed before Telecom Commission on 28.10.2011. The Telecom Commission considered the proposal and recommended the budget enhancement of Rs.5503 crore with the condition that the IMG should certify that the specifications and estimates for the proposed Defence Network have been optimized with reference to the scope of work and the requirements of the defence services. The IMG has given the optimization report on 23.01.2012.

The proposal will be submitted to CCI for financial approval of Rs. 5236 crore over and above Rs. 8098 crore, already approved by Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure on 03.12.2009 for laying of alternate communication network for Defence Services in a period

of 36 months and provision of the same in the budget of DoT. Draft CCI note has been circulated on 24.02.2012 for inter-ministerial consultations. The comments have been received from Department of Legal Affairs, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) and Planning Commission. The comments are still awaited from Ministry of Defence, Department of Expenditure, Department of Economic Affairs and Department of Information Technology which are being pursued vigorously.

Statement-II

Communication Security Research and Monitory (CSRM)

Cabinet Committee on Security in its meeting held on 16.06.2011 approved the proposal for setting up "Centre for Communication Security Research & Monitoring" consisting of projects of 'Centralized Monitoring System' for Lawful Interception & Monitoring & the project of 'Telecom Testing & Security Certification' with Government funding of Rs. 450 Crores for implementing the scheme.

The scheme has to be implemented in three phases each of 13-14 months period. The pilot project for Lawful Interception & Monitoring was to be commissioned within three months from the date of approval by CCS.

The current status of the project is as follows:

- (i) In case of CMS, pilot project has been completed by 30.09.2011 under which C-DOT has installed to ISF servers one each for MTNL & TCL. The interception services have been integrated and tested successfully for these two TSPs & LEAs have been requested to test the same.
- (ii) In respect of TTSC, A pilot lab has been set up at IISc, Bangaluru, to develop the test standards, procedures and test tools to test the telecom equipments. IISc Bangaluru has achieved EAL3 level of testing except few tests remaining, in respect of Routers & VoIP switches.

[English]

Statement-III

National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN)

Government has approved the scheme for creation of National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) on 25th October 2011, for providing Broadband connectivity to 2.5 lakh village Panchayats. The objective of this scheme is to

extend the existing optical fiber network to Panchayats by utilizing the Universal Services Obligation Fund (USOF). The cost of initial phase of the NOFN scheme is likely to be about Rs. 20,000 crore. The project is proposed to be completed in 2 years.

NOFN project will be executed by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) i.e. Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL), a company incorporated under Indian Companies Act 1956 fully owned by Central Government, with equity participation from Government, BSNL, Railtel and Powergrid. The Company has been incorporated on 25.2.2012 for this purpose.

BBNL is currently working out modalities for implementation of this project (Bid document process, unit of work etc.).

[English]

Ban on Use of Mobile Phone

4273. SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has advised not to allow children below 16 years of age to use cellphones;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some State Governments have also banned the use of cellphones in the schools;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to ban the use of cellphones in all the educational institutions run by the Government/private educational institutions; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) issued a circular on restriction of the use of Mobile Phones in Schools on 29.07.2009.

(c) to (f) Education, being a subject in the concurrent list of the Constitution, and the majority of schools being under the purview of the State Governments, it is for the respective State Governments to take an appropriate decision in the matter.

[Translation]

Nalanda University

4274. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of the International University is not being completed in Nalanda;

(b) if so, the details in regard to the status thereof, as on date;

(c) whether the work is getting delayed on account of lack of funds for the Nalanda International University project;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government is providing required financial assistance for the necessary resources and facilities for the construction of this University; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Construction of the boundary wall around the land provided to the University began in December, 2011. Construction of the campus will begin after the conclusion of the Global Design Competition, selection of the construction company and award of the work. A Steering Committee, comprising of senior and prominent architects, has been formed to help and advise the University organise the Competition.

(c) No.

(d) and (e) Yes. The Government of India has been providing the required financial assistance for the construction of the University. The details are:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	BE
2009-10	50
2010-11	5
2011-12	10
2012-13	15

Decline in Quality of Education

4275. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the increase in enrolment of children in the schools across the country has led to decline in quality of education;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether the stress on rote learning process in schools is leading to the said decline in the quality of school education; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) There is no evidence to show that increase in enrolment has led to decline in quality of education. However, increased enrolment has brought pressure on the existing school facilities. In order to overcome this problem the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 lays down norms and standards for infrastructure, teachers, teaching learning equipment, etc. Further, the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has conducted two rounds of National Learners' Achievement Surveys for classes III, V and VIII. The findings of these two rounds of National Learners' Achievement Surveys do not show any decline, but point to improvement in the average learning achievement level of children.

(c) and (d) National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 lays emphasis on ensuring that learning shifts away from rote methods, and on enriching the curriculum to provide for over all development of children, rather than remain textbook centric. The RTE Act also provides that the curriculum and evaluation procedure shall inter alia take into consideration the all round development of the child, building up the child's knowledge, potentiality and talent, and learning through activities, discovery and exploration in a child friendly and child centered manner.

States have been asked to undertake curriculum renewal in accordance with the principles of NCF-2005 and the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009. Several states have already initiated the process. SSA provides support to the states for both undertaking the curriculum renewal and training of resource persons and teachers.

Indian Nationals under Saudi Arabia Custody

4276. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian nationals held hostage in the Arab countries including Saudi Arabia;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Indian nationals emigrating to the Arab countries in search of better opportunities are treated as slaves by the companies over there;

(c) if so, whether the Government has taken up this issue with the respective Governments; and

(d) if so, the number of Indian nationals residing over there at present even after the expiry of their visa period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Nil, as far as the Government is aware, barring those held by pirates in Somalia.

(b) and (c) No. Government of India does not receive complaints regarding Indian Nationals emigrating to the Arab countries in search of better opportunities being taken hostages or treated like slaves by the authorities concerned/companies. However our Missions and Posts in the Arab region do receive complaints of other nature. Whenever such complaints are received, Missions/Posts immediately take up the issues with the concerned employers and/or local authorities with a view to arrive at an expeditious and amicable settlement. Government of India, through its Missions/Posts in the Arab countries, has taken several measures and initiatives to protect the rights of Indian workers.

(d) The number of Indian nationals residing in the Arab countries after expiry of their visa period is not available with Government of India.

[English]

Non-compliance of CVC Advices

4277. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has expressed its concern and displeasure on Ministries/Departments for not taking serious note on cases of non-compliance/non-consultation/non-acceptance of the Commission's advice;

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken against the Ministries/Departments for their non-compliance/non-acceptance of the Commission's advice;

(c) whether the Ministries/Departments are taking the Commission lightly;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to come forward with a legislation to provide more teeth to the Commission; 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 THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Central Vigilance Commission has informed that the Commission has noted with satisfaction that in a majority of cases, where the officials involved are covered under its advisory jurisdiction, the authorities concerned have accepted the Commission's advice and acted in accordance with them. However, it remains a matter of concern that in some cases, where the officers were covered under its jurisdiction, either the consultation mechanism with the Commission was not adhered to or the authorities concerned did not accept the Commission's advice. The Commission reports such deviations in its Annual Report.

(b) In disciplinary matters, the final decision for imposition of a penalty vests with the Disciplinary Authority concerned. The Disciplinary Authority is required to pass speaking orders after due application of mind and after taking into account all facts and circumstances of the case including the advice of the CVC and record reasons for disagreement, if any. However, cases of difference of opinion between the disciplinary authority and the CVC in disciplinary matters relating to officers of All India Services and all Group A Central Civil Services including those under the Ministry of Railways are required to be submitted to the Prime Minister for resolution. The decision taken in the matter is conveyed to the Disciplinary Authority for further action under the relevant disciplinary rules.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

Commercial Launch Service Agreement

4278. SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has signed a deal to be valued at around Rs.100

crore to launch an 800 Kg. satellite of Astrium SAS, a company under European Aeronautic Defence and Space Company (EADSC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a commercial launch service agreement between ISRO's commercial arm Antrix Corporation and Astrium SAS has been under the agreement;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the advanced remote sensing satellite Spot-6 built by Astrium SAS will be launched on board ISRO's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV); and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) A commercial Launch Services Agreement between Antrix Corporation Limited (ANTRIX) - the commercial arm of ISRO, and ASTRIUM SAS - a Company under European Aeronautic Defence and Space Company (EADS), France, was signed on January 25, 2012 in Bangalore. Under this agreement, a Remote Sensing satellite - SPOT-6, weighing around 800 kg, built by ASTRIUM SAS, will be launched on-board ISRO's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV). For this launch, ASTRIUM SAS will pay to ANTRIX 13.9 Million Euros (which works out to be - Rs. 90.35 Crores at the exchange rate of 1 Euro = Rs. 65).

(c) and (d) The above Launch Services Agreement signed between ANTRIX and ASTRIUM is a part of the Long Term Agreement signed between the two agencies in September 2008.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) The SPOT-6 satellite will be flown using the PSLV in its core alone configuration (i.e. without the use of six solid strap-on motors). The SPOT-6 satellite will be launched to a circular, sun-synchronous orbit of 655 km altitude, during the second half of 2012.

Shortage of Staff in NACIL

4279. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Aviation Company of India Limited (NACIL) has shortage of staff;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor, cadre-wise;

(c) the present strength of the company as on date, cadre-wise;

(d) whether such shortage of staff has adversely affected the services provided by the company to their customers;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) Category-wise employee strength as on 31.03.2012 is as under:

Pilots (including Executive Pilots)	1543
Engineers (including Executive Engineers)	1425
Executive and Gen. Category Officers	5109
Cabin Crew (including Executive Cabin Crew)	3102
Technicians	3395
Gen. Category employees	12277
Total	26851

(d) to (f) Not applicable in view of reply to (a) above.

[*Translation*]

Examination Centres

4280. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to set up more examination centres of UPSC in various States of the country including Indore in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said centres are likely to be established along with the State-wise centres selected in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[*English*]

Absorbing Surplus Employees

4281. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the circumstances when the regular employees of Central Government are declared 'surplus and are not being reinstated in their present scales in the vacancies of same scale in other Central Government departments in particular States or district; and

(b) the details and the reasons for not reinstating the Central Government regular employees in the vacancies of other Departments in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Central Government employees are rendered surplus as a result of administrative and financial reforms, transfer of an activity to a State Govt., Public Sector Undertaking or studies of work measurement, abolition or winding up of an organization of the Central Government etc. Surplus Cell of Department of Personnel and Training makes efforts to redeploy surplus staff keeping in view their substantive grade pay, suitability etc. in the same state in which they were working at the time of being declared surplus on availability of suitable vacancies.

Though normally the effort is made to redeploy the low paid employees belonging to Grade 'C' (upto Grade Pay of Rs.4200/-) in the same State in which they are working at the time of being declared surplus, it, however, may be necessary to redeploy them in other States if no suitable vacancies are reported to the Surplus Cell at the relevant time.

Computer Education

4282. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) whether the Government is promoting computer education in the schools;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by the Government in this regard along with their outcome and

the present scenario of computer education being imparted to students in the schools;

(c) whether a majority of school children in the country do not have access to computers and specialist teachers for computer education;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the student-computer ratio and student-specialist teacher ratio in the schools across the country during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and

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

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

(b) Sarva Siksha Abhyan provides financial support amounting to Rs. 50 lakhs per District per year for **Computer Aided Learning** (CAL) under the Innovation head. The focus of CAL is to maximize coverage in Upper Primary School (UPS) with special emphasis on Science and Mathematics. Procurement of hardware, software, training, maintenance and resource support if required could inter alia be included in this component. Regular school teachers are provided training and support to implement the programme. So far 80,307 Upper Primary Schools have been covered under CAL up to 2011-12.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "*Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools*" was launched in December 2004, and revised in 2010, to promote computer enabled learning and usage of ICT in

teaching in Government and Government aided Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools with emphasis on educationally backward blocks and areas with concentration of SC/ST/Minority/weaker Sections. The grant of Rs. 6.4 lakh (non-recurring) and Rs. 2.7 lakh (recurring) per school is given under the scheme which is shared between Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25 except for North East States where it is 90:10

The Scheme also has provision of establishing 150 Smart Schools in the Districts by conversion of one of the existing State Government schools, to serve as role model and to share the infrastructure and resources with the neighbourhood schools also. The grant of Rs. 25 lakh (non-recurring) and Rs. 2.5 lakh (recurring) per smart school is given under the scheme which is shared between Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25 except for North East States including Sikkim where it is 90:10.

(c) to (e) The State-wise list of number of schools covered under CAL for the last three years (2009-10 to 2011-12) is given in the Statement-I. 94,752 Government and Government-aided Secondary and Higher Secondary schools with 1.78 crore students have been approved for coverage including provision of 10 PCs with other accessories per school for normal schools and 40 PCs with other accessories per school for Smart Schools. The Scheme has provision for a dedicated Computer Teacher and also, in addition, provide for Pre-service and In-service (Induction and Refresher) Training to teachers for computer enabled teaching in Schools. The State-wise list of number of schools approved including Smart Schools for the last three years (2009-10 to 2011-12) is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	State	2009 -10 District Covered	2010-11 District Covered	2011 -12 District Covered
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	3	3	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	23	23	23
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	16	16
4.	Assam	23	23	26
5.	Bihar	37	38	38
6.	Chandigarh	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Chhattisgarh	18	18	18
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	1
9.	Daman and Diu	2	2	2
10.	Delhi	9	9	9
11.	Goa	2	2	2
12.	Gujarat	25	25	25
13.	Haryana	20	21	21
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	12
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	22	22
16.	Jharkhand	24	24	24
17.	Karnataka	29	30	30
18.	Kerala	14	14	14
19.	Lakshadweep	1	1	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	50	50	50
21.	Maharashtra	35	35	35
22.	Manipur	9	9	9
23.	Meghalaya	7	7	7
24.	Mizoram	8	8	8
25.	Nagaland	11	11	11
26.	Odisha	30	30	30
27.	Puducherry	4	4	4
28.	Punjab	20	20	20
29.	Rajasthan	33	33	33
30.	Sikkim	4	4	4
31.	Tamil Nadu	30	30	30
32.	Tripura	4	4	4
33.	Uttar Pradesh	71	71	72
34.	Uttarakhand	13	13	13
35.	West Bengal	20	20	20
Total		631	634	638

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	No. of Smart Schools approved by PMEG
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	-	28	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	4031	-	05
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	55	24	-	
4.	Assam	-	1240	969	-
5.	Bihar	-	-	-	
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	
7.	Chhattisgarh	1100	-	-	-
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	13	01	02
9.	Daman and Diu		08	-	02
10.	Delhi	-	594*	1110	-
11.	Goa	-	-	-	
12.	Gujarat	2730	-	-	-
13.	Haryana	1000	1617	-	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	618	848	05
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	200	-	-	
16.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-
17.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-
18.	Kerala	-	-	-	05
19.	Lakshdweep	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2000	-	2000	-
21.	Maharashtra	-	-	5000	-
22.	Manipur	130*	260	-	04
23.	Meghalaya	100	241	164	04
24.	Mizoram	-	37	181	04
25.	Nagaland	-	82	-	04
26.	Odisha	-	4000	-	-
27.	Puducherry	-	-	182	04
28.	Punjab	870	494	-	05
29.	Rajasthan	-	2000	-	-
30.	Sikkim	-	46	-	04

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Tamil Nadu	1880	461	1999	05
32.	Tripura	-	282	-	-
33.	Uttar Pradesh	-	1500	1608	05
34.	Uttarakhand	500	500	-	-
35.	West Bengal	-	2000	-	05
Total		10435	19482	14062	63

*The number of schools approved were shifted to next financial year.

[*Translation*]

Review of Performance of Telecom Operators

4283. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

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

(a) the names of the operators which have not rolled out services and set up towers in rural areas till date even after getting licenses for the same in 2008;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed/proposes to review the performance of telecom operators regarding providing telecom services in rural areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard;

(d) whether many of the operators have not used even their 50% spectrum as on date after getting licenses for the same in 2008; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Madam, as per relevant condition of Unified Access Service (UAS) License in respect of roll out obligations, there is no requirement of mandatory coverage of rural areas.

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

(d) and (e) Percentage utilization of allotted spectrum to Licensees is not analyzed.

Production in Coal Blocks

4284. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the coal block-wise and date-wise details of coal production started in coal blocks allocated under the policy of allocation of the captive coal block;

(b) the details of per annum coal production from the said coal blocks, block-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any mechanism to ensure that the coal produced from the captive blocks is being used for the purpose for which it has been allotted; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) The coal block-wise details of coal production in coal blocks allocated under the policy of allocation of the captive coal block and the details of year-wise production from the said coal blocks are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The responsibility of developing the coal block as per the prescribed guidelines and milestone chart attached with the allocation letter rests entirely with the allottee company. In the terms and conditions of the allocation letters, it is categorically mentioned that no coal shall be sold, delivered, transferred or disposed of except for the stated captive mining purposes, and except with the previous approval of the Central Government. The above condition is also part of the Mining Lease executed with the State Government concerned where the block is located. Any contravention of the above would entail cancellation of Mining Lease and/or de-allocation.

Statement

Captive Block (Block-wise) Production in Million Tonnes from 1997-98 to 2011-12 Annexure referred to Lok Sabha Unstarred Q. No. 4284 for answer on 02.05.2012

Block	Company	No. of Blocks	Date of Commencement of Production	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12(p*)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Sarisatoli	RPG Industries/ CESC Ltd.	1	Oct'2002						0.317	1.495	2.401	2.622	2.546	2.754	2.984	3.213	2.929	3.763
Talabira-I	Hindalco	1	Oct'2003						0.099	0.524	0.936	1.159	1.47	2.066	2.33	2.285	2.356	
Tara (East)& (West)	WBSEB	2	1997	0.709	1.792	2.17	2.41	2.91	3.085	3.769	3.994	3.992	4.765	4.229	4.139	3.303	2.876	2.690
Tasra	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	1	Nov'2009													0.063	0.014	0.04
Gare-Palma-IV/1	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.	1	Feb'1999		0.037	0.78	1.42	1.55	2.116	2.466	2.965	5.31	5.968	5.994	5.998	5.999	5.999	5.997
Gottoria (E&W)	BLA Industries	2	Oct'2004							0.096	0.282	0.218	0.329	0.329	0.236	0.299	0.297	0.298
Gare-Palma-IV/5	Monet Ispat and Energy Ltd.	1	June'2004							0.126	0.439	0.668	0.835	0.989	0.989	1	0.952	0.85
Gare-Palma-IV/2 & IV/3	Jindal Power Ltd	2	June'2007											0.578	4.893	6.045	5.688	5.25
Gare-Palma-IV/4	Jayaswal Neco Ltd	1	Sept'2006										0.059	0.279	0.396	0.56	0.406	0.478
Gare-Palma-IV/7	Raipur Alloys & Steel Ltd.	1	Mar'2009												0.008	0.291	0.432	0.774
Marki Mangli-I	B.S. Ispat	1	Mar'2011														0.015	0.003
Pachwara	Punjab State	1	Mar'2006									0.025	1.603	3.797	6.175	8.476	8.031	8.308

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Central	Electricity Boan																	
Chotia	Prakash Industries Ltd.	1	July'2006										0.625	0.9	0.919	1	1	1
Barjore	WBPDCCL	1	Mar'2009										0.115	0.257	0.213			
Kathautia	Usha Martin Ltd.	1	Dec'2008										0.013	0.062	0.3	0.351		
Namchik Namphuk	Arunachal Pradesh Mineral Dev. Corporation	1	Apr'2007										0.079	0.142	0.251	0.299	0.222	
Baranj-I, II, III, IV, Kiloni & Manora Deep	KPCL	6	Aug'2008										0.991	2.252	2.275	2.189		
Barjora (North)	Damodar Valley Corporation	1	Mar'2011													0.021	1.13	
Belgaon	Sunflag Iron Steel Ltd.	1	Dec'2007										0.001	0.051	0.14	0.114	0.161	
Parbatpur- A to C	Electrosteel castings Ltd.	1	Dec'2008											0.013	0.055	0.034	0.105	
Marki Mangli-III	Veerangana Steel Limited.	1	Dec'2011															0.065
	Total	29	0.709	1.829	2.95	3.83	4.46	5.518	7.829	10.11	13.606	17.61	21.245	30.01	35.45	34.224	36.24	

*P: Provisional

Funds for Education Sector

4285. SHRI JAIPRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure on education in the country as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at present;

(b) whether the Government proposes to raise public spending in education to the level of 6% of GDP;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the steps being taken by the Government to reach the said level;

(d) the details of the budget allocated/ utilized for education sector during the last three years and the current year;

(e) whether the Union Government has urged the State Governments to increase allocation for education; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the response received from each State so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D.

PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) As per the data available with the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, the expenditure on education in India as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was 3.85% (provisional) during 2009-10. National Policy on Education, 1986 as modified in 1992 has laid down that the investment on education be gradually increased to reach a level of 6% of the National Income as early as possible.

Ministry of Human Resource Development was allocated a plan allocation of Rs. 1,97,570 crore (Rs. 1,49,784 crore for the Department of School Education & Literacy and Rs.47,786 crore for the Department of Higher Education) during the XI Five Year Plan which is almost 3.4 times of the expenditure during X Five Year Plan. This substantial increase in Central Plan Outlay for education represents a very substantial effort on the part of the Central Government for raising public spending on education towards the goal of spending 6% of GDP for education.

(d) to (f) The details of budget allocation and expenditure during the last three years and current year by the Ministry of Human Resource Development is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Allocation			Expenditure		
	Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total
2009-10	36400.00	8132.21	44532.21	31502.28	8779.67	40723.68
2010-11	46036.00	7872.00	53908.00	43497.47	8384.94	51882.41
2011-12	52060.00	11306.00	63366.00	50732.99	9477.40	60210.39
2012-13	61427.00	12649.00	74046.00	-	-	-

To encourage expenditure by states, several schemes have been launched during XI Plan such as (i) Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) to enhance access to secondary education and improve its quality (ii) Setting up of 6000 model schools at Block level (iii) Construction and running of girls's hostels for students of secondary and higher secondary schools (iv) Setting up of 374 new model degree colleges (v) Incentivising State Governments for expansion, inclusion & excellence (vi) Special assistance to upgrade institutions which could not get assistance under Section 12B of UGC Act (vii) National Mission in Education through ICT.

Development of Coal Blocks

4286. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is suffering heavy losses on account of not starting work in the mines which have been allocated to various public and private companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has constituted any authority to monitor private companies who have been allocated coal blocks and if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the manner in which safety measures, service conditions and social security measures pertaining to labourers are proposed to be implemented;

(e) whether any foreign company is also being allotted coal blocks; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) The only revenue which accrues from the coal mines is royalty and other taxes on the quantum of coal whenever it is produced.

(c) The Government has not constituted any authority to monitor the private companies who have been allocated coal blocks.

(d) The safety measures, service conditions and social security measures pertaining to labourers related to allotted coal blocks is the responsibility of the allocatee and the same are enforced by concerned authorities under the relevant statutes.

(e) No applications from foreign companies are received/pending before the Government.

(f) Does not arise in view of reply given at (e) above.

Wage Payment through Post Offices

4287. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India has signed any agreement with the State Governments for making wage payments of Social Security Services/Schemes through Post Office Saving Bank Account;

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

(c) the details of funds transaction made as a result

thereof during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the total revenue earned by the Department of Posts during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No agreement has been signed between Department of Posts and State Governments for making wage payments of Social Security Services/ Scheme. However, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between some Postal Circles and concerned State Governments for making wage payments under MGNREGA.

(b) A Statement showing the name of Postal Circles and date of signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for making wage payments under MGNREGA is enclosed.

(c) The amount disbursed during the last three years and current year through Post Offices is given as below:

Financial Year	Amount disbursed (Rs. in crore)
2008-09	3,863
2009-10	7,900
2010-11	9,179
2011-12 (up to February 2012)	6,793

(d) The remuneration earned under MGNREGA during last three years and the current year is furnished below:

Year	Remuneration (Rs. in crore)
2008-09	200.49
2009-10	Nil*
2010-11	151.53
2011-12	Revenue yet to be claimed

*The MGNREGA zero balance and Non-zero balance was not segregated in the year 2009-10.

Statement*MGNREGA MoU details*

Sl. No.	Circle	Whether MoU signed	Date of MoU	Remarks		
1.	AP	Yes	30.06.2008			
2.	Assam	No MoU at State level. MoU at the level of Deputy Commissioner and Postal Superintendent was signed in 4 districts.		Name of District	Name of Postal Division	Date on which MoU is signed
				Kamrup	Guwahati	21.07.2008
				Dhubri	Goalpara	20.10.2009
				Kokrajhar	Goal para	17.11.2011
				Dibrugarh	Dibrugarh	06.04.2012
3.	Bihar	Yes	05.08.2009			
4.	Chhattisgarh	Yes	27.06.2008			
5.	Gujarat	Yes	05.06.2008			
6.	Haryana	Yes	28.04.2008			
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Yes	17.07.2008			
8.	Jharkhand	Yes	16.01.2009			
9.	Karnataka	Yes	16.01.2009			
10.	Kerala	Yes	17.09.2008			
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	05.02.2009			
12.	Maharashtra	Yes	28.05.2008			
13.	N.E.	Meghalaya	Yes	23.07.2008		
		Mizoram	Yes	17.09.2008		
		Manipur	Yes	07.01.2009		
		Arunachal Pradesh	No			
		Tripura	No			
		Nagaland	No			
14.	Odisha	Yes	05.06.2008			
15.	Punjab	Yes	22.07.2008			
16.	Rajasthan	Yes	24.04.2008			
17.	Uttarakhand	Yes	04.03.2009			
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	06.06.2008			
19.	West Bengal	No				

[*Translation*]

Schemes for Poor and Weaker Sections

4288. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to formulate any comprehensive scheme for the academic and economic development of the poor, dalits, backward and economically weaker sections of the society in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Government has formulated several schemes specifically for educational and economic development of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes which inter alia includes schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The details of the schemes are as follows:

Schemes for educational development:

Scheduled Castes:

1. Post Matric Scholarship for SC students - The scheme is the single largest intervention by the Government for educational empowerment of Scheduled Caste students. The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to Scheduled Caste students studying at post matriculation or post-secondary stage to enable them to complete their education.
2. Pre Matric Scholarship for Children of those engaged in Unclean Occupations - Financial Assistance is provided for pre-matric education to children of the target groups viz. (i) scavengers of dry latrines, (ii) sweepers having traditional links with scavenging, (iii) tanners, and (iv) flayers, (v) manhole and open drain cleaners.
3. Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatravas Yojana - The objective is to provide hostel facilities to SC boys and girls studying in middle schools, higher secondary schools, colleges and universities.

4. Upgradation of merit of SC students - To upgrade the merit of Scheduled Castes students by providing them with facilities for their all-round development through education in residential schools.
5. Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for higher education - The scheme provides financial assistance to Scheduled Caste students for pursuing research studies leading to M.Phil, Ph.D. and equivalent research degree in universities research institutions and scientific institutions. The scheme is implemented through University Grants Commission (UGC) and the benefits are comparable to Junior Research Fellowships (JRF) and Senior Research Fellowships (SRF) of UGC.
6. Scholarship Scheme for Top Class Education for SC students - Objective of the scheme is to promote quality education amongst SC students, by providing full financial support for pursuing studies beyond 12th class in premier institutions of the country.
7. National Overseas Scholarship - The scheme provides assistance to selected Scheduled Castes, Denotified, Nomadic, Semi-nomadic tribes, landless agricultural labours and traditional artisans' students for pursuing higher studies of Master level courses and Ph.D programmes abroad in specified fields of study.
8. Free coaching for SC and OBC students - The scheme provides quality coaching for Group A and B examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission, the Staff Selection Commission, the Railway Recruitment Boards and the State Public Service Commissions etc.

Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Economically Backward Classes (EBCs):

1. Pre Matric Scholarship - The aim of the scheme is to motivate children of OBCs studying at pre-matric stage.
2. Post Matric Scholarship - To promote higher education by providing financial support to OBC students studying at post-matric/post-secondary levels including Ph.D degree.
3. Construction of Hostels - The scheme aims to provide hostel facilities to students belonging to socially and educationally backward classes, especially from rural areas, to enable them to pursue secondary and higher education.

Scheduled Tribes:

1. Vocational Training Centres in tribal areas - The main aim is to upgrade the skills of the Tribal youth in various traditional/modern vocations depending upon their educational qualification, present economic trends and market potentials which would enable them to gain suitable employment.
2. Strengthening of education among ST girls in low literacy districts - The scheme aims to bridge a gap in literacy levels between the general female population and tribal women, through facilitating 100% enrollment of tribal girls in the identified Districts or Blocks, more particularly in naxal affected areas and in area inhabited by Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups.
3. Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for higher education - The scheme provides financial assistance to Scheduled Tribe students for pursuing research studies leading to M.Phil, Ph.D. and equivalent research degree in universities research institutions and scientific institutions.
4. National Overseas Fellowship - Scheme provides financial assistance to selected SC students pursuing higher studies (Masters, Doctoral and Post Doctoral Levels) in certain specified fields of Engineering, Technology and Science only.
5. Scheme of Top Class Education for ST students - To encourage meritorious ST students for pursuing studies at degree and post degree levels.
6. Post Matric Scholarship, Book Bank and Upgradation of merit of ST students - The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to Scheduled Tribe students studying at post matriculation or post-secondary stage to enable them to complete their education.
7. Top Class Education for ST students - Objective of the scheme is to promote quality education amongst ST students, by providing full financial support for pursuing studies beyond 12th class in premier institutions of the country.
8. Hostel for ST boys and girls - The objective of the scheme is to promote literacy among tribal students by providing hostel accommodation to such ST students who would otherwise have been unable to continue their education because of their poor

economic condition, and the remote location of their villages.

9. Establishment of Ashram Schools in TSP area - The main objective is to promote and extend educational facilities to Scheduled Tribe students including PTGs. Ashram Schools provide education with residential facilities in an environmental conducive to learning.

Schemes for economic development: Scheduled Castes:

1. Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan - the objective is to give a thrust to family oriented schemes of economic development, of SCs below poverty line. 100% grant is given to the States/UTs, as an additive to their Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan.
2. National Scheduled Caste Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) - The broad objective of the NSFDC is to provide financial and other support to beneficiaries for taking up various income generating activities.
3. National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC)-The target groups of the Corporation are 'Scavenger'. The Corporation accords priority to the economic development and rehabilitation of Scavengers and amongst Scavengers, those whose income is below double the poverty line.

Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Economically Backward Classes (EBCs):

1. National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC)- The Corporation provides additional channel of finance to backward classes for economically and financially viable schemes and projects for upgrading the technological and entrepreneurial skills of individuals or groups belonging to backward classes.

Scheduled Tribes:

1. Tribal Co-operative Marketing development Federation of India (TRIFED)-TRIEFD is functioning both as a service provider and market developer for tribal products.
2. Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups - Since PTGs constitute the most vulnerable section among Scheduled Tribes, it is imperative

that priorities should be accorded for their protection and development, and checking the declining trend of their population. The scheme enables the States to focus on areas that they consider is relevant to their PTGs and their socio-cultural environment. Activities includes housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural development, cattle development, construction of link roads, installation of non-conventional sources of energy for lighting purpose, social security including Janshree Beema Yojana or any other innovative activity meant for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PTGs, more particularly for the PTGs who are nomadic in nature.

3. Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)-Under the scheme grant is provided to the State Governments based on annual allocation as an additive to the State Plan, for areas where State Plan provisions are not normally forthcoming to bring about economic development to tribals.
4. National Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporations - NSTFDC provides financial assistance for Income Generating Scheme for the economic development of Scheduled Tribes.

(c) Question does not arise.

[English]

Eradication of Poverty

4289. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether inspite of economic growth or increase in per capita income, a large portion of population is still living below poverty line;

(b) if so, whether a large number of such population is still without basic amenities/facilities of food, house, healthcare and education;

(c) if so, whether South Asian nations including India would not be able to eradicate poverty and ensure minimum education for all by 2015;

(d) if so, the facts in this regard and the reasons therefor;

(e) the latest target date fixed by the Government of India for eradication of poverty from the country; and

(f) the achievement made in this regard till the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Planning Commission has estimated poverty ratio in 2009-10 as 29.8%. This represents a decline of 7.4% from 37.2% in 2004-05 to 29.8% in 2009-10. During this period, the gross domestic product at factor cost at constant prices has increased by 8.7% per annum and per capita income (per capita net national income) at constant prices has increased by 7.0% per annum.

(b) A substantial number of people in the country are afflicted with inadequacy of such amenities/facilities in varying measures.

(c) and (d) The UNDP's millennium development goal relating to poverty is to "Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the Percentage of Population below the National Poverty Line". This implies that India has to reduce poverty ratio from about 47.5 percent in 1990 to about 23.75 percent by 2015. In 2009-10, the poverty has come down to 29.8%. With continued growth in GDP and a more rapid growth in agriculture, the poverty Head Count Ratio is expected to be close to the MDG target by 2015.

The UNDP's millennium development goal relating to Education is to "Ensure that by 2015 children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary education". According to District Information System on Education (DISE) primary enrolment of 6-10 year old children by their Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) measure has improved from 83% in 2000 to 98.3% in 2009-10. A trend based on DISE data shows the country now well set to achieve cent percent NER ahead of 2015.

As per the World Development Report 2012, brought out by the World Bank, in 2004-05, the percentage of people living on less than \$1.25 a day in South Asia has declined from 51.15 in 1990 to 40.3% in 2005 and in India the decline is from 51.3% in 1990 to 41.6% in 2005.

(e) and (f) Government is fully committed to working for the reduction and eventual elimination of poverty. The Eleventh Five Year Plan, for achieving inclusive growth, aimed at reduction in the Head-Count Ratio of Consumption Poverty by 10 percentage points during the Plan period (2007-12). The Large Sample Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure is being conducted during 2011-12 which coincides with the terminal year of

Eleventh Five Year Plan, data from which will become available only in 2013. and the poverty reduction during 11th Five Year Plan would be assessed on the basis of this data.

Evaluation of Students

4290. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shift in evaluation of students from exams to concurrent evaluation under the Right to Education Act, 2009;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the details of the evaluation criterion of promoting students put in place;

(d) whether there are any reports that have studied the efficacy of the concurrent evaluation programme used by the schools especially in the rural areas of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Section 29 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides that the academic authority, while laying down the curriculum and evaluation procedure should inter alia provide for Comprehensive and Continuous Evaluation (CCE) of a child's understanding of knowledge and his or her ability to apply the same. CCE is derived from the National Policy on Education, 1986, (modified in 1992) which recommends a system of evaluation that incorporates both scholastic and non-scholastic aspects of education spread over the total span of instructional time. CCE implies continuous assessment, and is treated as an integral part of teaching and learning. The concept of CCE is further elaborated in the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005, which recommends CCE for diagnosis, remediation and enhancing of learning, taking into account the social environment and the facilities available in the school. The Central Government has issued advisory to the State Governments for implementing Section 29 of the RTE Act. The Advisory have been posted in the Ministry's website www.education.nic.in.

(d) and (e) Several studies have been conducted on CCE including 'Effectiveness of CCE over the Evaluation Practices of Teachers' by Regional Institute of Mysore in Dharmapuri District of Tamil Nadu, which found that CCE

is important for raising the skills of teachers to raise the standards of student achievement by constant feedback, remediation and improvement of classroom instructional strategies based on evaluation results. Another Study entitled 'Impact of CCE at Primary Level in the State of Orissa' by Utkal University in Bhubaneswar and Khurda, found inter alia that CCE has significant effect on both scholastic and non-scholastic areas, namely regularity, punctuality and discipline.

[Translation]

Out of School Children

4291. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that a number of children still remain out of school despite implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore alongwith the number of out of school children in the country, State-wise/UT-wise; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to get these children enrolled in the schools and ensure 100% literacy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As per National All India Sample Survey conducted by the Social and Rural Research Institute - Specialist unit of IMRB International in 2009 for children in the age group 6-13 years, there were 81.5 lakh out of school children in the country. Children remain out of school children due to socio-economic problems, non-availability of schools in the vicinity of habitations, non availability of teachers, inadequate community mobilization for education, etc. A Statement giving details of out of school children identified under above study is enclosed.

(c) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme which aims at universalizing elementary education in the country, has been progressing consistently towards its goals. Since inception, SSA has provided significant financial support for infrastructure development in elementary education, including 2.10 lakh new primary schools, 1.74 lakh new upper primary schools, 16.02 lakh additional classrooms, 5.84 lakh toilets and 2.21 lakh drinking water facilities. With a view to improving quality, SSA has till date

sanctioned 19.14 lakh posts of teachers across the country, and it provides financial support for textbooks, teaching learning material and uniforms for children, as per norms specified in SSA framework of implementation. SSA norms have been revised to correspond with the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.

Statement

State wise number of out of school children aged 6-13 years as per IMRB Survey 2009

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Estimated out of school children 6-13 years age group
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,72,354
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	20,601
4.	Assam	2,34,983
5.	Bihar	13,45,697
6.	Chandigarh UT	1,974
7.	Chhattisgarh	85,366
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	444
9.	Daman and Diu	23
10.	Delhi	1,24,022
11.	Goa	0
12.	Gujarat	1,62,355
13.	Haryana	1,07,205
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2,451
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	9,691
16.	Jharkhand	1,32,195
17.	Karnataka	1,08,237
18.	Kerala	15,776
19.	Lakshdweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	3,28,692
21.	Maharashtra	2,07,345

1	2	3
22.	Manipur	12,222
23.	Meghalaya	12,655
24.	Mizoram	7,485
25.	Nagaland	8,693
26.	Odisha	4,35,560
27.	Pondicherry	993
28.	Punjab	1,267
29.	Rajasthan	10,18,326
30.	Sikkim	647
31.	Tamilnadu	52,876
32.	Tripura	8,434
33.	Uttar Pradesh	27,69,111
34.	Uttarakhand	56,225
35.	West Bengal	7,06,713
Grand Total		81,50,618

[English]

Mid-Day-Meal Scheme

4292. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States where the Scheme of mid-day meal in schools has been introduced;

(b) the names of the States where the Scheme is yet to be started;

(c) the share of the Central Government for running mid-day-meal scheme in the States;

(d) whether the Government has formulated a nationwide policy on the Scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the impact of mid-day-meals on elementary education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Mid Day Meal (MDM) Scheme has been implemented in all the States/Union Territories across the country.

(c) The expenditure on foodgrains, transportation, Management Monitoring & Evaluation and kitchen devices is borne in full by the Central Government. The cost of cooking, payment of honorarium to cook-cum-helpers, and construction of kitchen-cum-stores is shared between the Central Government and the North Eastern Region States on 90:10 basis and other States/UTs on 75:25 basis.

(d) Yes, Madam. Under the MDM Scheme, the policy of the Government is to covers children studying in class I-VIII in all Government, Government aided, Local Body and National Child Labour Project Schools, Education Guarantee Scheme/Alternative and Innovative Education centres and Madarsas/Maqtabs supported under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. The Scheme provides mid day meals with an energy content of 450 calories and 12 grams of protein, which is derived from 100 gms of food grains (rice/wheat), 20 gms of pulses, 50 gms. of vegetables and 5 gms of oil for children studying in primary classes. At upper primary level, the Scheme provides for an energy content of 700 calories and 20 grams of protein, which is derived from 150 gms of food grains (rice/wheat), 30 gms of pulses, 75 gms of vegetables and 7.5 gms of oil. Nutrition content is further improved by using double fortified salt with iron and iodine as well as green leafy vegetables, as per the Mid Day Meal guidelines.

In order to ensure effective implementation, the scheme guidelines provide for a detailed monitoring mechanism at the school, block, district, State and the National levels. For ensuring quality control, joint inspections are carried out by District Authorities and FCI representatives before lifting foodgrains. The scheme is constantly reviewed through Quarterly Progress Reports, National level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee meetings, Programme Approval Board meetings and Central Review Missions. In addition independent monitoring institutes evaluate the Scheme at regular intervals.

(e) Independent evaluation studies on the Mid-Day Meal Scheme in different parts of the country have affirmed the positive impact of the scheme on universalization of elementary education by increasing enrolment and attendance and by decreasing drop-out rates.

[Translation]

Haj Pilgrimage on International Passports

4293. SHRIMATI TABASSUM HASAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether only international passport will be valid for Haj pilgrimage;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to get the passports of Haj pilgrims made urgently for the Haj pilgrimage-2012;

(c) whether due to certain reasons, the issuance of passports has been a complicated and time-taking process in the regional passport offices;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to make special arrangements for preparation of passports of Haj pilgrims on priority basis;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) to (f) All Regional Passport Offices/Passport Offices have been instructed to Issue normal passports to all the prospective Haj pilgrims on priority, whose Police Verification Report (PVR) and other formalities are complete. Completion of formalities such as receipt of PVR sometimes take time for Issuance of passports. For those prospective Haj pilgrims whose Police Verification Report has not been received, Regional Passport Offices/Passport Offices (RPOs/POs) have been authorized to issue Short Validity Passports valid for one year for Saudi Arabia only. In addition, special drives have been launched by all RPOs to clear the backlog of applications of prospective Haj pilgrims by opening special counters for submission, deploying additional officials, working over weekends, counter delivery of passports etc.

[English]

Indian Institutes of Technology

4294. SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received requests/proposals from the State Governments and public representatives for setting up of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of each proposal, State-wise;

(c) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be cleared;

(d) whether the State Governments have failed to provide land for new IIT in their States;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government is considering to withdraw the proposal of IITs from these States; and

(g) if so, whether these IITs are likely to be shifted to other States where other States are ready to provide land and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) While during the XI Plan period the Central Government has set up eight new IITs in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh, requests/ representations have since been received from various quarters for setting up of new IITs in the States of Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra. At present there is no proposal to establish new IITs and any proposal in this regard has to await the approval of XII five year plan by the National Development Council.

(d) and (e) The State Governments have committed to allot land for all the eight new IITs set up in the country. While the land has been handed over to the IITs at Hyderabad, Ropar, Bhubaneswar, Patna and Rajasthan and partially to the IITs at Indore and Mandi, the same is yet to be handed over to IIT Gandhinagar (Gujarat).

(f) No, Madam.

(g) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Schemes for Development of Villages

4295. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken/ proposes to take any steps to formulate a scheme for providing drinking water, primary education, mid-day-meal and free healthcare facilities in all the Gram Panchayats for all round development of all the villages in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) Planning and development of an area within the State is primarily the responsibility of the State concerned. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various flagship programmes. The flagship programmes for providing drinking water, primary education, mid-day meal and health care facilities in rural areas, namely, National Rural Drinking Water Programme, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid-Day Meal Scheme and National Rural Health Mission are already in operation. There is no proposal at present to formulate any single scheme in this regard.

Separate Fund for Muslim Education

4296. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has earmarked separate amount for the education of muslims minority in the eleventh five year plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated and utilised during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise; and

(d) the future plans to bring the education level of muslim minority at par with other people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Planning Commission has earmarked separate amount for the education of Muslim minorities under the Schemes for Providing Quality Education in Madarasas' (SPQEM). In addition, the scheme of Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutes (IDMI) has been operationalised during 11th Five Year Plan to augment infrastructure in Private Aided/Unaided Minority Schools/Institutions. The amount allocated under these schemes during last three years and current year is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	SPQEM	IDMI
1.	2009-10	50.00	5.00
2.	2010-11	104.00	25.75
3.	2011-12	150.00	50.00
4.	2012-13	175.00	50.00

(b) and (c) State-wise and year-wise amount released by the Department of School Education &

Literacy during the last three years is given below in the table:

State-wise financial allocation in respect of Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarasa

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	260.00	-
2.	Assam	-	1039.00	459.53
3.	Chandigarh	0.36	-	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	-	811.67	229.70
5.	Haryana	-	37.50	-
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	347.87	538.60
7.	Jharkhand	497.18	-	-
8.	Karnataka	-	490.17	210.58
9.	Kerala	-	1490.09	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	561.35	1343.24	1085.53
11.	Maharashtra	-	36.59	147.52
12.	Rajasthan	-	547.46	71.95
13.	Tripura	374.18	-	-
14.	Uttar Pradesh	3190.47	3554.55	11173.35
15.	Uttarakhand	-	188.86	34.62
16.	Uttar Pradesh (NIOS)	-	-	2.02
Total		4623.54	10147.00	13953.40

State-wise financial allocation in respect of Infrastructure Development for Minority Institutes (IDMI)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Gujarat	-	191.20	124.30
2.	Haryana	-	201.12	145.36
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	25.00	-
4.	Karnataka	-	281.98	357.26
5.	Kerala	-	337.73	2588.56

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Madhya Pradesh	-	252.94	-
7.	Maharashtra	-	387.61	754.59
8.	Rajasthan	-	102.83	-
9.	Uttarakhand	-	190.29	208.32
10.	Sikkim	-	-	345.60
11.	Mizoram	-	-	25.00
12.	Assam	-	-	94.22
13.	Uttar Pradesh	448.00	277.05	200.39
Total		448.00	2247.80	4843.60

(d) To bring the education level of Muslim minority at par with other communities, apart from the Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarasas (SPQEM) and Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutes (IDMI), the Scheme of opening 374 Model Degree Colleges in Educationally Backward Districts, covers 64 Minority Concentration Districts and Sub-Mission on Polytechnics covers 57 Minority Concentration Districts. Further, University Grants Commission is implementing Scheme for Remedial Coaching for Minorities, Women/SCs/STs.

[English]

BRICS Summit 2012

4297. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the BRICS position on the Iranian and Syrian question reflects the true essence of their respective national positions on these issues and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Indian position on Iranian and Syrian question in the BRICS communique is in sync with its position as articulated in the United Nations Security Council deliberations on these issues by its Diplomats and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which India now perceives the future of BRICS going forth from the 4th Summit; and

(d) whether India is in agreement with the idea that BRICS must evolve as a viable geo-political entity as opposed to economic organism that was the basis of its conception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) The BRICS position on the Iranian and Syrian question as reflected in the BRICS Delhi Declaration issued at the 4th Summit held in New Delhi on 29 March 2012 is the agreed position amongst the BRICS countries reflecting their respective national positions on these issues. These positions are in line with those taken by India in UN fora.

(c) and (d) India attaches high importance to its engagement with BRICS as a platform for coordination, consultation and cooperation on contemporary issues having global as well as regional significance, as well as issues of political and economic global governance. BRICS as a group has demonstrated the shared will and capacity to engage with each other as well as with the world community in addressing and seeking sustainable solutions to global economic and political challenges and concerns for the promotion of global stability and well-being.

[Translation]

Chinese Support to Insurgents in North-East

4298. SHRI P.C. MOHAN:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that China is providing tacit support to insurgent groups in North-Eastern States in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that a claim in this regard has been rejected by China saying that it was inconsistent with facts;

(d) if so, whether the Government is considering to give material evidence to China in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (e) Government has taken up this matter with the Chinese side through diplomatic channels. The Chinese Government has conveyed that it would never support armed groups that are against the Government of India. The Chinese Foreign Ministry has stated that the Chinese Government always adheres to the principle of non-interference in other countries' internal affairs and they do not support any anti-government forces in India. India and China have an annual Counter-Terrorism Dialogue under which the two sides discuss all such issues. The fifth round of this Dialogue was held on 1 March 2012 at New Delhi. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

Educational Development of Backward Classes

4299. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government for the educational development of the backward classes in the country; and

(b) the impact of the said steps on the reservation system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Consequent upon the 93 Amendment to Constitution in 2005, the Central Government enacted the Central Educational Institutions (Reservations in Admission) Act, 2006, which provides for reservations for SCs, STs and OBCs (non-creamy layer) in all Central Educational Institutions to the extent of 15%, 7.5% and 27% respectively. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has established Equal Opportunity Cells in colleges and universities to oversee the effective

implementation of the policies and programmes for socially disadvantaged groups. The UGC has also been providing financial assistance to the universities and colleges under the schemes such as Remedial Coaching at Under Graduate and Post Graduate level, Coaching for entry into services, Coaching for National Eligibility Test (NET), Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for SC/ST, Post-Doctoral Fellowships for SC/ST, Post-Graduate Scholarships for SC/ST students in Professional Courses etc. This has benefitted members of socially disadvantaged classes by allowing them greater access to opportunities in the higher education system.

[English]

Setting up of Bank of BRICS Nations

4300. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the discussions held/decisions taken/agreements signed on checking of terrorism, nuclear programmes and multilateral loan facility at the recently held BRICS Summit in New Delhi;

(b) the timeframe prescribed for the implementation of the decisions taken at the said Summit;

(c) the benefits likely to accrue to India and the extent to which trade among BRICS nations would improve on implementation of the decisions taken at the Summit;

(d) whether the BRICS nations have decided to examine the viability of a development bank for developing countries and if so, the details thereof including the modalities worked out in this regard;

(e) whether any BRICS nation has opposed this move and if so, the details thereof alongwith the alternative suggested by that nation in this regard;

(f) whether the Government has examined the feasibility of a multilateral agency modelled on the lines of the World Bank or the Asian Development Bank to generate resources for funding infrastructure and core sector projects in the BRICS nations as well as other emerging economics; and

(g) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) At the 4th BRICS Summit held in New Delhi on 29 March 2012, the Leaders reaffirmed determination to strengthen cooperation among BRICS countries in countering terrorism with the United Nations having a central role in coordinating international action against terrorism and within the framework of the UN Charter and in accordance with principles and norms of international law. The Leaders emphasized the need for an early finalization of the draft of the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism and its adoption by all UN Member States.

In the context of nuclear energy, the Leaders emphasized that international cooperation in the development of safe nuclear energy for peaceful purposes should proceed under conditions of strict observance of relevant safety standards and requirements concerning design, construction and operation of nuclear power plants. The Leaders also stressed the essential role of International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] in the joint efforts of the international community towards enhancing nuclear safety standards.

As regards multilateral loan facility, the Leaders called upon the World Bank to give greater priority to mobilising resources and meeting the needs of development finance while reducing lending costs and adopting innovative lending tools. The Leaders also considered the possibility of setting up a new BRICS-led Development Bank for mobilizing resources for infrastructure and sustainable development projects in BRICS and other emerging economies and developing countries and directed their

Finance Ministers to examine the feasibility and viability of this initiative and report back at the next Summit.

(c) India attaches high importance to its engagement with BRICS as a platform for coordination, consultation and cooperation on contemporary issues having global as well as regional significance, as well as issues of political and economic global governance.

The Action Plan endorsed at the Summit covers a wide-ranging agenda of coordination and cooperation amongst BRICS in taking intra-BRICS cooperation forward in a number of sectors including in Agriculture, Health, S&T, trade & investments, renewable energy resources as well as on energy efficient and environmentally friendly technologies, urban infrastructure development, etc.

BRICS members possess wealth of knowledge, know-how, capacities and best practices that we can share with each other and build meaningful cooperation to mutual benefit for our peoples.

Two Agreements, (i) Master Agreement on Extending Credit Facility in Local Currencies, and (ii) BRICS Multilateral Letter of Credit Confirmation Facility Agreement signed at the Summit by BRICS EXIM/Development Banks are enabling agreements subject to national country regulations having the potential to enhance cooperation amongst the BRICS Development Banks, reduce intra-BRICS trade transaction costs, and promote intra-BRICS trade.

(d) to (g) BRICS nations have agreed to examine the feasibility and viability of setting up a new Development Bank for mobilizing resources through recycling surplus savings for infrastructure and sustainable development projects in BRICS and other developing countries. The BRICS Finance Ministers will examine this initiative further and report their findings at the next Summit.

National School Sanitation Programme

4301. DR. RATNA DE:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) whether the Government has introduced National Schools Sanitation Programme and if so, the details including the objectives thereof;

(b) whether the Government had held any discussions with the State Governments in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the schools selected for giving ratings under National School Sanitation Programme, State-wise;

(d) the number of schools that have been found to maintain the required standards State-wise and the measures taken against those not in conformity with the scheme;

(e) the details of the funds released for the scheme since its launch. State-wise; and

(f) the details of the targets set for the said scheme and the steps being taken by the Government to cover all schools in the country in a phased manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) A countrywide "National Schools Sanitation Initiative" has been launched in collaboration with Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), Ministry of Urban Development & German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) to effectuate an improvement in the provisions and practices of sanitation in the country. The major objectives of this programme are (i) Awareness generation and behavioral change (ii) focus on sanitation and waste segregation in schools (iii) open defecation free cities (iv) Proper dispersal of waste water and formulating interalia Personal Hygiene, Safe Sanitation, Clean Toilet Habits, Safe Drinking Water and Separate Toilets for the girl child. The programme was discussed in the State Education Minister's conference held on 18.6.2010 Presently the scheme is applicable to the schools affiliated to CBSE in all States.

(c) to (f) No schools are "selected" under this initiative. The schools are supposed to rate themselves online for their sanitation status of their own. So far 373 schools from 28 states of the country have themselves registered on the website of CBSE to obtain sanitation ratings. Out of the 373 schools 48 have been found to maintain, by and large, the desired sanitation standards. Schools have been advised to improve their sanitation ratings by taking up suitable measures. CBSE has not provided any funds for this purpose.

[Translation]

Bailout Package for AI

4302. SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI PATIL:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI RAJAJAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the Government proposes to acquire new fleet for Air India, including 27 Boeing 787 dreamliners, and if so, the details and the status thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to restructure the Board of Directors of Air India, and appoint professionals instead of bureaucrats and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has monitored or proposes to monitor the progress/performance of Air India in the aftermath of infusion of capital/ bailout packages to the company and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the further measures being contemplated to revive the company and make it commercially viable?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam. The Cabinet in its meeting held on 12.4.2012 approved the Turnaround Plan and equity infusion into Air India as recommended by Group of Ministers. The plan also envisages induction of 27 numbers Boeing 787 and 3 Boeing 777 aircraft on Sale and Lease Back basis, orders for which had already been placed with Boeing in the year 2005-06.

(b) Government has already appointed Non-official part time Directors on the Board of Air India in order to

render professional and managerial advice to the Board.

(c) The progress of the Turnaround Plan and Financial Restructuring Plan is being monitored by the Group of Ministers.

(d) Air India has taken several initiatives towards cost cutting and revenue enhancement which includes i) Complete route rationalization of erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines routes and elimination of route network involving; ii) Rationalization of certain loss making routes; iii) induction of brand new aircraft on several domestic & international routes to increase passengers appeal; iv) Phasing out of old fleet and consequential reduction in maintenance cost; v) Return of leased aircraft at the end of their tenure or prematurely; vi) Freezing of employment in non-operational areas; vii) Redeployment of staff to cut in-fructuous expenditure; viii) Grounding of ageing fleet including B747-400 which would be used only for certain lines of operations and for operating WIP flights; ix) Relocation of EDs/IBOs from abroad back to India; x) Closure of overseas offline offices at certain locations; xi) Dismantling of the Frankfurt hub and establishment of the Delhi hub resulting in substantial saving due to restructuring of routes; xii) Establishment of Integrated Operations Control Centres.

[English]

Guidelines for Gifts

4303. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has laid down any extensive guidelines with regard to gifts received by VVIPs during their foreign visits which are funded by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of VVIPs who went on official visits to foreign countries during the last three years and the current year using public money and the details of the gifts received by them, VVIP-wise;

(d) the details of the VVIPs who declared the gifts and deposited the same with the Government and who did not declare the gifts received by them during the above period;

(e) the total amount of daily allowance paid to these VVIPs by the Indian missions/ Embassies abroad during the above period;

(f) the total amount earned by the Government by selling/disposing of the gifts deposited by the VVIPs; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the gifts received by the VVIPs are declared and deposited in the Government Toshakhana?

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

(b) and (g) Government issues guidelines from time to time on the subject. The gifts received by VVIPs during their foreign visits are governed by Foreign Contribution (Acceptance or Retention of Gifts or Presentations) Regulations, 1978 as amended from time to time (Copy enclosed as Statement-I).

(c) The details of the VVIPs' visits to foreign countries during the last three years and the current year are as per list enclosed as Statement-II. This Ministry deals with the gifts received by Hon'ble Vice President and Prime Minister. The details of the gifts received by them during the last three years and the current year are given below:

VVIP	Total No. of Gifts received (Since January, 2009 upto 24th April 2012)
Hon'ble Vice President of India	22
Hon'ble Prime Minister of India	157

(d) Toshakhana has details in respect of the VVIPs who declared the gifts and deposited the same with the Government during the past three years and the current year which are as follows:-

VVIP	Total No. of Gifts Deposited in Toshakhana (Since January, 2009 upto 24th April 2012)
Hon'ble Vice President of India	22
Hon'ble Prime Minister of India	157

(e) The information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

(f) None of the gifts deposited in Toshakhana by

the VVIPs was sold. The total amount collected by Government by allowing retention of gifts by VVIPs during past three years and the current year is Rs. 62000/-.

Statement-I

Ministry of Home Affairs

Notification

New Delhi, the 22nd June, 1978

S.O. 402 (E).—In pursuance of clause (d) of section 8 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 (49 of 1976), the Central Government hereby makes the following regulations with regard to the acceptance or retention of foreign contribution by way of a gift or presentation made to any person specified in section 4 as a member of any Indian delegation, namely:—

1. Short title and commencement:—(1) These regulations may be called the Foreign Contribution (Acceptance or Retention of Gifts or Presentations) Regulations, 1978.
- (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the official Gazette.
2. Definitions.—In these regulations, unless the context other-wise requires,—
 - (a) "Act" means the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 (49 of 1976);
 - (b) words and expressions used in these regulations and not defined but defined in the Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Act.
3. Regulation of acceptance or retention of foreign contribution by way of gift or presentation,—(1) Any person specified in section 4 of the Act who is a member of any Indian delegation may accept any foreign contribution by way of a gift or presentation made to him as a member of such delegation (hereinafter referred to as such person), subject to the provisions of this regulation.
- (2) where such person receives any foreign contribution by way of gift or presentation, he shall, within thirty days of the receipt thereof, intimate to the Secretary to the Govt. of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs and the Ministry or the Department of the Government of India sponsoring the delegation of which he is a member, in writing,—
 - (a) the fact of his having received such gift or presentation,

- (b) the foreign source from which it is received,
- (c) its approximate market value in India,
- (d) the place in which, and the date on which, it is received; and
- (e) such other details relating thereto as he may, in the circumstances, consider appropriate:

Provided that in a case where such person received such gift or presentation while he is visiting any foreign country or territory outside India, such intimation may be made by him within thirty days from the date of his return to India.

- (3) Every gift or presentation received by such person from any foreign source shall be deposited by him with the Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry or the Department which had sponsored the delegation of which he was the member, within thirty days from the date of intimation by him of such receipt under sub-regulation (2).
- (4) The Secretary to the Government of India, referred to in sub-regulation (3), shall forward every such gift or presentation deposited with him to the Toshakhana in the Ministry of External Affairs for assessment of its market value in India.
- (5) Such assessment shall be made within thirty days from the date of receipt of the gift or presentation in the Toshakhana, in accordance with the rules applicable, for the time being in force, to the valuation of articles in the Toshakhana, and such person shall be intimated in writing of such assessment forthwith.
- (6) The assessment so made under sub-regulation (5) shall be final and shall not be called in question by such person.
- (7) Every such gift or presentation, the market value in India of which, as assessed under sub-regulation (5), does not exceed one thousand rupees, shall be returned to such person for retention by him:

Provided that where more than one such gift or presentation is received by such person while he is in one delegation, such person be entitled to retain only one such gift or presentation.
- (8) Every such gift or presentation, the market value in India of which, as assessed under sub-regulation (5), exceeds one thousand rupees shall be retained

in the Toshakhana:

Provided such person shall have the option, that exercised by him within thirty days from the date of receipt by him of the intimation under sub-regulation (5), to purchase such gift or presentation on payment of the difference between the market value in India of such gift or presentation, as assessed under sub-regulation (5) and one thousand rupees:

Provided further that the option once exercised under this sub-regulation shall be final.

[No. II/21022/5(6)/77-FCRA-I]

J. C. Pandey, Jt. Secy.

Ministry of Home Affairs
Notification
New Delhi, the 5th November, 1981

S.O. 786(E).—In pursuance of clause (d) of section 8 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, (49 of 1976), the Central Government hereby makes the follow regulations to amend the Foreign Contribution (Acceptance or Retention of Gifts or Presentations) Regulations, 1978, namely:—

1. These regulations may be called the Foreign Contribution (Acceptance or Retention of Gifts or Presentations) Amendment Regulations, 1981.
2. In the Foreign Contribution (Acceptance or Retention of Gifts or Presentations) Regulations, 1978 in regulation 3,
 - (a) for sub-clause (c) of clause (2) the following sub-clause shall be submitted, namely:—

"(c) its approximate market value in the country of origin",
 - (b) in sub-clause 4, for the words "its market value in India" the words "its market value in the country of origin" shall be substituted.
 - (c) in sub-clause (7) as well as in sub-clause (8), for the words "the market value in India" the words "the market value in the country of origin" and for the words "one thousand rupees", whenever necessary, the words "three thousand rupees" shall be substituted.

(No. II/21022/10/(4)181-FCRA.

R.M. Agrawal, Jt. Secy.

Printed by the Manager, Govt. of India Press, Ring road, New Delhi-110064 and Published by the Controller of Publications, Delhi-110054. 1981

Ministry of Home Affairs
Notification
New Delhi, the 31st December, 1984

S.O. 980(E).—In pursuance of clause (d) of Section 8 of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976.(49 of 1976), the Central Government hereby makes the following regulations to amend the Foreign Contribution (Acceptance or Retention of Gifts or Presentations) Regulations, 1978, namely:—

1. These regulations may be called the Foreign Contribution (Acceptance or Retention of Gifts or Presentations) Amendment Regulations, 1984.
2. In the Foreign Contribution (Acceptance or Retention of Gifts or Presentations) Regulations, 1978 for sub-regulation (6) of regulation 3, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(6) If any question arises relating to the assessment so made under sub-regulation (5) it shall be referred to the Central Government who shall decide the same."

[No. II/21022/10(1)/83-FCRA-I]

Surjit Singh,
Jt. Secy.

Printed by the Manager, Govt. of India Press, Ring road, New Delhi-110064 and Published by the Controller of Publications, Delhi-110054. 1985

Ministry of Home Affairs
Notification
New Delhi, the 21st April, 1989

S. O. 420(E).—In pursuance of clause, (d) of section 8 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Art, 1976 (49 of 1976), the Central Government hereby makes the following regulations further to amend the Foreign Contribution (Acceptance or Retention of Gifts or Presentations) Regulations, 1978, namely:—

1. (i) These regulations may be called the Foreign Contribution (Acceptance or Retention of Gifts or Presentations) Amendment Regulations, 1989.
- (ii) They shall come into force on the dale of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In regulation 5 of the Foreign Contribution (Acceptance or Retention of Gifts or Presentations) Regulations, 1978.—

(a) in sub-regulation (2)—

(i) after the words "intimate to", the words "the leader of the Indian delegation", shall be inserted;

(ii) after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided further that the requirements contained in these regulations shall be complied with by such person if the leader of the Indian delegation is of the opinion that the market value, in India, of such gift(s) or Presentation(s) exceeds Rs. 1,000 and the said leader directs in writing to such person to comply such of the requirements of these regulations, as may be applicable, in his case.

(b) In sub-regulation (7), after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided further that where more than one gift or presentation has been received by such person, while he is in one delegation, and the aggregate market value, in India, of all such gifts or presentations, does not exceed Rs. 1,000, as determined by the leader of the Indian delegation, such person may retain all such gifts, Presentations".

[No. II/21022/10(2)/82-FCRA.]

Indira Misra,

Jt. Secy.

Note: The principal regulations was notified vide S.O. 402(E) dated the 22nd June, 1978 and subsequently amended vide:

S.O. 786(E), dated 5-11-1981 and

S.O. 980(E), dated 31-12-1984.

Printed by the Manager, Govt. of India Press, Ring road, New Delhi-110064 and Published by the Controller of Publications, Delhi-110054. 1989

Ministry of Home Affairs

Notification

New Delhi, the 27th January, 1999

S.O. 37(E).—In pursuance of clause (d) of section 8 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 (49 of

1976), the Central Government hereby makes the following regulations further to amend the Foreign Contribution (Acceptance or Retention of Gifts or Presentations) Regulations, 1978, namely:—

227 GI/99 (1)

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA: EXTRAORDINARY
[PART II—SEC. 3(II)]

- (1) These regulations may be called the Foreign Contribution (Acceptance or Retention of Gifts or Presentations) Amendment Regulations, 1999.
- (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
- (3) In regulation 3 of the Foreign Contribution (Acceptance or Retention of Gifts or Presentation) Regulations, 1978, in sub-regulation (1) the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that a Minister may retain a gift or presentation made to him/her provided the value of the gift assessed under sub-regulation (5) does not exceed five thousand rupees."

[No. II/21022/11(9)/97-FCRA. I]

Gurcharan Singh,

Jt. Secy.

Statement-II

Foreign Visits of President/Vice President/Prime Minister of India

2009

1. Vice President to Myanmar Feb 5-8
2. Vice President to Kuwait 6-8 April
3. President to Spain and Poland 20-27 April
4. Vice President to South Africa 8-10 May
5. Prime Minister to Russian federation for SCO & BRIC 15-17 June
6. Prime Minister to Italy for G-8 7-11 July
7. Prime Minister to France & Egypt for NAM 13-17 July
8. President to Russia & Tajikistan 2-8 September
9. Prime Minister to Pittsburgh - G-20 23-27 September

10. Prime Minister to Thailand 23-25 October
11. President to UK and Cyprus 26 October-1 November
12. Prime Minister to USA & Port of Spain 21-28 November
13. Prime Minister to Denmark 17-18 December

2010

1. Vice President to Zambia, Malawi, Botswana 5-12 January
2. Prime Minister to Saudi Arabia 27 February-1 March
3. Prime Minister to USA, and Brazil 10-16 April
4. Prime Minister to Bhutan, for SAARC 28-30 April
5. President to the People's Republic of China 26-31 May
6. Vice President to Czech Republic, and Croatia 6-12 June
7. Prime Minister to Canada, for G-20 Summit 25-29 June
8. President to Laos, and Cambodia 9-18 September
9. Vice President India to Brussels 3-6 October
10. Prime Minister to Japan, Malaysia, and Vietnam 24-30 October
11. Prime Minister to the Republic of Korea, for G-20 Summit 10-12 November
12. President to the United Arab Emirates, and Syria 21-29 November
13. Prime Minister to Belgium, & Germany 9-11 December

2011

1. Prime Minister to China and Kazakhstan 12-15 April
2. President to Mauritius 24-28 April
3. Vice-President to Bangladesh 6-7 May
4. Prime Minister to Afghanistan 12-13 May
5. Prime Minister to Ethiopia and Tanzania 23-28 May
6. Vice-President of India to Sudan and Uganda 6-8 July
7. President to the Republic of Korea and Mongolia 24-30 July

8. Prime Minister to Dhaka 6-7 September
9. Prime Minister to New York 21-27 September
10. President to Switzerland and Austria 30 Sep-7 October
11. Vice-President to Turkey 10-15 October
12. Prime Minister to South Africa 17-19 October
13. Vice-President to Australia 27-31 October
14. Prime Minister to Cannes, France 2-5 November
15. Prime Minister to Maldives 9-12 November
16. Prime Minister to Bali, Indonesia and Singapore 17-20 November
17. Prime Minister to Russia 15-17 December

2012

1. Prime Minister to South Korea March 24-27

[Translation]

Irregularities in Award of Contracts

4304. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODALYA GAVIT:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has conducted searches at various places including Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Delhi in connection with alleged irregularities committed in awarding contract to private firms for construction of terminal building, hangers, tarmac, etc. at Amausi Airport in Lucknow and other airports;

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

(c) whether the works were awarded to some of the contractors in active connivance with the officials;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the amount estimated in violation of norms/guidelines/rules etc. and misappropriated in this regard; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) This matter is under investigation by CBI. However, no communication from CBI has been received in this Ministry about searches conducted by them.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Recovery of Excess Spectrum

4305. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

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

(a) the estimated excess spectrum held by the GSM operators beyond the contracted value operator-wise;

(b) the actual left out period of these licences alongwith the cap on the contracted spectrum;

(c) the method proposed to be adopted for calculation and recovery of excess spectrum; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to ensure level playing field between various operators as some of them are holding spectrum upto 10 MHz?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (d) Initial spectrum of 4.4/6.2 MHz is allotted in the Cellular Mobile Telephone Services (CMTS) Licensees/Unified Access Service (UAS) Licensees as per the provisions of service license agreement subject to availability. Additional spectrum beyond initial spectrum is also allotted as per guidelines/orders/criteria in force at the time of such allotment subject to availability.

However, TRAI made its Recommendations dated 23rd April 2012 on "Auction of Spectrum" and recommended that the limit for acquisition of spectrum shall be 50% of the spectrum assigned in each band in the respective service area and 25% of the total spectrum assigned in all bands put together in each service area. These recommendations are being examined by Government.

Higher Education Scholarship Scheme for Girl Students

4306. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:
DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:

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

(a) the salient features of the schemes in operation to provide scholarship to girl students pursuing higher education in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to launch a new higher education scholarship scheme for girl students in both rural and urban areas of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the criterion proposed to be fixed for awarding scholarships to both rural and urban students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Under the Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students, out of 82,000 fresh scholarships available every year, 50% scholarships are given to girl students, fulfilling other requirements under the scheme. For graduates Rs. 10,000 per annum for first three years and for post graduates Rs.20,000 per annum is admissible under the scheme. There is no fresh selection at post graduate level. Students pursuing professional courses would get Rs. 10,000 per annum for first three years and Rs.20,000 per annum for 4th and 5th year. The Scholarship under the scheme is renewed from year to year upto post graduate level in the same stream. The University Grants Commission (UGC) is implementing the scheme of Indira Gandhi Post Graduate Scholarship for Single Girl Child, for girl students for pursuing Non-Professional Post Graduate Degree Course in the country. Under this scheme, single girl child who fulfills other requirements, are selected for the award and they are paid scholarship @ Rs.2,000/- per month for a period of 20 academic months.

(b) There is no such proposal as of now.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

ITS Officers

4307. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether BSNL and MTNL are providing vital infrastructural telecom services with pan India presence and as a result of their presence, telephone call rates have come down;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the circumstances which forced Department of Telecommunications (DoT) to repatriate officers of Indian Telecom Services (ITS) from these PSUs without inducting suitable recruits made against them, which has caused shortage of officers in these PSUs;

(d) whether the repatriated officers have been declared as surplus in DoT after their refusal to rejoin these PSUs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the services of these officers are proposed to be utilized and the action taken by the Government to address the staff shortage of BSNL and MTNL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) BSNL is providing vital infrastructural telecom services with pan India presence excepting Mumbai and Delhi Metros. MTNL is providing these services in Delhi and Mumbai Metros. The telephone call rates are under forbearance and are dependent on various factors including market forces and the competition. There is likelihood of call rates coming down due to increase in competition due to presence of the number of telecom operators. It is observed that after BSNL and MTNL started providing mobile telephony, the rates of mobile services have declined.

(c) to (e) Pursuant to corporatization of BSNL on 1st October, 2000 and absorption of about 3,97,000 Group 'B', 'C' & 'D' officers in BSNL/MTNL, Group 'A' officers of various services under Ministry of Communications & IT including ITS officers were asked to exercise their option for absorption in BSNL/MTNL as per the terms and conditions

approved by the Cabinet initially in the year 2005 and later in 2008. In between, the Principal Bench of CAT in its order dated 1st June, 2011, directed Deptt. of Telecommunications not to give any further opportunity to its Group 'A' officers, who continue to be on deemed deputation to BSNL and to repatriate them to their parent Department. As per the decision taken in the Department, final opportunity was given to all Group 'A' officers in September, 2011 for exercising their option for absorption in BSNL/MTNL.

The officers on deemed deputation to BSNL/MTNL but not opting for absorption in BSNL/MTNL till the last date prescribed for exercising option i.e. on 8.11.2011, stood reverted/repatriated to the Government.

As on 30.04.2012, out of 1454 Group 'A' ITS officers on deemed deputation to BSNL and MTNL, 394 have been relieved to join Department of Telecommunications. It has not resulted in disruption of any of the services of BSNL and MTNL.

Both BSNL and MTNL have already initiated the process of recruitment at senior and middle management level exclusively from Group 'A' ITS officers.

After repatriation, such Group 'A' officers including ITS officers who opt to continue in Government service but are found to be in excess of requirement of the Department of Telecommunications are to be redeployed through the Surplus Cell of the Government in terms and sub-rule (6) of rule 37-A of CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972 and Department of Personnel & Training instructions regarding redeployment of surplus staff.

[Translation]

Regional Imbalance

4308. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is Intra-State and regional imbalance in the development of States;

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

(c) whether the Government has assessed the pace of development in the areas far away from the capitals of various States and Metropolitan cities;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to include a separate scheme in the Twelfth Five Year Plan for the development of such remote areas and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The levels of development vary from one State to another State as well as from one region to another within the State due to sub-continental dimensions of India, with inherent differences in geographical parameters and historical developments owing to differences in resource endowment, levels of infrastructure and socio-economic parameters.

(b) The planning and development of an area is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The Central Government, on its part, supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various Special Area Programmes, Flagship Programmes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The specific scheme to remove the regional imbalance in development in the country was the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) which was launched in 2006-07 and was approved for implementation during the Eleventh five Year Plan to fill the critical gaps in development in the identified backward districts/regions.

(c) No such specific assessment has been made in this regard. However, the District Component of BRGF covered 250 backward districts which included all the 200 districts covered by the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) in its first phase identified on the basis of an index of backwardness comprising three parameters with equal weights to each, namely, value of output per agricultural worker, agriculture wage rate and percentage of SC/ST population of the districts and 170 districts identified by the IMTG as backward on the basis of 17 socio-economic variables, 120 districts being common to both.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) In view of the various Flagship programmes and the Backward Regions Grant fund (BRGF) already in operation, there is no proposal to introduce any separate scheme for the development of backward regions in the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

[English]

Vocational Education in Schools

4309. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

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

(a) the salient features of the present policy of the Government to propagate vocational education in the country;

(b) the details of amount allocated/granted to various States, particularly to North Eastern States, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Daman and Diu and Dadar and Nagar Haveli to start vocational courses in the colleges and universities during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the details of achievements made so far in this regard;

(d) whether the States have utilized the funds fully; and

(e) if not, the steps being taken to ensure that the States utilize these funds fully in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Ministry is developing National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF) which would set common principles and guidelines for a nationally recognized qualification system in close partnership with National Skill Development Corporation, which is mandated to bring out Occupational Standards for various sectors. There would be horizontal and vertical mobility, multiple entry and exit for students between formal and vocational education. There will be provision for accreditation of training providers, assessment and certification which would be the cornerstone for the success of the revamped Technical Vocational Education and Training system in the country.

(b) to (e) No separate funds/grants allocated for vocational education in the colleges and universities and therefore the quantum of utilisation of funds does not arise.

Black-Marketing of Foodgrains under MDMS

4310. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

(a) whether foodgrains meant for Mid Day Meal Scheme are being sold in open/black market;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received in this regard during 2011 and 2012 so far, State-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon and the outcome thereof;

(d) whether any machinery/mechanism has been put in place to check misuse of foodgrains and other irregularities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) No such case has come to the notice during 2011 and 2012.

(d) and (e) For effective implementation of the scheme as well as for checking misuse of food grains and other irregularities, the Mid Day Meal Scheme guidelines provide for an extensive monitoring mechanism at the school, block, district, State and the National levels. To ensure accountability, registers for attendance, mid day meal beneficiaries, and MDMS stocks are required to be maintained at school level. These registers are inspected by block and district level officers. At the central level, information on allocation, lifting and utilization of food grains is monitored through Quarterly Progress Reports to ensure proper utilization of funds. The scheme is also monitored in the National level Steering cum Monitoring Committee meetings and during Programme Approval Board meetings. In addition the Central Review Missions visit the States for an on the spot assessment. Independent monitoring institutes also evaluate the Scheme at regular intervals.

Prosecution Process of CVC/CBI Investigations

4311. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prosecution process against persons found guilty during investigation by CVC/CBI has not taken place in time and takes several months for starting prosecution;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether action has been taken against any authority found guilty of not taking action in time against persons found guilty;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps being taken to speed up action against the persons found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the CBI, there are 82 requests in 39 cases pending for sanction for prosecution over three months as on 31.03.2012 under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 in the various Central Ministries, Departments and State Governments.

The delay is often caused due to detailed analysis of the available evidence, consultation with CVC, State Governments and other agencies and sometimes non-availability of relevant documentary evidence.

The CVC does not seek sanction for prosecution from the concerned authorities. It only tenders its advice to the administrative authorities in such case which are referred to it.

(c) to (f) The Hon'ble Supreme court of India in case of Vineet Narain vs Union of India had directed that "time limit of three months for grant of sanction for prosecution must be strictly adhered to. However, additional time of one month may be allowed where consultation is required with the Attorney General (AG) or any Law Officer in the AG's office".

In order to check delays in grant of sanction for prosecution, the Department of Personnel & Training has issued guidelines vide its OM No.399/33/2006-AVD-III dated 6th November, 2006 followed by another OM dated 20th December, 2006, providing for a definite time frame at each stage and fixing responsibility for deliberate delays.

Section 8(1) (f) of the CVC Act, 2003 empowers the Central Vigilance Commission to review the progress of applications pending with the competent authorities for sanction of prosecution under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. Accordingly, the Commission keeps watch on cases pending for prosecution sanction over three months with the competent authorities of Ministries/Departments/Organizations concerned.

The pending cases are also reviewed periodically by the Department of Personnel & Training to ascertain the reasons for delay.

[Translation]

Decline in Subscribers of BSNL and MTNL

4312. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

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

(a) whether there has been a substantial fall in the telephone subscribers of BSNL and MTNL in comparison to the private players;

(b) if so, the comparative details of the telephone subscribers of these PSUs with private telecom operators as on date, Statewise alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) the revenue, expenditure and the market share of these PSUs during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government has reviewed the performance of these PSUs and if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to enhance their telecom and internet broadband market share and profitability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) The number of telephone subscribers of BSNL and MTNL is increasing on year by year basis. However, the growth in case of BSNL and MTNL is less as compared to that of some private operators. The details of number of telephone subscribers license area wise of BSNL/MTNL as well as of private operators for the last three years and current year as on 29.02.2012 is given in the Statement.

(c) The revenue and expenditure of BSNL & MTNL during the last three years and the current year (upto 31.12.2011) is as follows:

(in Rupee crores)

Year	BSNL		MTNL	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
2008-09	35,812	34,354	5,250	4,986
2009-10	32,045	34,078	5,058	8,477
2010-11	29,688	36,002	3,992	6,767
2011-12 (upto 31.12.2011)	20,617	27,770	2,671	5,329

The details of market share of BSNL/MTNL in terms of total telephone connections as on 31st March of last three years & current year as on 29.02.2012 is given in Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Department of Telecommunications (DoT) regularly reviews the performance of BSNL and MTNL to improve their financial health. Some of the steps taken by BSNL and MTNL to make them profitable are as follows:

- Optimizing CAPEX and OPEX through convergence and consolidation of infrastructure.
- Strengthening of stable revenue streams through concerted focus on broadband and enterprise business with major focus on Government projects.
- Focussing on the revenue from top 100 Cities for monitoring purpose.
- Sustained operational focus on customer care, service delivery, service assurance, revenue management and asset management.
- Aggressive push on Data usage and value added services.
- Clear cut segregation of commercial activities from social obligation to ensure sustainable growth.
- Progressive migration of current network to Next generation network thereby ensuring convergence, consolidation and seamless delivery of various services to end customers across different technologies.

To bring about synergies between various telecom units of DoT, a committee was constituted by DoT. The Committee has recommended that the DoT may encourage creation and recognition of synergistic alliance of BSNL and MTNL through appropriate policy interventions and

support for optimum utilisation of their resources and strengths to their mutual benefit.

In addition, one of the provisions in the draft revised National Telecom Policy (NTP-2012), *inter-alia* also contains the provision to encourage recognition and

creation of synergistic alliance of public sector and other organisations of Department of Telecommunications through appropriate policy interventions and support for optimum utilisation of their resources and strengths in building a robust and secure telecom and information infrastructure of the nation.

Statement-I

License service area wise details of Number of Telephone subscribers of Private Telecom Operators and BSNL/MTNL

(Figures in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of License Area	All Private operators				BSNL/MTNL			
		As on 31.03.09	As on 31.03.10	As on 31.03.11	As on 29.02.12	As on 31.03.09	As on 31.03.10	As on 31.03.11	As on 29.02.12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	272.95	414.63	537.35	580.45	56.58	66.24	93.10	109.16
2.	Assam	48.23	76.15	101.89	125.88	13.24	14.50	17.40	14.79
3.	Bihar	178.75	322.42	475.74	564.97	44.09	61.15	71.64	67.04
4.	Gujarat	216.50	293.03	432.12	486.38	45.75	51.28	56.92	58.07.
5.	Haryana	81.97	115.96	173.73	191.80	25.80	33.61	36.67	35.32
6.	Himachal Pradesh	24.32	37.14	55.51	61.86	12.67	16.29	20.02	20.13
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.73	45.73	49.21	51.87	11.70	12.07	10.50	12.41
8.	Karnataka	214.10	338.65	444.46	493.89	49.17	60.43	77.46	87.36
9.	Kerala	134.22	201.47	255.14	274.77	65.54	75.08	91.48	101.19
10.	Madhya Pradesh	176.82	281.31	411.50	468.83	44.75	54.20	60.59	55.74
11.	Maharashtra	275.29	388.35	554.91	641.30	70.87	76.91	90.79	83.70
12.	North East	25.83	42.37	57.45	67.93	11.05	13.99	17.09	18.40
13.	Odisha	70.29	127.73	185.94	220.81	22.51	31.12	43.92	48.23
14.	Punjab	122.89	167.54	245.31	275.79	42.41	49.46	58.09	58.28
15.	Rajasthan	197.01	293.57	375.14	427.61	47.22	59.09	68.74	67.21
16.	Tamilnadu	244.66	377.67	500.31	560.63	55.72	66.43	86.75	96.11
17.	Uttar Pradesh-East	211.36	359.22	536.85	636.34	75.39	96.09	114.40	114.10
18.	Uttar Pradesh-West	168.80	271.74	414.01	484.21	39.00	47.99	52.21	55.39
19.	West Bengal	135.68	227.90	363.70	422.51	30.59	32.82	40.71	42.67
20.	Kolkatta	101.76	147.56	209.28	225.73	29.48	31.09	36.87	33.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21.	Chennai	84.96	106.31	118.57	126.55	21.38	22.99	25.27	24.89
22.	Delhi	209.15	270.69	374.74	407.80	35.86	39.42	41.84	44.11
23.	Mumbai	176.45	247.78	330.38	349.67	44.70	46.49	47.53	48.18

Statement-II

*Market share of BSNL/MTNL and other private telecom operators in the last three year and current year
(as on 29.02.2012)*

(Working connections in Million Nos.)

Sl. No.	Name of Operator	As on 31.03.2009		As on 31.03.2010		As on 31.03.2011		As on 29.02.2012	
		Working connection	%age Market Share	Working connection	%age Market Share	Working connection	%age Market Share	Working connection	%age Market Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	BSNL	81.49	18.98	97.28	15.66	117.06	13.83	120.40	12.75
2.	Bharti Airtel	96.65	22.52	130.69	21.03	165.50	19.56	182.04	19.28
3.	Reliance Telecom	73.37	17.09	103.60	16.67	136.95	16.18	153.27	16.23
4.	Vodaphone Essar	68.77	16.02	100.86	16.23	134.57	15.90	149.44	15.82
5.	Tata Indicom	36.04	8.40	67.10	10.80	90.42	10.68	83.31	8.82
6.	Idea	43.02	10.02	63.82	10.27	89.50	10.58	110.71	11.72
7.	Aircel	18.48	4.30	36.86	5.93	54.84	6.48	63.26	6.70
8.	MTNL	7.98	1.86	8.58	1.38	8.94	1.06	9.24	0.98
9.	BPL	2.16	0.50	2.84	0.46	3.09	0.37	3.26	0.35
10.	HFCL Motel/Connect	0.55	0.13	0.50	0.08	1.66	0.20	1.58	0.17
11.	ShyamTelelinks/Rainbow	0.73	0.17	3.94	0.63	10.10	1.19	15.43	1.63
12.	Uninor	-	-	4.26	0.69	22.79	2.69	41.14	4.36
13.	Stel	-	-	1.01	0.16	2.82	0.33	3.43	0.36
14.	Etisalat DB	-	-	-	-	0.97	0.11	1.69	0.18
15.	Vidiocon	-	-	-	-	7.11	0.84	6.20	0.66
Total		429.25	100.00	621.35	100.00	846.33	100.00	944.40	100.00

*[English]***Proposal for New Flights in Domestic Sectors**

4313. SHRI RAJENDRASINH RANA:
 SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO:
 SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
 SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":
 SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
 SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:
 SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
 SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
 SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all major cities of the country have been connected with air services;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce new flights to/from various destinations in domestic sectors and if so, the details thereof, route-wise alongwith the timeframe fixed for introduction of such flights;

(d) the details of requests/suggestions received from various organisations/ corporate houses/ business communities/public representatives in this regard; and

(e) the action taken by the Government on the said proposals alongwith the steps taken by the Government to increase traffic flow and make air services more accountable?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. At present scheduled air services are available to/from 77 airports. State-wise details of these airports are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

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

The details of references on air connectivity from January, 2011 till date are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I*State-wise Air Connectivity*

Sl. No.	State	Names of Cities Airlinked
1	2	3
States		
1.	Andhara Pradesh	Hyderabad, Rajamundry, Tirupati, Vijayawada, Vizag
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-
3.	Assam	Dibrugarh, Guwahati, Jorhat, Lilabari, Silchar, Tezpur
4.	Bihar	Patna, Gaya
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
6.	Delhi	Delhi
7.	Goa	Goa
8.	Gujrat	Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Kandla, Porbandar, Rajkdt, Surat, Vadodara
9.	Haryana	-
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala, Kullu, Shimla
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu, Leh, Srinagar, Thoise
12.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
13.	Karnataka	Bangalore, Hubli, Mangalore
14.	Kerala	Calicut, Cochin, Trivandrum
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Khajuraho
16.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad, Mumbai, Nagpur, Nanded, Pune
17.	Manipur	Imphal
18.	Meghalaya	Shillong
19.	Mezorom	Aizwal

1	2	3
20.	Nagaland	Dimapur
21.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
22.	Punjab	Amritsar, Ludhiana
23.	Rajasthan	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur
24.	Sikkim	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy, Tuticorin
26.	Tripura	Agartala
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Varanasi
28.	Uttranchal	Dehradun
29.	West Bengal	Bagdogra, Kolkata
Union Territories		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
2.	Lakshadweep Islands	Agatti
3.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-
5.	Daman and Diu	Diu
6.	Pondicherry	-

Statement-II

List of References regarding Request for Air Connectivity from the year of 2011 till date

Sl. No.	Name	Air connectivity to
1	2	3
1.	Sh. Saurabh Patel (Dalai), MoS, Civil Aviation, Gandhinagar	Day/nightflight from Surat
2.	Dr. Raman Singh, C.M. Chhattisgarh	Air service from Raipur & Kerala via Bangalore.
3.	Shri Hari Manzhi, MP(LS)	Air connectivity from Gaya-Varanasi/Delhi/Mumbai

1	2	3
4.	Smt. Darshana Jardosh, MP(LS)	From Surat
5.	Sh. Sushil Kr. Shinde, Minister of Power	From Solapur
6.	Sh. Rewati Raman Singh, MP(LS)	Upgradation in air service by Boeing aircraft at Allahabad-Delhi route.
7.	Sh. Dhiraj Prasad Sahu, MP(RS)	Daily evening flight from Delhi to Ranchi.
8.	Sh. Suresh Angadi, MP(LS)	From Belgaum to Bangalore.
9.	Sh. Kapil Mini Karwaria, MP(LS)	From Lucknow & Varanasi to Mumbai via Allahabad.
10.	Sh. OR. Patil, MP(LS)	Flights on Delhi-Surat-Delhi sector.
11.	Sh. Kunvarjibhai Bavaliya, M.P.(LS)	Rajkot to Delhi
12.	Sh. Ajoy Bhattacharya, President, The Southern Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Flight from Surat
13.	C.M. Assam	Hub at Guwahati
14.	Governor of Nagaland	Connectivity to Nagaland
15.	Dr. Ram Shanker Katheria, M.P. Agra	Connectivity in Agra.
16.	A. Mehrzad, General Secretary, Andaman Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Port Blair.	Port Blair to Phuket/Bangkok
17.	Representation of Secretary, Kerala Cultural Forum, Mizoram through Prof. K.V. Thomas, Minister of State (Independent Charge) For Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution,	Regarding improvement of air traffic facilities at Aizwal.

[*Translation*]

Growth of Aviation Sector

4314. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a general decline in the growth of aviation sector and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of growth registered in the sector in India during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has taken steps or proposes to take steps to tap the huge growth potential in the aviation sector and reduce overhead cost in the sector;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for development of the civil aviation sector in the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The growth of domestic passenger carried during the last three years from 2009 to 2012 (till Mar.) is as follows:

Year	PAX Carried (millions)	Growth(%)
2008	41.27	—
2009	43.84	+6.33
2010	52.02	+18.66
2011	60.66	+16.61
2012 (till March)	15.27	+6.55

(c) and (d) The Civil Aviation sector is passing through a phase of crisis, where most airlines are incurring operational losses. The Indian Air Transport Industry is burdened with higher operating cost than their counter parts globally. This is mainly due to the high costs of ATF and the distorted and high rate of taxes on all services and commodities associated with the sector. The Government has taken several measures to ameliorate the problems

being faced by airlines and ensure long term viability of the sector. Some of the steps taken by the Government in this regard are as follows:

(i) A Working Group has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Civil Aviation with Finance Secretary, Secretary, Financial Services, Secretary, M/o Petroleum & Natural Gas and DGFT to discuss the factors causing stress in civil aviation and to suggest solutions to the same.

(ii) The issue of rationalization of VAT on ATF, has been taken up with the State Govts.

(iii) Director General of Foreign Trade has allowed import of ATF by airlines on actual user basis.

(iv) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Civil Aviation has been constituted to undertake formulation of a Civil Aviation Policy.

(v) The Ministry has undertaken a study of ATF pricing and fiscal structure through experts. The report has been submitted to Ministry of Civil Aviation.

(e) The New initiatives proposed for the development of the civil aviation sector during 12th Five Year Plan include setting up of a National Aviation University, development of aerospace industry and creation of Essential Air Services Fund.

[*English*]

Passport Seva Kendras

4315. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted to decide the location and the city in which a Passport Seva Kendra (PSK) should be established;

(b) whether proper criteria have not been laid down for the location of PSKs; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) In order to meet growing demand of passports and to improve the efficiency of passport issuance system, the Government had appointed the National Institute of Smart Governance (NISG), Hyderabad - a Government agency,

as Consultant in 2006 to conduct an independent study of the system. The NISG, after a comprehensive study, submitted a detailed project report in February 2007 and recommended launch of Passport Seva Project (PSP) in Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode, envisaging inter

alia setting up of 77 Passport Seva Kendras across the country, based on the number of passport applications received from various districts under each passport office. The PSP was approved by the Union Cabinet in September, 2007. A list of 77 PSKs is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

List of Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) under various Passport Offices

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

1	2	3	4
Madurai	Madurai	Tirunelveli City	2
Pune	Pune	None	1
Patna	Patna	None	1
Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam	None	1
Surat	Surat	None	1
Bhopal	Bhopal	None	1
Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	None	1
Bareilly	Bareilly	None	1
Malappuram	Malappuram	None	1
Nagpur	Nagpur	None	1
Amritsar	Amritsar	None	1
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	None	1
Guwahati	Guwahati	None	1
Bhubaneswar*	Bhubaneswar	None	1
Ranchi*	Ranchi	None	1
Panaji*	Panaji	None	1
Jammu*	Jammu	None	1
Srinagar*	Srinagar	None	1
Shimla*	Shimla	None	1
Raipur*	Raipur	None	1
Dehradun*	Dehradun	None	1
Total PSKs			77

*Co-located PSKs

Import of Coal

4316. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had to issue a Presidential directive to Coal India Ltd. (CIL) in order to enforce coal supplies to the power companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether CIL has decided to go in for costly

import of coal to fulfil the needs of supplying minimum assured quantity of coal to power firms under the Presidential directive;

(d) if so, the reasons for issuing a Presidential directive;

(e) the details of foreign countries from where coal is likely to be imported alongwith the terms and conditions therefor; and

(f) the details of steps being taken by the Government to increase indigenous production of coal to cut imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A Presidential Directive was issued by the Ministry of Coal to Coal India Limited (CIL) on 4.4.2012 to implement the instructions of Ministry of Coal dated 17.2.2012 for signing of Fuel Supply Agreement(s) (FSA(s)) by the subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) with the power utilities. The instructions of Ministry of Coal dated 17.2.2012 had been to sign Fuel Supply Agreement(s) with power plants commissioned/to be commissioned on or before 31.3.2015, which have long term Power Purchase Agreement with Distribution Companies (DISCOMs), with the stipulation that FSAs with the said power plants, which have been commissioned by 31.12.2011, are to be signed by 31.3.2012. The tenure of the FSA in such cases is to be for a period of 20 years, to be reviewed after every five years, with trigger level of 80% for levy of disincentive and 90% for levy of incentive.

(c) The decision of Coal India Limited (CIL) to import coal to fulfil the commitment of supplying minimum quantity as per the terms of the FSA would be dependent on receiving specific acceptance from power generation companies.

(d) The Board of Coal India Limited (CIL) could not take a view on the implementation of the instructions of Ministry of Coal issued on 17.2.2012 after deliberating on the matter in its meetings held on 12th, 22nd and 28th March 2012. In view of the need and urgency for making adequate coal available to the power utilities and to get the instructions implemented, Ministry of Coal had to issue the Presidential Directive.

(e) The process of procurement of imported coal and finalization of the terms and conditions for the same would start only after receiving specific acceptance from the power companies. So far, CIL has not received any specific commitment from power companies in respect of accepting coal imported by CIL.

CIL has persistently been making efforts to augment their production to meet the rise in demand of coal. The following measures have been taken/are being taken by CIL for increasing the coal production during the 12th Plan period:

- (i) their production from ongoing projects is programmed to increase from 227.63 Million Tonnes in 2011-12 to 300.18 Million Tonnes in 2016-17. Another 63.80 Million Tonnes is envisaged to come

up from their future / expansion projects to be taken up during 12th Plan.

- (ii) modernization and mechanization of existing mines.
 (iii) implementation of the ongoing projects in a time bound manner.
 (iv) to obtain environmental/forestry clearance within the scheduled time frame so that projects can start production, by pursuing the matter with the concerned Department/State Government/Central Government agencies and
 (v) liaison with the State Government agencies to expedite the process of acquiring land for identified and expanded projects.

Disinvestment in NPCIL

4317. SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY:
 SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to disinvest equity in the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to amend the Atomic Energy Act so as to ensure disinvestment in NPCIL; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) There is currently no proposal to disinvest equity in NPCIL.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Pre-requisites for disinvestment like conversion of the company from private company to public company, appointment of requisite numbers of independent Directors of the company and dematerialization of shares are needed to be fulfilled before disinvestment process can be considered.

(d) As per the Atomic Energy Act, nuclear power plants can be set up by Government companies in which

51% share is held by the Central Government. Therefore, amendment to the Atomic Energy Act is not necessary for disinvestment in NPCIL.

(e) Does not arise.

Derecognition of CBSE Schools

4318. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) the number of complaints received by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) regarding the schools recognised by CBSE during the last three years;

(b) the nature of said complaints;

(c) the names and the number of schools derecognised on the basis of said complaints during the last three years; and

(d) the reasons for the derecognition of said schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) 1643 complaints have been received by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) received during the last three years.

(b) The complaints pertain to non-fulfilment of land norms, lack of infrastructure, non-payment of salary, non adherence of service condition, illegal termination of service, detaining of dossiers of staff, appointment of unqualified teachers, employment of retired personnel in service, exorbitant fee hike, charging of capitation fee and donation, sponsoring of students of unaffiliated schools in the examinations of the Board etc.

(c) The list of 13 schools which have been disaffiliated during the last 3 years is given in Statement.

(d) These schools were disaffiliated due to violation of affiliation norms such as non-fulfilment of land norms, sponsoring of students of unaffiliated schools etc.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Schools disaffiliated
1	2
1.	Shivalik Public School, Chandigarh

1	2
2.	St. Luke's School, Bharatnagar, Rajasthan
3.	Swami Vivekanand Public Senior Secondary School, Yamuna Nagar, Haryana
4.	Ramashray Roy Public School, Darbhanga, Bihar
5.	Modern Public School, Deoghar, Jharkhand
6.	Atreyee English Medium School, Mangolpur, West Bengal
7.	Puvvada Satyanarayana Murthy Mem. Res. School, Vizianagaram, Andhra Pradesh
8.	New Delhi Public School, Patna, Bihar
9.	Cosmopolitan Public School, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh
10.	Parkwood School, Andhra Pradesh
11.	Premlok Mission, Patna, Bihar
12.	Suresh Chand Aggarwal Memorial School, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh
13.	Rishi Public School, Ranga Reddy, Andhra Pradesh

All Weather Imaging Satellite

4319. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is set to launch an indigenous satellite with "Unique" capability to capture images in all weather conditions which will remove dependency on foreign satellites for this purpose;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the sectors that will benefited with the launching of the said satellite;

(d) the time by which it is likely to be launched;

(e) the foreign exchange to be saved as a result of its launch; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to remove the dependency on foreign satellites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The country's first indigenously designed microwave imaging satellite, Radar Imaging Satellite (RISAT-1) was launched, by Indian Space Research Organisation, onboard India's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV C-19) on April 26, 2012 from Sriharikota. The satellite with C-band Synthetic Aperture Radar facilitates cloud penetration and imaging even without sunlight. For RISAT-1, imaging sessions around both 6 AM and 6 PM are chosen.

(c) The sectors that will be benefited with the launch of RISAT-1 are primarily agriculture, disaster management support and forestry.

(d) The RISAT-1 satellite has been successfully launched on April 26, 2012 at 05:47 hrs using Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle, PSLV C-19.

(e) India has been depending on foreign satellite images to meet the application requirements with respect to microwave imaging. The foreign exchange incurred for acquisition of such images is about US \$ 1 million on annual basis. Acquisition of such data involves time, availability of such satellite images and the expenditure for procurement. With the availability of RISAT-1 such dependencies on foreign agencies is reduced. Imaging under cloud cover conditions, particularly in the monsoon, will be done using our own microwave satellite.

(f) The Central Government has taken necessary measures to build and launch additional earth observation, communication and navigation satellites in order to reduce dependency on the foreign satellites. A constellation of communication and earth observation satellites are already providing necessary services to the nation.

Indians in Foreign Jails

4320. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number and details of Indian nationals languishing in the jails of foreign countries, charge-wise and state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Mobile Connectivity to Villages

4321. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

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

(a) the details of villages connected with mobile connectivity so far, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to connect all villages including the villages in remote, hilly and naxal affected areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action plan prepared by the Government in this regard and the timeframe fixed for connecting all villages with mobile connectivity;

(d) the funds earmarked by the Government for providing mobile facilities to all the villages in the country;

(e) whether the Government has chalked out alternative plan to provide telephone connectivity to those villages where Village Public Telephone (VPT) facilities are not feasible; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The details of villages covered by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) with cellular mobile services are given in Statement.

(b) and (c) Yes madam.

(i) Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) schemes are planned from time to time to extend financial support for provisioning of mobile communication

services in uncovered villages of the country in a phased manner.

(ii) A scheme namely Shared Mobile Infrastructure 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 tower under this scheme. The agreements effective from 01.06.2007 were signed with the successful bidders in May 2007. As on 31.03.2012, 7,306 towers i.e. about 99.35% have been set up under this scheme. As on 31.03.2012, 15,720 BTSs (Base Transceiver Stations) have been commissioned by Service Providers for provisioning of mobile services.

(iii) Ministry of Home Affairs has identified and conveyed to the Department of Telecommunications 2199 locations in 9 states which are affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE) and do not currently have any coverage by any service provider. These locations have been identified for installing towers and mobile equipment keeping in view the security and maintenance considerations. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has already installed towers at 363 locations. It has been decided to seek approval of the Cabinet to extend USOF subsidy support to BSNL on nomination basis, for providing & managing Mobile Services in these Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas.

(d) Earmarking of the fund i.e. subsidy to be disbursed from USOF for particular scheme is decided as per the agreement(s) signed with the implementing agency. At present, agreements for implementation of Shared Mobile Infrastructure Scheme have been signed by USOF in year 2007 for provisioning of mobile services in specified rural & remote areas of the country and estimated cost (subsidy) for the scheme is Rs. 588 Crore.

(e) and (f) As on 31.03.2012, 5,80,556 villages i.e. 97.8% of the Census 2001 inhabited revenue villages have been covered with Village Public Telephone (VPT) facility. VPTs are likely to be provided in remaining inhabited revenue villages by August 2012. VPTs are being provided on DSPTs (Digital Satellite Phone Terminals) in those villages where provisioning of VPT on other wire-line or wireless technology is not feasible.

Statement

No. of villages covered by BSNL's Cellular Mobile Services

Sl. No.	Circle	No of Villages covered by BSNL with cellular services (as on 31-03-2012)
1.	Haryana	4141
2.	Himachal Pradesh	15959
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	5168
4.	Punjab	11135
5.	Rajasthan	25938
6.	Uttaranchal	11546
7.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	69457
8.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	8768
9.	Andaman and Nicobar	286
10.	Assam	17888
11.	Bihar	23358
12.	Kolkata (TD)	437
13.	Jharkhand	19287
14.	North East I	2105
15.	North East II	3622
16.	Odisha	26986
17.	West Bengal	24084
18.	Chattisgarh	12336
19.	Gujarat	13553
20.	Maharashtra	20945
21.	Madhya Pradesh	29251
22.	Andhra Pradesh	20090
23.	Chennai (TD)	836
24.	Kerala	1372
25.	Karnataka	21687
26.	Tamilnadu	12347
Total		402582

Foreign Secretary's Visit to Pakistan

4322. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the recent visit of Foreign Secretary to Pakistan, there has been some improvement in the relations between India and Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any agreement has been signed between India and Pakistan during the said visit;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to make Indo-Pak relations more cordial and strong?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (e) Foreign Secretary visited Pakistan on June 23-24, 2011. During the visit, the Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan met in Islamabad for bilateral talks on Peace and Security, including Confidence Building Measures, Jammu & Kashmir and promotion of friendly exchanges. The talks were held in a frank and cordial atmosphere. Both sides reiterated their intention to carry forward the dialogue process in a constructive and purposeful manner to promote mutual understanding.

Safeguarding Students Interests Abroad

4323. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to contemplate any steps to safeguard the interests of students going abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D.

PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Government has been taking steps to safeguard interests of Indians travelling and working abroad, including students. Looking after safety of students is one of the important functions of the Indian Embassies and Consulates abroad. The Ministry of External Affairs also issues travel advisories from time to time and also takes up the issues of students with the Governments of foreign countries as and when required.

[English]

Airlines Dues Towards Government

4324. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India and private airlines owes crores of rupees to the Government as per details available with DGCA;

(b) if so, the outstanding amount that various airlines owes to various agencies such as oil companies tax authorities (both Income-tax and Service-tax), companies leasing aircraft, airport authorities, banks landing, navigation charges and to their employees, as on 31st March, 2012, airline-wise, company-wise;

(c) whether the Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) is on the verge of closure since Air India and other airlines have not cleared their dues; and

(d) if so, the total dues outstanding against Air India and other airlines as on date?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has no such information.

(c) Delhi International Airport (P) Limited (DIAL) is facing hardship due to delay in payment of dues by Air India and other airlines.

(d) The total outstanding dues to DIAL from Air India and other airlines are as follows:

Airlines	Outstanding (as on 19.04.2012) (Rs. in crore)
Air India	462.43
Other Airlines	150.34
Total	612.77

[*Translation*]

Touts at Delhi Airport

4325. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the touts have again resurfaced at Delhi Airport and are cheating domestic and foreign passengers;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has conducted any inquiry in this regard and if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government in this regard and also to provide hassle free facilities to the passengers at airports in future?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The problem of touts is encountered most at metros and large airports. They basically operate outside the Terminal building or in the visitor's area.

(c) Usually, touts are acting in connivance with the taxi operators, trolley retrieving staff, loading agents and other staff employed by the airlines for ground handling operations. Such touts are handed over by CISF to the local Police. The local police takes action against the touts such as imposing monetary fine. Regular efforts are made by the local police to enquire into such incidents whenever reported and necessary action is taken to improve surveillance at the airport to curb all kinds of undesirable activities including the tout menace.

[*English*]

Non-functional Mobile Towers

4326. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:
SHRI RAO SAHEB DANVE PATIL:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

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

(a) whether the mobile towers in many districts of the country remain dysfunctional due to non-availability of diesel;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government to arrange to supply fuel to power the mobile towers in affected districts;

(d) the quality of diesel consumed and the amount spent on diesel to power the telecom towers during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(e) the study conducted by the Government to ascertain and secure the future energy needs of telecom sector and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) No, Madam, as far as MTNL is concerned. In respect of BSNL and private operators data is not available.

(b) Nil in view of (a) above.

(c) The concerned service provider arranges to supply the fuel to power their mobile towers. No action is taken by the Government in this regard.

(d) The diesel available in the market is being used by service providers to power the mobile towers. The Quantity and amount of diesel consumed to power the telecom towers during last three years is as follows:-

In MTNL, Delhi:-

Year	Quantity of Diesel Consumed	Amount spent (Approximately)
2009-10	481 Kilolitre	Rs. 1.90 Cr.
2010-11	428 Kilolitre	Rs. 1.60 Cr.
2011-12	450 Kilolitre	Rs. 1.70 Cr.

In MTNL, Mumbai:-

Year	Quantity of Diesel Consumed	Amount spent (Approximately)
2009-10	8.88 Kilolitre	Rs. 3,15,671/-
2010-11	10.38 Kilolitre	Rs. 5,01,951/-
2011-12	0.38 Kilolitre	Rs. 17980/-

No actual data available regarding consumption of diesel to run mobile towers in respect of BSNL & private operators. However TRAI in its report has indicated that an average fuel consumption of 8760 liters diesel every year per tower assuming 8 hours of operation by diesel generator sets and there are 5.88 lakhs towers in the country.

(e) No such study conducted by the Government.

Rise in Drug Abuse

4327. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that drug abuse is on the rise among students in higher educational institutions in the country especially in Engineering Colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any action plan to tackle this problem; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) There is no authentic data in this regard.

(c) and (d) All AICTE approved institutions from time to time are supposed to organize awareness programmes in the interest of the students to make a drug free educational institutions/student society. Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is implementing a "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance(Drug) Abuse" under which financial assistance is provided, *inter-alia*, to Non-Governmental Organisation, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan for running Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCA) to provide composite/integrated services for the rehabilitation of the addicts, including youth.

Kudankulam Power Project

4328. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his department has conducted any public hearing before commissioning of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has ensured migration of population in Tamil Nadu and Kerala as a result of setting up of Kudankulam Nuclear Plant;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/ being taken by the Government to rehabilitate them and the financial assistance provided to land oustees in Tamil Nadu and Kerala States;

(d) whether it is a fact that Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) has acquired the land forcibly and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the commitment made by Russian Government for the remaining six reactors enabling Tirunelveli as Energy Park?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) As per the prevailing procedure laid down by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), public hearing is held as a part of the process for obtaining Environmental Clearance of a nuclear power project before start of its construction. The environmental clearance by MoEF in respect of Kudankulam units 1&2 was accorded in 1989. At that time, there was no requirement of public hearing. The public hearing was introduced vide MoEF notification of 1997. As a part of the expansion programme of additional four units at the site, a comprehensive EIA report was made considering the cumulative impact of all the six units. This report was submitted to the MoEF and the Tamil Nadu State Pollution Control Board. A public hearing was conducted as a part of this process in 2007.

(b) There was no displacement involved in setting up Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP). The question of migration of population does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Madam. The land for setting up KKNPP was acquired in accordance with the prevailing laid down procedure and process.

(e) At the Kudankulam site, four more reactors are proposed to be set up in technical cooperation with the

Russian Federation. An Intergovernmental Agreement for setting up these additional units at Kudankulam has been entered into with the Russian Federation.

Increasing Allocation of Funds for CSS

4329. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the allocation of funds under the centrally sponsored schemes for the backward districts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to attain balanced development in all the districts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The norms/guidelines of many of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), National Rural Drinking Water Programme, etc. are weighted in favour of backward areas in terms of particular indicators. The increase in allocation for backward districts will depend upon the allocation available for various Centrally Sponsored Schemes and the norms for spatial distribution under the respective Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

In addition to the normal Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), which is an Additional Central Assistance (ACA) scheme, was initiated in 2006-07 to fill the critical gaps in development in the identified backward districts/regions and was under implementation during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The BRGF had two components viz (i) District Component covering 250 districts in 27 States, and (ii) State Component which included Special Plan for Bihar, Special Plan for the KBK Districts of Odisha, Special Plan for West Bengal, Bundelkhand Package and the Integrated Action Plan for 78 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts.

In an effort to continue to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in attaining balanced development in the backward districts/regions, it is proposed to continue the implementation of BRGF in 2012-13 in its present form in addition to the other flagship programmes. The objective of all the policies of the Government are to facilitate balanced development throughout the country in consultation and cooperation with the State Governments.

Schools of Education in Universities

4330. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish schools of education in universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the University Grants Commission has identified universities to set up the proposed schools of education; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Details can be worked out only after approval of 12th Five year plan.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

India's Inherent Capacity in IT

4331. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether India has been ranked 69th among 142 nations in inherent capacity to leverage information and communications technologies and fall behind in personal computer ownership, internet users, broadband and mobile subscription and capacity;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken to correct the situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Yes, Madam. India is placed at an overall rank of 69 in the Networked Readiness Index of World Economic Forum.

(b) The following table gives the comparative details of India with other BRICs nations:

Sl. No.	Index	Variable	Brazil	India	China	South Africa
1.	Overall		65	69	51	72
2.	Usage	Individual Usage	66	117	82	96

An analysis of the Usage Sub index with respect to Individual Usage is given below:

- The sub Index relating to individual usage largely comprises of variables that focus on ownership rather than access to technology
- It does not take into account shared access models developed and widely used such as cyber cafes or Common Services Centres (CSCs) or National Knowledge Network that provides access to high speed data communication to academic institutions

(c) The following steps undertaken by Government of India will contribute towards improvement of access to ICTs in India:

- (i) National Fiber Optics Network (NOFN) will provide broadband gigabit connectivity up to Panchayat level and will have a very positive impact on Individual Usage as well as infrastructure and digital content sub-indices.
- (ii) As declared by the Hon'ble President in her address to the Joint Session of the Parliament, upscaling of CSC Scheme from 100,000 to 250,000 to cover all Panchayats will ensure access to Government services to citizens in all parts of the country including remote areas.

Legal Sanctity to IT, BHU

4332. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University has made a request to the Government to provide legal-sanctity to it;

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

(c) whether due to delay in granting the legal sanctity to this institute, degrees of over 1,800 students were held up; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D.

PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University is a statutory body under Statute 25(A) of the Statutes framed under Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915. However, a Bill, namely, the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2011, incorporating the Institute of Technology as Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Varanasi has been passed by the Lok Sabha on 24.03.2011 and the same is pending for consideration by Rajya Sabha. The Bill also provides that the students, who joined classes of the Institute on or after commencement of 2006-07 academic session or completed the course on or after 2009-10 academic session, shall be deemed to have pursued a course of study in the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT). Accordingly, as on date a large number of such students are awaiting award of degrees of IIT (IIT).

[Translation]

Imbalance in Technical/Higher Education

4333. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:
SHRI JAIPRAKASH AGARWAL:

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

(a) whether there is gross disparity/Imbalance in the standard of technical education in the country and higher education in various universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Jharkhand and the reasons therefor;

(c) the measures taken or to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the success achieved by the Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Technical Institutions have been established in different parts of the country on the demand of academia, industry and public in general. There are 81 Centrally Funded Technical Institutions (CFTIs) in the country. The detail of these CFTIs is available on the Ministry's website (www.mhrd.gov.in). The State-wise list of technical institutions granted permission by AICTE during last three years is given in the Statement.

(c) and (d) Several measures have been taken by the Central Government to expand technical education by way of setting up of new IITs, IIMs, NITs, SPAs and IISERs.

Under the scheme of "Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under Coordinated Action for Skill Development" the Ministry provides one time financial assistance of Rs.12.30 crore per polytechnic in installments to the State/UT Governments for setting up of new polytechnics in 300 un-served and underserved districts of the country subject to State/UT Government providing land free of cost, meeting 100% recurring expenditure and also non-recurring expenditure beyond Rs. 12.30 crore, if any.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of Institutions
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1881
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3
3.	Assam	30
4.	Bihar	61
5.	Chhattisgarh	113
6.	Delhi	79
7.	Goa	16
8.	Gujarat	415
9.	Haryana	476
10.	Himachal Pradesh	76
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	40
12.	Jharkhand	45
13.	Karnataka	666
14.	Kerala	297
15.	Madhya Pradesh	535
16.	Maharashtra	1455
17.	Manipur	3
18.	Meghalaya	5
19.	Mizoram	1
20.	Odisha	282
21.	Punjab	389
22.	Rajasthan	512
23.	Sikkim	4

1	2	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	1301
25.	Tripura	2
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1033
27.	Uttarakhand	156
28.	West Bengal	219
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
30.	Chandigarh	12
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3
32.	Daman and Diu	1
33.	Puducherry	27
Grand Total		10139

[English]

Access to Higher Education

4334. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only 13 per cent population has access to higher education;

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

(c) the steps being taken to provide easy access to higher education especially to the SC/ST/OBC students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education has increased from 13.1% in 2007-08 to 15% in 2009-10, as per statistics compiled by the Statistics Division of this Ministry. State wise details of GER for the year 2009-10 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Central Government has launched a scheme to incentivise States to establish a Model Degree College in each of the 374 identified Educationally Backward Districts in the country with priority to districts with a concentration of socially and educationally backward classes. In the XI Plan, 16 Central Universities, 8 Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), 7 Indian Institute of

Management (IIMs), 10 National Institute of Technology (NITs) were established to increase access to higher education. The Central Educational Institutions (Reservations in Admission) Act, 2006, which was enacted consequent to 93rd Amendment to Constitutions in 2005, provides for reservations for SCs, STs and OBCs (non-creamy layer) in all Central Educational Institutions to the extent of 15%, 7.5% and 27% respectively.

*Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education
(18-23 YEARS)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.0
3.	Assam	9.0
4.	Bihar	11.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	20.0
6.	Goa	28.3
7.	Gujarat	15.9
8.	Haryana	19.1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	23.9
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	18.2
11.	Jharkhand	9.4
12.	Karnataka	18.1
13.	Kerala	13.1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14.9
15.	Maharashtra	21.4
16.	Manipur	14.8
17.	Meghalaya	15.4
18.	Mizoram	26.5
19.	Nagaland	16.1
20.	Odisha	11.3
21.	Punjab	10.8
22.	Rajasthan	9.6
23.	Sikkim	24.8

1	2	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	19.0
25.	Tripura	11.4
26.	Uttar Pradesh	10.9
27.	Uttarakhand	36.0
28.	West Bengal	11.9
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26.2
30.	Chandigarh	28.0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.4
32.	Daman and Diu	2.3
33.	Delhi	47.9
34.	Lakshadweep	5.3
35.	Puducherry	29.1
Total		15.0

Misuse of RTE Act

4335. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Right to Education Act is being misused in some States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and its implementation status especially in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act has come into force from 1st April, 2010. Several steps have been taken by the Central and State Governments for implementing the RTE Act, including the following:

- (i) The Central RTE Rules were notified on 9th April, 2010, which are applicable to five UTs without legislature;
- (ii) 28 State Governments have notified the State RTE Rules;
- (iii) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Framework for Implementation has been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act;

(iv) The Centre-State funding pattern for implementation of the combined RTE-SSA programme have been revised to provide for greater financial support to States;

(v) Teacher qualification norms have been notified, and Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) has been conducted by the Central Government and several State Governments;

(vi) Since the commencement of the RTE Act, sanctions have been issued for opening of 39,502 primary schools and 11,952 upper primary schools, construction of 28,561 primary schools and 8,247 upper primary schools, construction of 4,98,339 additional classrooms, 2,49,400 toilets and 22,791 drinking water units and appointment of over 6 lakh teachers.

In respect of Gujarat under the combined RTE-SSA programme, the Central Government has sanctioned for 2010-11 to 2012-13, 53,688 additional teacher posts, 47,445 additional classrooms, 2,165 toilets, 9,881 separate girls' toilets, 1,597 Head Teacher rooms, boundary wall for 2,162 schools. Further, the State Government of Gujarat has notified the State RTE Rules, Constituted the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights, and issued notifications for (a) appointing an academic authority under section 29 of the RTE Act, (b) policy on eight year elementary education (c) no detention (d) no corporal punishment (e) no board examination till completion of elementary education (f) banning private tuition, screening procedure and capitation fees; and (g) fixing the minimum working days and instructional hours.

Indo-US Discussion on Counter Terror

4336. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and the United States have held discussions on counter terror issue; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) India and the United States hold regular discussions to strengthen cooperation in all aspects of counter-terrorism, including in the areas of sharing of information and assessments on terrorism and terrorist groups, especially in India's neighbourhood; intelligence exchange;

cooperation in investigations; as well as counter-terrorism and security related capacity building and technology upgrading.

The India-U.S. Joint Working Group on Counter-terrorism, which was established in February 2000, has held twelve meetings so far, last being in New Delhi on 25 March, 2011. The two sides further strengthened their counter-terrorism cooperation by signing the Counter-terrorism Cooperation Initiative in July 2010 and launching the Homeland Security Dialogue in May 2011.

International Institute of Technology

4337. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the process of setting up an International Institute of Technology in Singapore;

(b) whether any committee/core group has been set up to prepare the project report to interact with Indo-Singapore Project Agency;

(c) the probable names of the members of the committee/group;

(d) the reaction of Singapore Government to this ambitious proposal;

(e) the details of the courses to be provided by the proposed institution in Singapore; and

(f) the criteria for admission in the proposed institution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) On a proposal from the Government of Singapore for setting up of an International Institute of Technology (IIT-Singapore), in Singapore, on IIT model, a Concept Note was prepared by Prof. Sanjay G. Dhande, Director, IIT-Kanpur. Consequently, a Joint Working Group (JWG) with five members each from the Indian and Singaporean sides was constituted. The JWG is yet to meet and work out the details of the proposal including the courses and criteria for admission in the proposed Institution. Names of the members of the JWG are given below:

Indian side	Singaporean side
Prof. Sanjay G. Dhande, Director, IIT-Kanpur	Mrs. Tan Ching Yee, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education
Prof. S. Shankar Shastry, Dean of College of Engineering, University of California, Berkeley (UC-Berkeley)	Mr. Ng Cher Pong, Deputy Secretary (Policy), Ministry of Education
Prof. Satish Tripathi, Provost, State University of New York, Buffalo	Mr. Aaron Tham, Director (HCD), Economic Development Board
Ms. Renu Khator, Chancellor, University of Houston System and President of the University of Houston	Prof. Er Meng Hwa, Vice President (IR), Nanyang Technological University
A.S. / J.S. in-charge of Higher Education or International Co-operation Cell	Prof. Mohan Kankanali, Associate Provost, Graduate Education, National University of Singapore.

Re-Work on Poverty Estimates

4338. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had decided to re-work poverty estimates in the country;

(b) if so, the present status thereof;

(c) the years on which the current poverty estimates are based on; and

(d) the time by when the poverty estimates will be re-worked by the Planning Commission and the year on which these will be based on?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The methodology for estimation of poverty followed by the Planning Commission has been based on the recommendations made by the experts in the field from time to time. Government has since decided to set up a Technical Group to revisit the methodology for

estimation of poverty and identification of poor taking into account multiple dimensions and indicators of poverty so that the poor and deprived households can obtain the benefit of different government programmes and schemes. The composition of the Technical Group and its terms of reference are being finalized.

(c) and (d) The current estimates of poverty are based on large sample survey of National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) on household consumer expenditure conducted during 2009-10. These large sample surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure are carried out by the NSSO every 5 years. Since 2009-10 was not a normal year, NSSO decided to conduct Large Sample Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure again during 2011-12. The estimates of poverty will be reworked for the latest survey data available. Whenever methodology for estimation is revised the general practice is to rework the estimates for some of the previous years.

Merger of Boards

4339. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to merge numerous State Education Boards into a common unified Central Board of Secondary Education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the views of the State Governments have been ascertained in the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Estimates of Poverty

4340. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had earlier taken a decision to go for a fresh estimate of the poor population in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the current status of the fresh estimate being made;

(c) the base year for the current poverty estimate; and

(d) the time by which the task of fresh estimate is likely to be completed by the Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) The methodology for estimation of poverty followed by the Planning Commission has been based on the recommendations made by the experts in the field from time to time. Government has since decided to set up a Technical Group to revisit the methodology for estimation of poverty and identification of poor taking into account multiple dimensions and indicators of poverty so that the poor and deprived households can obtain the benefit of different government programmes and schemes. The composition of the Technical Group and its terms of reference are being finalized.

The Planning Commission constituted an Expert Group under the chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar in 2005 to review the methodology for estimation of poverty. Tendulkar Committee computed the poverty lines at all India level as monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) of Rs. 447 for rural areas and Rs. 579 for urban areas in 2004-05. The Planning Commission has updated these base year poverty lines of 2004-05 to MPCE of about Rs. 673 in rural areas and Rs. 860 in urban areas for 2009-10 as per the recommendations of the Tendulkar Committee using NSS 66th round (2009-10) data of Household Consumer Expenditure Survey.

The large sample surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure are carried out by the NSSO every 5 years. Since 2009-10 was not a normal year, NSSO decided to conduct Large Sample Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure again during 2011-12. The estimates of poverty will be reworked for the latest survey data available. Whenever methodology for estimation is revised the general practice is to rework the estimates for some of the previous years.

[*English*]

Availability of Coal

4341. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the country's estimated coal requirements for 2012-13;

(b) whether Coal India Limited would have to produce at least 64 million tonnes of coal additionally from this year and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this direction so far;

(c) the quantity of coal imported during the last three years in terms of percentage, country-wise and year-wise;

(d) the quantity of coal to be imported to meet the demand in terms of percentage during 2012-13;

(e) whether the Government proposes to abolish import duty on coal and if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the number of small scale units and the types of grade of coal given to these units and the name of the mines from where the same is given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) As per Annual Plan 2012-13 of Ministry of Coal, the country's estimated requirement of coal as assessed by Planning Commission is 772.84 million tonnes.

(b) As against the Coal production at 435.84 million tonnes during 2011-12, CIL plans to produce 464.10 million tonnes during 2012-13 - an addition of 28.26 million tonnes. The additional production of 28.26 million tonnes will be mainly from MCL, CCL, NCL, SECL and from ECL.

Steps taken by CIL to increase production of coal are as under:-

- (i) Enhanced production through mechanization and modernization.
- (ii) Implementation of ongoing project in a time bound manner to achieve targeted production as per schedule.

(iii) Efforts are being made by all the subsidiaries for obtaining EC/FC within the schedule time frame so that projects could be able to start production in time.

(iv) All out efforts are being made by the subsidiaries with state Government agencies to acquire land for identified & expansion projects.

(c) The quantity of imported coal in last three years in terms of percentage, Country-wise and year-wise are given in Statement.

(d) As per the Annual Plan 2012-13 of Ministry of Coal the gap between demand & domestic availability of coal during 2012-13 is 148.44 million tonnes which is 19.21% of total demand. The gap may have to be met

through imports.

(e) and (f) As per the Union Budget for 2012-13, Government has proposed full exemption of basic customs duty along with concessional Countervailing Duty of 1% for steam coal for the period upto 31st March, 2014.

(g) Small Scale units having annual requirement of less than 4200 tonnes per annum are getting coal of all grades through State nominated agencies from the available sources of the subsidiary coal companies of CIL. Such units having the requirement of more than 4200 tonnes per annum, which are having valid linkages from the subsidiary companies of CIL, are getting coal of different grades directly from these companies. In addition, all the small scale units can procure coal themselves through e-auction.

Statement

Country-wise and year-wise import of coal during last three years is as under:

Country	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Quantity	% Contribution of Country	Quantity	% Contribution of Country	Quantity	% Contribution of Country
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Indonesia	32.164	43.91	35.944	52.15	29.004	57.48
Australia	22.836	31.17	15.949	23.14	12.099	23.98
South Africa	14.492	19.78	11.214	16.27	5.02	9.95
U.S.A.	1.401	1.91	1.771	2.57	1.252	2.48
Russia	0.146	0.20	0.423	0.61	0.634	1.26
China PRP	--	--	0.242	0.35	0.347	0.69
New Zealand	1.059	1.45	0.795	1.15	0.274	0.54
Ukraine	0.095	0.13	--	--	0.233	0.46
Canada	--	--	--	--	0.14	0.28
Austria	--	--	--	--	0.066	0.13
Isreal	--	--	--	--	0.06	0.12
Iran	--	--	0.014	0.02	0.056	0.11
Netherland	--	--	--	--	0.05	0.10
Germany	--	--	--	--	0.049	0.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Malaysia	--	--	0.011	0.02	0.037	0.07
Vietnam SP	0.188	0.26	0.241	0.35	0.034	0.07
Japan	--	--	--	--	0.027	0.05
Korea RP	--	--	--	--	0.024	0.05
U Arab Emts	--	--	--	--	0.024	0.05
Nigeria	--	--	--	--	0.023	0.05
Myanmar	--	--	--	--	0.02	0.04
Maxico	--	--	0.022	0.03	0.016	0.03
Ireland	--	--	--	--	0.01	0.02
Benin	--	--	--	--	0.008	0.02
Turkey	--	--	--	--	0.008	0.02
Czech Republic	--	--	--	--	0.007	0.01
Mozambique	0.083	0.11	--	--	0.005	0.01
Philippines	0.671	0.92	0.262	0.38	0.005	0.01
Portugal	--	--	--	--	0.005	0.01
Colombia	--	--	0.1	0.15	--	--
Kenya	--	--	0.05	0.07	--	--
France	--	--	--	--	0.003	0.01
Saudia Arab	--	--	--	--	0.003	0.01
Singapore	--	--	--	--	0.003	0.01
Egypt A RP	--	--	--	--	0.002	0.00
Italy	--	--	--	--	0.002	0.00
Morocco	--	--	--	--	0.002	0.00
U K	--	--	0.075	0.11	0.001	0.00
Others	0.12	0.16	1.804	2.62	0.905	1.19
Total	73.255	100.00	68.918	100.00	50.46	100.00

[*Translation*]

Commemorative Postage Stamps

4342. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government issues commemorative postage stamps on eminent personalities;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of proposals received and accepted by the Government with names of the personality;

(c) whether the Government has received proposals for issuing stamps on Brahmarishi Shri Khetaramji Maharaj of Rajasthan;

(d) if so, the details and the action taken thereon; and

(e) the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken on pending proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The requisite information is given in Statement-I and II.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The proponent has been requested to send the authentic material from published Government sources. On receipt of the same the request will be examined as per Rules for Issue of Commemorative Postage Stamp.

(e) Subject to receipt of the material requested for, the case will be placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee.

Statement-I

Details of proposals on personalities considered by the Philatelic Advisory Committee meeting held on 17-11- 2011 for the year 2012

Sl. No.	Name of the Personalities
1	2
1.	Ku. Maniben Patel
2.	Tamil S a want Kamban Adipoddi Saw Ganeshan
3.	Sardar Gouthu Latchanna
4.	Mushir Hussain Kidwai
5.	Hutatama Babu Genu
6.	Babu Sia Ram Singh
7.	Maulana Hasrat Mohani
8.	Madanlal Dhingra
9.	Bhaosaheb Bandodkar
10.	B.B. Borkar

1	2
11.	Kesri Singh Barhat
12.	Jorawar Singh
13.	Pratap Singh Barhat
14.	Pt. Shri Ram Sharma Acharyaji
15.	Anant Laxman Kanhere
16.	Krishnaji Gopal Karve
17.	Vinayak Narayan Deshpande
18.	Banda Singh Bahadur
19.	Historic Marseilles Diving Act of Savarkar
20.	Maaveran Poolithevar
21.	Sarangadhar Das
22.	Shankar Trimbhak Dharmadhikari
23.	Pritilata Wadder
24.	NS Vardachari
25.	Dr. TVS Chelapati Rao
26.	Ram Hari Raj guru
27.	Vitthal Das Modi
28.	Dr. Babu Ji Salunke
29.	Gokal Das Patel
30.	Kesava Menon
31.	Miss Annie Mascarene
32.	Vaikudaswamy
33.	Baba Amte
34.	Mary Clubwala Jadhav
35.	Munni Devi Balmiki
36.	Rai Kedar Nath Ji
37.	H.D.H. Muktajeevan Swamibapa
38.	Dr. Dinkar Desai
39.	Kempegowda

1	2
40.	Umarshi Hirji Chaddva
41.	Shahid Maniram Dewan
42.	Hari Bhau Upadhyay
43.	Father Muller
44.	Capt. Durga Pd. Chaudhari
45.	S.R. Shankar
46.	V.J. Mathai
47.	Peerzada G. A. Mahzoor
48.	Pt. Om Narayan Dutt Ji
49.	B. Nagi Reddy
50.	Bhairo Singh Sekhawat
51.	Kamini Kumar Chanda
52.	Dr. H.M. Patel
53.	H. Mohamad Koya Sahib
54.	U.N. Dhebar
55.	K.S. Kodandramaihagaru
56.	Pt. Kamlapati Tripathi
57.	Nathu Ram Mirdha
58.	Bijoy Chandra Bhagawati
59.	Lokneta Balasaheb Desai
60.	Vasant Rao Naik
61.	Anandi Lal Podar
62.	K. Karunakaran
63.	Sardar Baldev Singh
64.	Acharya P.K. Atre
65.	Sant Shiromani Baba Aasudaram
66.	Geovarghese Mar Gregorious
67.	Chattambi Swamikal
68.	Paramahansa Omkarananda Saraswati
69.	Pushkar Muni

1	2
70.	Srimadramanuja
71.	Guru Jambheshwarji
72.	Jainacharya Shri Gyansagarji Maharaj
73.	Blessed Euphrasia CMC Eluvathingal
74.	C. Aaron
75.	Sant Taran Taran
76.	M. A. Timotheus Metropolitan Writer/Journalist/Poet etc.
77.	Bhanwar Lal Nahata
78.	Mahmood Ayaz
79.	Dr. Mulk Raj Anand
80.	Gurujada Venkata Apparao
81.	Pannalal Patel
82.	Dr. Jayant Khatri
83.	Dharampal Gupta 'Wafa'
84.	Shahjada Dara Shikoh
85.	Amiya Bhushan Majumdar
86.	Acharya Balshastri Jambhekar
87.	Hukum Chand Narad
88.	Dr. A. Chidambranathan Chettiar
89.	Nashikrao Tripude
90.	Ram Gopalji Maheshwari
91.	K.Ramakrishna Pillai
92.	Umashankar Joshi
93.	Saint Janki Prasad
94.	Jagannatha Dasaru
95.	Gopal Singh Nepali
96.	Ganga Dhar Mehar
97.	G. G. Joshi (Dhumketu)
98.	C.K. Pillai

1	2
99.	Pt. Pannalal Jain
100.	Ali Sardar Jafri
101.	Kavi Muddana
102.	G.L. Bhargava
103.	Naushad Ali
104.	Sharan Rani
105.	Sangeetacharya Vishmadev Chattopadhyay
106.	Padamshri S. Mukherji
107.	Ashok Kumar
108.	Mac Mohan
109.	Dr. Talimaren Aao
110.	K.K. Hebbar
111.	Sunil Dutt
112.	Bharat Bhushan
113.	Ismile Marchent
114.	C.V. Nagaiah
115.	Madan Mohan
116.	Ravi Shankar Derashri
117.	Prof. S.V. Setty
118.	Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshaiya
119.	Binode Kanungo
120.	Satyavadi Raja Harishchandra
121.	Pratap Singh Maharaj Bhosle
122.	Jassa Singh Ramgarhia
123.	M.R. Morarka
124.	Fulchand Tamboli
125.	Dr. G.K. Devrajul
126.	O.P. Jindal
127.	Dr. Norman Ernest Borlaugh
128.	S. Chander Shehkar
129.	Dr. Shankar Abaji Bhisey

1	2
130.	Pt. Motilal Nehru
131.	Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya
132.	C. Achutha Menon
133.	Adi Jagadguru Sri Sri Shivarathri Swamiji
134.	Pragyavar Panna Lal Ji Maharaj
135.	Jhulelal
136.	Pannalal Ghosh
137.	M. Krishnan

Statement-II

Proposals Received on Eminent Personalities and Accepted for Issue in the year 2012

Sl. No.	Name of the Personality	Date of issue
1	2	3
1.	Puranchandra Gupta	02.01.2012
2.	Bhai Jagtaji	15.01.2012
3.	Shyam Narayan Singh	24.01.2012
4.	Vasantdada Patil	01.03.2012
5.	Shyama Charan Shukla	09.03.2012
6.	R. Venkataraman	18.04.2012
7.	M.B. Kadadi	17.05.2012
8.	Acharya Gyan Sagar	19.05.2012
9.	Durga Prasad Chaudhary	2012 (Date yet to be decided)
10.	Karpoor Chandra Kulish	-do-
11.	Motilal Nehru	-do-
12.	Ram Gopal Maheshwari	-do-
13.	Jhule Lal	-do-
14.	Adi Jagadguru Sri Shivarathri Shiva Yogigalu	-do-
15.	Peerzada Ghulam Ahmad Mahjoor	-do-
16.	(A set of Four Stamps)	-do-

1	2	3
1.	Pt. Mallikarjun Mansur	
2.	Kumar Gandharva	
3.	Gangubai Hangal	
4.	D.K. Pattamal	

New Subject of Religious Teaching/Faith

4343. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to start a new subject at the university level which deals only with religious teaching/faith;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said proposal is likely to be implemented in the universities in backward areas of the country including Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Madam. According to information furnished by the University Grants Commission, no such proposal is under consideration.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

CAT-III B Compliant Trained Pilots

4344. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trained pilots who can handle CAT-III B compliant aircraft under poor visibility;

(b) the number of airports in the country which can handle such flights;

(c) the number of airports where such facilities have been installed till the end of the Eleventh Plan; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to install latest equipments at the airports to avoid flight delays and cancellations under adverse weather conditions?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Details of CAT IIIB trained pilots are as follows:

Pilot in Command (P1) = 926

Co-Pilot/ First Officer (P2) = 657

(b) Indira Gandhi International Airport is the only airport which can handle ILS CAT-IIIB flights.

(c) ILS CAT-IIIB facility has been installed at IGI Airport for Runways-28, 11 and 29 till the end of the Eleventh Plan.

(d) (i) ASMGCS (Advanced Surface Movement Guidance and Control System), which is required for CAT-IIIB operations, is operational at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad and Bangalore Airports.

(ii) ASMGCS is also planned for Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Jaipur, Lucknow and Guwahati Airports, which have fog bound conditions.

(iii) CAT-II system at Jaipur Airport is likely to be implemented after Runway extension.

(iv) Co-located Primary Radar (ASR)/ Secondary Radars (MSSR) are being implemented at 6 airports.

(v) Secondary Surveillance Radars (MSSR) at 9 airports/locations is under various stages of implementation.

(vi) ADS-B is being installed at 14 Airports.

(vii) Implementation of Central Air Traffic Flow Management for balancing demand versus capacity and for reducing delays/cancellations even in case of adverse weather is in the final stages of planning.

Gigabyte Passive Optical Network

4345. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DoT) has transferred indigenously developed Gigabyte Passive Optical Network (GPON) to seven telecom equipment manufacturers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the GPON has boosted or is likely to boost broadband connectivity and also for the purpose of voice, video and data;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which the technology has helped in expansion of broadband and telecom facilities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Madam, Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DoT) has transferred indigenously developed Gigabyte Passive Optical Network (GPON) to seven telecom equipment manufacturers namely M/s Bharat Electronics Limited, M/s Indian Telephone Industries, M/s UTL, M/s S.M. Creative, M/s V.M.C. System Limited, M/s Sai Info Systems Limited and M/s HFCL.

(c) to (e) GPON is one of the technologies which can be used for extending broadband connectivity for providing triply play services i.e. voice, video and data. It is one of the building blocks for broadband connectivity. Being indigenously developed and manufactured also, it can help in putting up a sound ecosystem for increasing broadband penetration in the country.

Madarasas

4346. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to recognise qualifications from Madrasas for the purpose of enrolment in all universities on the pattern followed by minority institutions like Jamia Millia Islamia, AMU, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The certificates/qualifications of the State Madarasa Boards which have been granted equivalence by the corresponding State Education Boards to that of their Secondary and Senior Secondary qualification have been equated with corresponding levels of the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), Council of Board of School Education in India (COBSE) and other School Examination Boards, for the purpose of employment and entry to higher levels of education. Necessary notifications have been issued by Ministry of Human Resource Development and Department of Personnel and Training.

Output Costs

4347. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is unable to give output costs from different blocks;

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

(c) the steps being taken to correct the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) Government does not give output costs from different captive coal blocks.

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

IITs as Research Hubs

4348. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to make Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) in the country as research hubs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to implement the recommendations made by the Committee headed by Anil Kakodkar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Council of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) constituted a Committee comprising of experts from the fields of education and industry, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Anil Kakodkar, Chairman, Board of Governors, IIT, Bombay, with a view to suggest roadmap for enhancing the autonomy of the IIT system and to make them world class institutions for research and higher learning. The Council accepted the Committee's Report in principle, and constituted an Empowered Task Force for implementation of its recommendations for enhancing the autonomy of the IIT system with the intention *inter-alia* of expanding its research output to produce 10,000 Ph.D. graduates annually from around 1000 presently and increase faculty strength from around 4000 presently to 16000 by 2020 enabling the creation of a large pool of high quality faculty and researchers to meet the demands of a nation in high trajectory growth.

Compassionate Appointment

4349. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government for compassionate appointments of selected eligible candidates in Public Sector Organisation under the administrative control of the Government;

(b) whether the Government has any plan to change the criteria for compassionate appointments in central public organisations in the Central Government offices including Kerala State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The recruitment and appointments to all below Board level posts in the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are done by the Management of respective CPSEs as per their Human Resource (HR) Policy. The Central Government has not issued any guidelines to the CPSEs in this regard.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. Central Public Sector Enterprise have been given autonomy to frame their own guidelines on compassionate appointment in view of their operational/business requirements.

Insurance Cover to Customers

4350. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has implemented a free personal accidental insurance coverage policy for its subscribers;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof along with the number of BSNL subscribers registered under this policy;

(c) whether the BSNL has also entered into an agreement with insurance company to provide insurance coverage to its customers;

(d) if so, the details and the number of BSNL subscribers registered under this policy, State-wise; and

(e) the details of norms and conditions prescribed by the insurance company for beneficiaries to stake their claim under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Presently, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) does not have a free personal accident insurance coverage policy for its subscribers.

(c) to (e) Presently, BSNL does not have agreement with any insurance company to provide insurance coverage to its customers.

Subsidy on Free Education to Children

4351. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether after Supreme Court judgment, schools are likely to get subsidy from the Government for giving free education to children;

(b) if so, the details of the subsidy likely to be provided by Centre and States;

(c) whether subsidy is likely to be provided on the basis of expenditure being incurred by the Government on each student for teaching in Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(d) if so, whether the subsidy is meagre for private schools who charge higher fees from the students;

(e) if so, whether this step of the Government is likely to encourage private schools to increase fee further from other students; and

(f) if so, the steps taken or being taken by the Government to ensure that students and parents of private schools are not over-burdened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Section 12(2) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009 provides that unaided private schools admitting children belonging to disadvantaged group and weaker section in class I (or pre-primary as the case may be), in pursuance of section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act shall be reimbursed expenditure so incurred by it to the extent of pre-child-expenditure incurred by the State, or the actual amount charged from the child, whichever is less, in such manner as may be prescribed. The manner of such reimbursement is prescribed by the State Government in the respective State RTE Rules.

(c) to (f) The amount of reimbursement under section 12(2) of the RTE Act to the unaided private school is not the fees charged/chargeable by the school but the expenses actually incurred by it on education of children from disadvantaged group and weaker section admitted in pursuance of section 12(1)(c), upto the amount of per child expenditure incurred by the State Government under which the school is located. The amount of reimbursement varies from one State to another. The per-child expenditure by many private schools, especially in rural areas and small towns, is lower than that in government schools. Reimbursement provided by government, therefore, will be adequate to meet the costs of educating children from weaker sections and disadvantaged group in such schools. However, some schools in metros have per-child budgets much in excess of those in state schools. These schools would have to find innovative ways, with philanthropic individuals, charitable trusts and corporate funding, to meet the gap without loading the general category students with fee hike.

**Working Group on School
Education and Literacy**

4352. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plan panel focuses on quality education by setting up working group on school education and literacy;

(b) if so, the details worked out so far, State-wise; and

(c) the objectives set so far and views of each State including Andhra Pradesh in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Planning Commission had constituted the following Working Groups for School Education and Literacy for 12th Five Year Plan formulation:

- (i) Working Group on Elementary Education and Literacy.
- (ii) Working Group on Secondary and Vocational Education.
- (iii) Working Group on Teacher Education.
- (iv) Working Group on Private Partnership including Public Private Partnership (PPP) in School Education.

The quality of education has been one of the thrust areas during the 11th Five Year Plan and will be priority area in the 12th Five Year Plan as per the Approach paper of the Planning Commission.

Though the Sub-groups constituted under the Working Groups included representatives from different States including Andhra Pradesh, recommendations of the Sub-groups/Working Groups were not made State-wise.

Telecom Tribunal Direction to BSNL

4353. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecom tribunal asks BSNL not to log off private tele companies on Inter-connect Usage Charges (IUC);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the amount outstanding of IUC against private telecom operators, operator-wise;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the manner in which the outstanding amount of IUC are likely to be recovered from private operators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Certain Operators have filed petition in the Telecom Disputes Settlement & Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT). TDSAT in their judgment has directed BSNL not to log off private operators. The details of outstanding dues against major private telecom operators, operator wise, are given in statement.

(d) BSNL has gone in appeal to the Hon'ble Supreme Court for getting relief.

Statement

Details of outstanding dues of BSNL against major private telecom operators

Name of Operator	Outstanding Dues (in crores)
1	2
Bharti Airtel	169.07
Idea	121.36
RCL	101.63

1	2
Vodafone	49.54
TTLIC	33.83
VESL	29.72
Spice Cellular	14.54
RTL	9.23
Data Access	6.89
DSL	4.5
TCL	4.32
Dishnet	2.96
Aircel	2.2
Reliance Info	1.09

Reform of Engineering Syllabus

4354. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the syllabus for engineering courses in the country has become outdated;

(b) if so, whether the Government has any proposal to re-frame the engineering syllabus and to provide more emphasis on practical learning;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the above proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The curriculum for different programmes/courses is under the purview of the academic bodies of the respective Universities. The curriculum in most of the universities is revised periodically to be in tune with the contemporary requirements. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) provides a Model curriculum which has requirements of both theoretical and practical assessment of engineering education. The revised model curriculum will be notified by AICTE to all the Universities and the AICTE approved institutions before the academic session 2012-13 begins.

Study by Global Research University

4355. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of interim findings of a study by a leading global research university based on yardsticks such as improving quality, being cost-effective and ensuring equitable access, among BRIC countries, the Indian engineers are least prepared to play a leading role in the global economy;

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

(c) the present status of the quality of engineering education being provided at various higher educational institutions in the country;

(d) whether there are huge disparities in the quality of engineering education being provided at higher educational institutions and that there is an enormous competition amongst students to secure admission into very few reputable engineering institutions; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken to improve the quality of engineering education across the country and improve its accessibility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Government is not aware of any such study.

(c) to (e) The present quality of engineering education and the teaching/learning process need improvement in the areas of the research component & industry interface. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has various schemes for improving the quality of engineering education in the country, namely, Quality Improvement Programme (QIP) scheme for improvement of faculty for Diploma & Degree level institutions and the Research Promotion Scheme (RPS) for promoting research in the field of engineering. The World bank funded TEQIP II also caters to improving the quality of technical education in the country. This Rs.2430 Crore project will cover 200 institutions in the country out of which 20% will be private engineering colleges. Moreover, the National Board of Accreditation (NBA) has been set-up to regulate and monitor the quality of engineering education in the country through a revised accreditation system which is outcome based.

Promotion of Tribal Dance

4356. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking any steps to promote India's tribal dance forms on the International stage; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Yes, ICCR sponsors tribal dance groups to participate in cultural events and festivals abroad.

(b) In the last three years, the following tribal dance groups have been sponsored by ICCR:

1. 12-Member Siddi Goma group led by Shri Allarakhs Mukindo, Gujarat to Spain.
2. 14-Member Sarabhuj group led by Shri Tarun Pradhan, West Bengal to China.
3. 10-Member Siddi Goma group led by Ms. Siddi Roomanaben Chotubhai, Gujarat to Senegal.
4. 10-Member Nomadic Caravan group "Chinh" led by Ms. Meenakshi Rai to Canada.
5. 10-Member Mayur Bhanj Chhau group "Dakshina Sahi Chhau Nritya Mandir" led by Shri Kartikeshwer Rana, Orissa to Trinidad and Tobago.

China-Pak Relations

4357. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that due to strained relations with USA, Pakistan is intending to hand over Gilgit and Baltistan of PoK to China causing threat to India's security; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Government has not seen any official statement or report by the Government of Pakistan on handing over of Gilgit-Baltistan in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (POK) to China. However, under the so called China-Pakistan "Boundary Agreement" of 1963, Pakistan illegally ceded

5,180 Sq. Kms. of Indian territory in POK to China. Government remains firm in its resolve to take all necessary steps to effectively safeguard India's security and territorial integrity.

[Translation]

Complaints of Corruption

4358. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines and time schedule have been framed or are proposed to be framed for taking decision in respect of conducting enquiry on complaints of corruptions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring an amendment in anti-corruption laws in view of the growing menace of corruption; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), it conducts verification of various complaints related to corruption and also Preliminary Enquiries (PEs) related to matters pertaining to Criminal Misconduct by public servants. Detailed guidelines in this regard have been provided in CBI's Crime Manual-2005. As per these guidelines, secret verification should be completed within three months from the receipt of the complaint and Preliminary Enquiries (PEs) must be completed within three months from the date of registration.

(c) and (d) To strengthen the anti-corruption mechanism, the Government has introduced a number of legislations in the Parliament in the recent past. Some of them are—

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

The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011 and the Whistleblowers Protection Bill, 2011 have been passed by the Lok Sabha and these Bills are pending in the Rajya Sabha.

[English]

Focus Area for Industrial Growth

4359. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the major focus areas for improving the industrial climate in the country identified during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the progress made in each of these during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(c) whether this has on the whole helped in improving the industrial growth of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The major focus areas for improving the industrial climate in the country identified are as follows:

- i. Improving availability and quality of infrastructure
- ii. Rationalization of tax structure (eliminating cascading of taxes and inverted duty structure)
- iii. Skill development
- iv. Labour flexibility
- v. Scarcity of raw materials
- vi. Fostering innovation
- vii. Eliminating entry/exit barriers

(b) The progress made in focus areas during the Eleventh Five Year Plan is enclosed in the Statement.

(c) and (d) The industrial growth reduced from 9.2% in 2007-08 to 4.1% in 2008-09 in the wake of global turmoil. The decline on growth was arrested with a number of policy measures and, as a result, healthy growth rate of 8.9% and 6.8% were achieved in 2009-10 and 2010-11. The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of industry in the Eleventh Five Year Plan is estimated to be 6.5%.

Statement

i. Infrastructure:

The Eleventh Five Year Plan has projected an investment of Rs. 20,56,150 crore over the Plan period (2007-12) in infrastructure sectors (consisting of 10 sub-sectors). The Government, as part of the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Eleventh Five Year Plan has reviewed the progress made in infrastructure sectors. At that stage, the investment projection was revised to Rs. 20,54,205 crore as against the Plan projection of Rs. 20,56,150 crore.

In addition to common infrastructure required for growth of manufacturing sector, many Ministries/ Departments have taken up initiatives to develop industrial parks/clusters to address the shortages of industrial infrastructure. Some of the main initiatives are as follows:

The Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) was launched in 2005 to neutralize the weakness of fragmentation in the various sub-sectors of textiles value chain, and the non-availability of quality infrastructure. Under the SITP, 40 projects have been sanctioned with an estimated cost of Rs. 4183.36 crore.

Under the Scheme of infrastructure development for food processing industry, Mega Food Parks and Cold Chain have been provided a capital grant of Rs. 280.85 crore in 11th Plan. Out of 15 Mega Food Parks approved by 2010, two Parks are in advance stage of completion. Fifteen additional Mega Food parks were approved in October, 2011.

Assistance to States for Development of Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE) is a centrally sponsored plan scheme providing incentive-linked assistance to State Governments to create appropriate infrastructure for exports. 80% of the funds (state component) are earmarked for allocation to the states on the basis of the approved criteria and the balance 20% is the central component.

Micro & Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) supports setting up of Common Facility Centres (CFC), creation/

upgradation of industrial infrastructure in industrial estates/industrial areas and soft interventions. 18 CFCs have been set up since 2003 and 35 CFCs are under implementation. The GoI contribution for MSE-CDP during the Eleventh Plan has been Rs. 115.36 crore.

Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) scheme was launched in 2003 to augment quality infrastructure through public-private partnership approach in selected functional clusters/locations which have greater potential to become globally competitive. So far 38 projects with total cost of Rs.2526.46 crore involving central grant of Rs. 1507 crore have been sanctioned under IIUS. Out of 38 sanctioned projects, 14 have been completed and the remaining projects are at various stages of implementation. The GoI contribution for inJS during the Eleventh Plan has been Rs. 586.94 crore.

Biotechnology parks are created to facilitate innovation through the development of biotechnology industrial clusters. Government has provided assistance to eight biotechnology parks and incubation Centers. Four parks are presentably functional and the other four are in different stage of implementation.

The concern about the stagnant and low share of the manufacturing sector in India's GDP necessitated a dedicated policy for the manufacturing sector with a view to accelerated development, inclusive growth and provision of gainful employment. Accordingly, the Government has announced a National Manufacturing Policy on October 25, 2011 that *inter-alia* envisages setting up of National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs).

The Delhi - Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project (DMIC) is proposed to be developed on either side along the alignment of the 1483 km. long Western Dedicated Rail Freight Corridor between Dadri (UP) and JNPT (Navi Mumbai). The Cabinet in its meeting held on 15th September, 2011 has approved the financial and institutional structure and financial assistance for the development of industrial cities in the DMIC. This *inter alia* includes creation of the "DMIC Project Implementation Fund" Rs. 17,500 crore to the Fund/Trust over the next five years for the development of industrial cities.

ii. Rationalization of tax structure:

A Group of State Finance Ministers has been constituted to work on the modalities for the

introduction of GST. Apart from this, sector specific level playing issues were taken up and duty structures were rationalized to address the situation that developed on account of external factors in 2008.

iii. Skill development:

The Government has initiated a coordinated action for skill development in Eleventh Five Year Plan. The National Skill Development Policy (NSDP) formulated in 2009 has laid emphasis on improvement of skill training institutions and has set a target for providing skill training to 500 million persons by the year 2022. A three-tier institutional structure consisting of (i) PM's National Council (ii) National Skill Development Coordination Board (NSDCB), (iii) National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) was created in early 2008. Ministry of Labour & Employment (MoLE) has initiated a process of upgradation of all 1,896 ITIs. While 500 ITIs are upgraded to the level of Centre of Excellence, quality of vocational training are being improved in the remaining 1,396 ITIs to make these organizations demand driven. 'Skill Development Initiative' - a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Skill Development is being also implemented for providing modular employable skills to school dropouts, existing workers and ITI graduates.

iv. Labour flexibility:

Review/amendment of labour laws is a continuous process in order to bring them in tune with the emerging needs of the economy. The lack of flexibility in some of the labour laws that focus on job protection inhibits employment. Though there is no change in position regarding relevant provisions in labour laws concerning labour flexibility, Government introduced in Parliament the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining of Registers by Certain Establishments) (Amendment) Bill, 2011. The Bill seeks to simplify the forms of various returns to be furnished and registers to be maintained by the employers and also to expand the coverage exemption.

v. Scarcity of raw materials:

The potential of the mineral sector in the country remains largely unrealized in absence of exploration activities on the scale needed and issues concerning sustainability of mineral development. The key

initiative has been the introduction of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, in Lok Sabha in December, 2011. The Bill aims to introduce better legislative environment for attracting investment and technology into the mining sector. Further, the Government has formulated Policy for acquisition of raw material assets abroad by Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs).

vi. Fostering innovation:

The National Innovation Council has been constituted to prepare a roadmap for innovation in the country, and formulate and implement a model of inclusive innovation. The Council has released the first "Report to the People-2011" in November 2011. The initiatives of the Council inter-alia focuses on creating an eco-system for seeding innovations in regional industry with a focus on MSMEs, by facilitating the creation of Industry Innovation Clusters.

vii. Eliminating entry/exit barriers:

Improvement in the business regulatory environment has been one of the important focus area. With the notification of the Limited Liability Partnership Act 2008, the entrepreneurs can take the benefits of limited liability while allowing its members the flexibility for organizing their internal structure as a partnership. The Government decided to enact a new legislation governing Companies in view of changes in the national and international economic environment and expansion and growth of economy of our country. The Companies Bill, 2011 has been introduced in Lok Sabha. The new provisions related to exit of companies introduced through the Companies Bill, 2011 will facilitate the exit of companies in an efficient manner.

**Second Generation Reforms in
Legal Education**

4360. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of initiatives taken by the Government to introduce second generation reforms in legal education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Bar Council of India (BCI) has reported

that based on the vision statement of Law Minister in 2010, delivered by the Law Minister during the National Consultation for Second Generation Reforms in Legal Education, BCI has decided to introduce voluntary Continuing Legal Education program, which helps an Advocate to maintain and enhance his/her professional knowledge, skills, attitudes and ethics throughout the individual's career. BCI has also introduced many innovative improvements by framing new Rules of the Legal Education-2008. BCI has also introduced All India Bar Exam for the purpose of admitting law graduates to the Bar. BCI is also organizing workshops for the young lawyers as a part of continuing legal education programme.

Nutrition Contents of Mid-Day-Meal

4361. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any measures to improve the nutritional contents of mid-day meals given to children in schools; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Under Mid Day Meal Scheme a nutritious hot cooked meal is provided with an energy content of 450 calories and 12 grams of protein, which is derived from 100 gms of food grains (rice/wheat), 20 gms of pulses, 50 gms of vegetables and 5 gms. of oil for children studying in primary classes. At upper primary level the Scheme provides for an energy content of 700 calories and 20 grams of protein, which is derived from 150 gms. of food grains (rice/wheat), 30 gms of pulses, 75 gms. of vegetables and 7.5 gms. of oil. Nutrition content is further improved by using double fortified salt with iron and iodine as well as green leafy vegetables, as per the Mid Day Meal guidelines.

Accordinging Special Status to Bihar

4362. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering any proposal to accord special status to the State of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount allocated to Bihar by the Government during the last three years under all central sector schemes;

(d) the allocation-utilisation ratio during the same period; and

(e) the reasons for not granting special status to Bihar so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) A delegation from Bihar presented a Memorandum to the Prime Minister in July 2011 requesting for Special Category Status to Bihar. An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) was constituted to consider and examine all the issues raised in the Memorandum including the request for Special Category Status to Bihar.

(c) and (d) The Central Ministries release funds to States through Central Assistance to State Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The amount released to Bihar for three years is as follows:

(Rs. crore)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Central Assistance to State Plans	4579.97	6371.12	5942.93
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	7626.18	13725.22	13155.77
Total	12206.15	20096.34	19413.27

The releases by Central Ministries are made in instalments taking into consideration utilization certificates submitted by the State from time to time.

(e) The Special Category Status is granted only by the National Development Council (NDC) after integrated consideration of several criteria which include the following:

- (i) Hilly and difficult terrain;
- (ii) Low population density and/or sizeable share of tribal population;

(iii) Strategic location along borders with neighbouring countries;

(iv) Economic and infrastructural backwardness; and

(v) Non-viable nature of state finances.

The Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) constituted to examine the Memorandum regarding Special Category Status to Bihar has submitted its Report to the Planning Commission recently.

Funds for Infrastructure

4363. SHRI CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the target vis-a-vis achievement in physical and financial term of infrastructure development in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, sector-wise and State-wise;

(b) the reasons for shortfall, if any, and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government plans to give a major boost to infrastructure development in the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Eleventh Five Year Plan has projected an investment of Rs. 20,56,150 crore over the Plan period (2007-12) in electricity (including non-conventional electricity), roads & bridges, telecommunications, railways (including mass rapid transit system), irrigation (including watershed), water supply & sanitation, ports (including inland waterways), airports, storage and oil & gas pipelines sectors. The Government, as part of the Mid-Term Appraisal (MTA) of the Eleventh Five Year Plan has reviewed the progress made in infrastructure sectors. At that stage, the investment projection was revised to Rs. 20,54,205 crore as against the Plan projection of Rs. 20,56,150 crore. The sector-wise Eleventh Plan investment projections and revised MTA projections are given Table 1 below:

Table 1*Eleventh Plan Projections and Revised MTA
Projections of investment in Infrastructure*

(Rs. crore at 2006-07 prices)

Sectors	Plan Projections	Mid-Term Appraisal Projections
Electricity (incl. NCE)	6,66,525	6,58,630
Roads & Bridges	3,14,152	2,78,658
Telecommunications	2,58,439	3,45,134
Railways (incl. MRTS)	2,61,808	2,00,802
Irrigation (incl. Watershed)	2,53,301	2,46,234
Water Supply & Sanitation	1,43,730	1,11,689
Ports (incl. Inland waterways)	87,995	40,647
Airports	30,968	36,138
Storage	22,378	8,966
Oil & gas pipelines	16,855*	1,27,306
Total	20,56,150	20,54,205

Note: *The Plan target pertains to gas pipelines only.

The MTA noted following sectoral progress:

Electricity

1. The revised projected investment of Rs. 6,58,630 crore in the electricity sector is slightly lower than the original projection of Rs. 6,66,525 crore. The figures for private investment in the electricity sector show an increase of 55 per cent as compared to the original projections. The contribution of the public sector investment is likely to decline mainly due to lower than anticipated investments in the Central Sector in the first two years of the Eleventh Plan. Capacity addition of 62,374 MW is likely to be achieved during the Eleventh Plan as compared to a target of 78,700 MW.

Roads

2. The revised projected investment in road sector is also significantly lower at Rs. 2,78,658 crore compared with Rs. 3,14,152 crore in the original projections. The investment by the Centre is expected to decline due to award of lower than

projected road projects by NHAI during the first three years of the Plan. It is interesting to note that investment in the road sector by the States is expected to increase on account of higher investments under PMGSY.

3. The investment by the private sector is also expected to go down due to award of a lower number of BOT projects in the first three years of the Eleventh Plan. However, MORTH has decided to speed up the award and implementation of NHDP to achieve a completion rate of 20 kms. of highways per day. This is likely to increase the investment during the last two years of the Eleventh Plan, but the major build up in expenditure consequent to this acceleration will be in the Twelfth Plan.

Telecom

4. The growth in the telecom sector has been phenomenal and the investment is expected to be Rs. 3,45,134 crore which is 1.3 times higher than the originally estimated figure of Rs. 2,58,439 crore at the time of the formulation of the Eleventh Plan. This is due to increase in investment by the private sector to a level 1.59 times higher than the investment envisaged at the time of formulation of the Eleventh Plan. In contrast, investment by the Centre in telecommunications is expected to be 23.84 per cent lower than projected when the Eleventh Plan was formulated.

Railways

5. The revised projected investment in railways, including metro railways, in the Eleventh Plan is now expected to be about Rs. 2,00,802 crore which is 23.3 per cent lower than the earlier projection of Rs. 2,61,808 crore. Both Central sector investment and private investment are lower than the original projections. As per latest estimates only Rs. 8,316 crore is expected by way of private investment which is only 16.5 per cent of original projections.

Ports

6. Progress in this sector has been much below expectations. The investments during the Eleventh Plan are now projected at a level of Rs. 40,647 crore which is less than half of the original projection of Rs. 87,995 crore. Private investment in the port sector is also expected to be almost 40.31 per cent lower as compared to the projections made at the

beginning of the Plan. This is because very few PPP projects have been awarded by the respective Port Trusts in the first two years of the Eleventh Plan. Ministry of Shipping has revised the original target of 545 MMT of additional capacity for the major ports downwards and now proposes to develop only 48 projects with a capacity of 393.27 MMT costing Rs. 29,905 crore over the Eleventh Plan period.

7. Compared to the slow progress in capacity addition in major ports, the private sector ports in the state sector have done relative well. Out of the total private investment of Rs.32,517 crore projected for the Eleventh Plan, the share of private investment in the state sector is Rs. 26,370 crore.

Airports

8. The investment in Eleventh Plan is now projected at Rs. 36,138 crore as against the original estimate of Rs. 30,968 crore and both public and private investments in airports are likely to increase compared to the investment projected at the beginning of the Eleventh Plan. Private investment is expected to contribute Rs. 23,155 crore which is 64.07 per cent of the total investment in airport infrastructure. The investment in state sector airports has taken a dip from 2009-10 onwards because of the completion of the Hyderabad and Bangalore projects.

Oil and Gas pipelines

9. The investment in oil and gas pipelines in the Eleventh Plan is expected to increase to Rs. 1,27,306 crore as against the original figure of Rs. 16,855 crore. The much larger figure is primarily because the data include investment in oil pipelines whereas the earlier data only included gas pipelines. The investment in oil pipelines alone during the Eleventh Plan is projected at Rs. 1,08,190 crore. This category includes large investment by the Centre also.

Water Supply and Sanitation

10. The total investment in water supply and sanitation in the Eleventh Plan is now estimated at Rs. 1,11,689 crore, about 22 per cent lower than the original projection of Rs. 1,43,730 crore. The Eleventh Five Year Plan strategy for urban development includes departure from the exclusive public sector monopoly over urban infrastructure opening up the possibility of investment in this area.

Irrigation

11. Investment in irrigation and watershed management is a critical part of rural infrastructure. The total investment in this sector is expected to be about Rs. 2,46,234 crore in the Eleventh Plan which is 7.52 per cent higher than earlier anticipated and it will be more than double the investment of Rs. 1,19,894 crore realized in the Tenth Plan.

(b) From the Table 1, it may be noted that the overall Eleventh Plan investment target would be met substantially.

(c) Yes, Madam, the Government plans to give a major boost to infrastructure development in the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(d) The Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan recognizes that Government must continue the thrust on accelerating the pace of investment in infrastructure, as this is critical for sustaining and accelerating growth. The Approach Paper as approved by the NDC on October 22, 2011 has indicated that the total investment in infrastructure would have to be over Rs. 45 lakh crore during the Twelfth Plan period. The Approach Paper has further indicated that infrastructure investment (defined as electricity, roads & bridges, telecommunication, railways, irrigation, water supply & sanitation, ports, airports, storage and oil & gas pipelines) will need to increase from about 8 per cent of the GDP in the base year (2011-12) of the Plan to about 10 per cent of GDP in 2016-17. Financing this level of investment will require larger outlays from public sector, but this has to be coupled with a more than proportional rise in private investment. Private and PPP investments are estimated to have accounted for over 30 per cent of total investment in infrastructure in the Eleventh Plan. Their share may have to rise to 50 per cent in the Twelfth Plan. More details about funds for infrastructure in the Twelfth Plan would be included in the Twelfth Five Year Plan document which is under formulation.

Inclusive Growth

4364. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is achieving inclusive growth with clear priorities;

(b) if so, the progress made so far during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, sector-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Eleventh Five Year Plan adopted the strategy of inclusive growth to ensure that the benefits of growth reach all the sections of the society. To achieve the inclusive growth, 27 monitorable targets reflecting multi-dimensional and social objectives of inclusive growth were identified, 13 of which could be disaggregated at the level of individual States. The high rate of economic growth that India witnessed recently has enormously improved the economic fundamentals and that has helped the country to acquire the capacity to make a decisive impact on the quality of life of the masses, especially the poor and the marginalized. As per the Census 2011, the overall literacy rate in the country has increased from 64.83% in 2001 to 74.04% in 2011. The percentage of population below poverty line has declined from 45.3% in 1993-94 to 37.2% in 2004-05 and to 29.8% in 2009-10. The Infant Mortality Rate has come down from 66 per thousand live births in 2001 to 47 per thousand in 2010. The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) was 424 per lakh live births in 1992-93 and has come down to 212 per lakh in 2007-09. Similarly the percentage of people using improved source of drinking water has increased from 68.2% in 1992-93 to 91.4% in 2008-09. And the percentage of households without sanitation facilities has declined from 70% in 1992-93 to 49.2% in 2008-09.

The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) aimed at achieving an average annual growth rate of 9% with targeted average annual growth rate of 4% in the agricultural sector, 10 to 11% in the industrial sector and 9 to 11% in the services sector. By taking into account the Advanced Estimates of National Income for the year 2011-12 released by Central Statistics Office (CSO), the services sector is expected to achieve growth rate of 9.9% which is well within the Eleventh Plan growth targets. However, there may be some shortfall in achieving the growth targets in agriculture & industrial sectors. The average growth rate for the Eleventh Plan is likely to be around 7.9 percent due to various internal and external factors like global economic slowdown, Euro-Zone Crisis, persistent inflationary pressure and drought like situation which prevailed in some parts of the country in 2008-09 and 2009-10.

[*Translation*]

Employment Generation by IT Companies

4365. SHRI ARJUN ROY:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether Indian IT companies have generated one lakh employment in the USA so far by doubling employment opportunities during the last five years:

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

(c) whether the units of said industry has generated employment at the average rate in India during the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the said variation in employment generation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per the National Association of Software & Services Companies (NASSCOM), it is estimated that direct workforce employed by the Indian IT-BPO companies in the US has doubled from 58,000 in Financial Year 2006 to 1,07,000 in Financial Year 2011.

(c) and (d) The said industry has generated employment in India at a faster rate than that in the US from 8,70,000 in Financial Year 2006 to 18,72,000 in Financial Year 2011 (excludes the above numbers).

(e) Government has provided several incentives for IT Sector which include allowing duty free import of goods required by them for carrying on software export activities, excise exemption, CST reimbursement/exemption, Income Tax exemption and various fiscal concessions in Special Economic Zones (SEZs).

[*English*]

Barefoot College for Rural Women

4366. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) the details of the barefoot college for rural women that has been organised in Rajasthan State;

(b) the manner in which it has helped the rural women to supplement income of their families;

(c) whether this system has been replicated by certain Indian State Governments and foreign countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the above colleges are funded by the Union Government and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action plan to popularise this system in the country to strengthen the hands of women in despair?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) It has been reported by the Government of Rajasthan that no such college in the State is being administered by the Department of Higher Education. However as reported in some sections of the media, Barefoot college, also known as Social Work and Research Centre, is a Non-Government Organisation (NGO), operating in Tilonia village of Rajasthan. The Central Government is not funding this college nor is aware of a similar system in any other part of the country. The college is not awarding any degree and, is not a recognized Higher Educational Institution (HEI). The Central Government and some State Government are administering "Community Colleges", which have similar objects of empowering local communities by imparting relevant skills to them.

Poverty Reduction

4367. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the estimates of the Planning Commission, reduction rate of poverty in the country has been 1.5 per cent during 2004-05 to 2009-10;

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

(c) whether the Government has diluted poverty norms to show the decline in poverty;

(d) if so, whether the poverty line adopted by the Government is sufficient to survive for common man with this figure; and

(e) if so, the steps taken or being taken by the Government to publish actual poverty figures in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission has recently computed estimates of poverty for the year 2009-10 based on the data of large scale survey on household consumer expenditure collected by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in its 66th round conducted during 2009-10. The State-wise poverty lines and poverty ratio for 2009-10 have been computed following the extant Tendulkar methodology. Based on the said methodology the Planning Commission has released the estimates through a Press Note issued on 19th March 2012. As indicated in the Press Note, the poverty ratio in the country has come down from 37.2% in 2004-05 to 29.8% in 2009-10. During this period, poverty ratio has reduced by 1.5 percentage points per annum. The State-wise reduction in poverty is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) The methodology for estimation of poverty followed by the Planning Commission has been based on the recommendations made by the experts in the field from time to time. An Expert Group was constituted under the chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar in 2005 to review the methodology for estimation of poverty. The Tendulkar Committee recommended MPCE of Rs. 447 for rural areas and Rs. 579 for urban areas as the poverty line at 2004-05 prices, which was accepted by the Planning commission. The Tendulkar Committee, which submitted its Report in 2009, has incorporated adequacy of expenditure from the normative and nutritional viewpoint. It stated:

"while moving away from the calorie norms, the proposed poverty lines have been validated by checking the adequacy of actual private expenditure per capita near the poverty lines on food, education and health by comparing them with normative expenditures consistent with nutritional, educational and health outcomes."

The large sample surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure are carried out by the NSSO every 5 years. After 2004-05, this survey has been conducted in 2009-10. The Planning Commission has updated the poverty lines for the year 2009-10 as per the recommendations of the Tendulkar Committee using NSS 66th round (2009-10) data of Household Consumer Expenditure Survey and released poverty estimates for 2009-10 on 19th March

2012. According to this Press Note poverty line at all India level is estimated as MPCE of Rs. 673 for rural areas and Rs 860 for urban areas in 2009-10.

Government has since decided to set up a Technical Group to revisit the methodology for estimation of poverty

and identification of poor taking into account multiple dimensions and indicators of poverty so that the poor and deprived households can obtain the benefit of different government programmes and schemes. The composition of the Technical Group and its terms of reference are being finalized.

Statement

State-wise reduction in poverty ratio from 2004-05 to 2009-10

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.5	5.7	8.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.4	-1.4	5.5
3.	Assam	-3.5	-4.3	-3.5
4.	Bihar	0.4	4.3	0.9
5.	Chhattisgarh	-1.1	4.6	0.7
6.	Delhi	7.9	-1.5	-1.2
7.	Goa	16.6	15.3	16.1
8.	Gujarat	12.4	2.2	8.6
9.	Haryana	6.3	-0.6	4.0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	15.8	-8.0	13.5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.0	-2.4	3.8
12.	Jharkhand	10.1	-7.3	6.2
13.	Karnataka	11.4	6.3	9.7
14.	Kerala	8.2	6.3	7.5
15.	Madhya Pradesh	11.6	12.1	11.9
16.	Maharashtra	18.4	7.4	13.7
17.	Manipur	-8.1	-11.9	-9.2
18.	Meghalaya	-1.4	0.6	-1.0
19.	Mizoram	-8.1	-3.6	-5.6
20.	Nagaland	-9.3	-20.7	-12.1

1	2	3	4	5
21. Odisha		21.6	11.7	20.1
22. Puducherry		22.7	8.3	13.0
23. Punjab		7.5	0.6	5.0
24. Rajasthan		9.4	9.8	9.5
25. Sikkim		16.3	21.0	17.8
26. Tamil Nadu		16.4	7.0	12.2
27. Tripura		24.6	12.5	22.6
28. Uttar Pradesh		3.4	2.4	3.2
29. Uttarakhand		20.3	1.0	14.7
30. West Bengal		9.4	2.4	7.5
31. Andaman and Nicobar Island		3.7	0.5	2.6
32. Chandigarh		24.3	0.9	2.4
33. Dadra and Nagar		7.7	0.1	10.1
34. Daman and Diu		-31.6	-18.6	-24.5
35. Lakshadweep		-21.8	8.8	-0.4
ALL INDIA		8.2	4.6	7.4

[Translation]

Recognition of Schools

4368. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

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

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has received a large number of requests from schools for granting CBSE affiliations during the last three years;

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

(c) the number of schools which have been granted affiliation by the CBSE during the above period;

(d) whether the parameters such as infrastructure

requirements, size and ownership of land, actual available space per child, certificate issued by Fire Service Department and laboratories essential for the schools are considered, before grant of recognition; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) 4382 applications have been received by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) seeking affiliation during last three years. A State-wise details of application received and affiliation granted is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) examines the applications for affiliation in the light of the parameters contained in the affiliation bye-laws of the Board.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Application received			Affiliation granted		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53	128	56	12	19	22
2.	Assam	12	23	13	7	12	7
3.	Bihar	36	74	68	20	49	44
4.	Gujrat	45	48	43	17	25	15
5.	Haryana	114	177	138	74	121	82
6.	Himachal Pradesh	21	21	18	14	12	7
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	10	11	4	3	5
8.	Karnataka	76	108	121	52	62	67
9.	Kerala	226	115	81	65	20	24
10.	Madhya Pradesh	73	137	84	47	93	51
11.	Maharashtra	83	139	107	31	78	59
12.	Manipur	7	2	7	3	1	1
13.	Meghalaya	2	1	3	1	0	2
14.	Nagaland	3	4	1	2	3	0
15.	Odisha	20	37	26	12	20	10
16.	Punjab	61	118	91	37	86	58
17.	Rajasthan	65	99	80	37	59	43
18.	Sikkim	0	1	3	0	1	1
19.	Tamil Nadu	37	56	82	15	32	55
20.	Tripura	3	5	3	2	1	1
21.	Uttar Pradesh	131	218	199	87	121	109
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	18	9	6	11	3
23.	Mizoram	1	1	0	0	1	0
24.	West Bengal	12	10	14	3	8	5
25.	Andman and Nicobar	1	0	3	1	0	3
26.	Chandigarh	3	3	7	1	1	5
27.	Goa	1	1	1	0	0	1
28.	Pondicherry	2	3	1	1	2	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	3	2	0	2	0
30	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	1	0	0
31	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Chhattisgarh	21	39	34	14	33	12
33	Jharkhand	33	22	20	19	13	8
34	Uttaranchal	29	33	48	22	20	27
35	Delhi	30	46	58	20	35	47
36	Foreign School	14	8	10	12	5	5
Total		1232	1708	1442	639	949	779

[English]

Rolling Out of 4G Services

4369. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:

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

(a) whether 4G services have been rolled out recently by some of the service providers;

(b) if so, the details of such service providers, circle-wise;

(c) the additional features of 4G as compared to 3G services;

(d) whether such services have been rolled out by BSNL and MTNL and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government also proposes to allot 2G spectrum; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Yes Madam. BSNL and Bharti Airtel have launched 4G services.

(b) BSNL has rolled-out WIMAX (Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access) based 4G services in the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha,

Tamil Nadu (including Chennai), Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Hayana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, North East, Assam, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh (East), Uttar Pradesh (West) and West Bengal (excluding Andaman & Nicobar) service areas, which also include the new states of Uttarakhand, Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh. BSNL has also rolled out WIMAX (4G) services in the urban areas of Kelara and Pubjab circles.

Bharti Airtel Ltd. has launched 4G BWA services based on LTE (Long Term Evolution) technology in Kolkata service area.

(c) 4G offers much higher internet speed as compared to 3G. 4G technologies provides substantial level of improvement in performance and capabilities as compared to the 3G technology in terms of higher data rates. For example higher resolution video works better in 4G Technology in comparison to 3G.

(d) The wireless broadband services have been rolled-out by BSNL as detailed in Para (b) above. Despite of its best efforts, MTNL could not find a partner for rollout of BWA services on Franchisee model (revenue sharing basis), company has written to Department for surrender of BWA spectrum.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. In view of the Hon'ble Supreme Court Judgement dated 2 February, 2012, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has made its Recommendations dated 23.04.2012 on 'Auction of Spectrum'. These are under consideration of the Government.

[*Translation*]

Medical Facilities to KVs Teachers

4370. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing any medical facility to the teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether being Central Government employees, these teachers are frequently transferred and have to face problems in getting timely medical facilities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to address their problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) facilities have been extended to teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) located in Mumbai, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Chennai & Bangalore. At places where CGHS facilities are not available, they are entitled to medical facilities as per Civil Service Medical Attendant Rules, 1944 and can take treatment from Authorized Medical Attendant/ Government Hospital/ Government Recognized Hospitals etc.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

11.13 hrs.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12.00 Noon.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till twelve of the clock.

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

(SHRI P.C. CHACKO in the Chair)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri V. Narayanasmy.

At this stage, Shrimati M. Vijaya Shanthi and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Papers are to be laid. So, please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

12.0½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

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): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951.

- (1) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 919(E) in Gazette of India dated 30th December, 2011.
- (2) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 920(E) in Gazette of India dated 30th December, 2011.
- (3) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 921(E) in Gazette of India dated 30th December, 2011.
- (4) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 922(E) in Gazette of India dated 30th December, 2011.
- (5) The All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Amendment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 56(E) in Gazette of India dated 31st January, 2012.
- (6) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 93(E) in Gazette of India dated 16th February, 2012.

- (7) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 94(E) in Gazette of India dated 16th February, 2012.
- (8) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 143(E) in Gazette of India dated 13th March, 2012.
- (9) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 144(E) in Gazette of India dated 13th March, 2012.
- (10) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 145(E) in Gazette of India dated 13th March, 2012.
- (11) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 146(E) in Gazette of India dated 13th March, 2012.
- (12) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 216(E) in Gazette of India dated 17th March, 2012.
- (13) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 217(E) in Gazette of India dated 17th March, 2012.
- (14) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 218(E) in Gazette of India dated 17th March, 2012.
- (15) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 219(E) in Gazette of India dated 17th March, 2012.

...(Interruptions)

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6644/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli, 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, Tiruchirappalli, for the year 2010-2011.

- (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. 6645/15/12]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Uttarakhand Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Dehradun, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Uttarakhand Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Dehradun, for the year 2009-2010.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6646/15/12]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Delhi (Part I & II), Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the University of Delhi, Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (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. 6647/15/12]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sikkim University, Gangtok, 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 Sikkim University, Gangtok, for the year 2010-2011.

- (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. 6648/15/12]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Technology, Kokrajhar, 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 Central Institute of Technology, Kokrajhar, for the year 2010-2011.

(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. 6649/15/12]

(11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Practical Training (Eastern Region), Kolkata, 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 Board of Practical Training (Eastern Region), Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.

(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. 6650/15/12]

(13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Western Region), Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Western Region), Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.

(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. 6651/15/12]

(15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology, Sangrur, 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 Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology, Sangrur, for the year 2010-2011.

(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. 6652/15/12]

(17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.

(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. 6653/15/12]

(19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, 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 Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, for the year 2010-2011.

(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. 6654/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Nalanda University Statutes, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. S/321/23/2011 in weekly Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 2012 under sub-section (2) of Section 42 of the Nalanda University Act, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6655/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Agri-Food Biotechnology Institute, Mohali, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Agri-Food Biotechnology Institute, Mohali, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Agri-Food Biotechnology Institute, Mohali, for the year 2010-2011.
- (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. 6656/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited and the Department of Telecommunications for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6657/15/12]

- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited and the Department of Telecommunications for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6658/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

12.01 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

AND

BILLS AS AMENDED BY RAJYA SABHA*

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

1. "I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2012, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th March, 2011, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 30th April, 2012, with the following amendments:-

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1, for the word "Sixty-second", the word "Sixty-third" be *substituted*.

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 3, for the figure "2011", the figure "2012" be *substituted*.

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 128 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to this House."

2. "I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the National Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2012, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th August, 2011, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 30th April, 2012, with the following amendments:-

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1, for the word "Sixty-second", the word "Sixty-third" be *substituted*.

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 4, for the figure "2011", the figure "2012" be *substituted*.

*Laid on the Table.

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 128 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to this House."

Sir, I lay on the Table the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2012 and the National Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2012, as returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments on the 30th April, 2012.

12.02 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY

31st to 34th Reports

[*English*]

RAO INDERJIT SINGH (Gurgaon): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Standing Committee on Information Technology (2011-12):—

- (1) Thirty-first Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) relating to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications).
- (2) Thirty-second Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
- (3) Thirty-third Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) relating to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Posts).
- (4) Thirty-fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) relating to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Electronics and Information Technology).

12.02½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND
FERTILIZERS

25th to 27th Reports

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT (Misrikh): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English

versions) of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers:—

- (1) Twenty-fifth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers).
- (2) Twenty-sixth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals).
- (3) Twenty-seventh Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals)

...(Interruptions)

12.03 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL
DEVELOPMENT

27th and 28th Reports

[*English*]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Rural Development:—

- (i) Twenty-seventh Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation.
- (ii) Twenty-eighth Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources).

...(Interruptions)

12.04 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND
EMPOWERMENT

24th to 26th Reports

[*English*]

SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI (Vishnupur): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2011-2012):—

- (1) Twenty-fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
- (2) Twenty-fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- (3) Twenty-sixth Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please go back to your seats. We are taking up 'Zero Hour'. You can speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your seats. You can speak from your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Go back to your seats. You can speak from there.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you are not interested in speaking, then please do not disturb the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up 'Zero Hour'.
Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Joshi is speaking.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi is speaking.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am speaking. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only Shri Joshi's speech will go on record. This will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

12.05 hrs.

At this stage Shri Nama Nageswara Rao came and stood on the floor near the Table.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, how can I speak?
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

12.05 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

- (i) **Re: Reported Violation of Human Rights in respect of Hindus in Pakistan particularly in Sindh**

[Translation]

SHRI MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): Mr. Chairman, kindly bring the House in order ... (Interruptions)
First of all, you bring the House in order ... (Interruptions)
It is an important question, on which I have to speak ... (Interruptions)
Please bring the House in order ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sir, this is your time. You can speak, and only that will go on record.

...(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: But people will not be able to listen to what I am saying. Anyway, I am speaking ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever you speak will go on record. The other things will not go on record. So, please speak.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to you for permitting me to raise such an important issue ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are disturbing a senior Member. Please go back to our seats.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[*Translation*]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Chairman, this is a serious issue and I think it necessary to draw the attention of the entire House and the Government on it. The incidents that are taking place in our neighbouring Pakistan are the dire violation of all the human rights and the cultural rights ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

It is complete violation of human rights and cultural rights in Pakistan.

[*Translation*]

I am sorry to say that when our Prime Minister talked to the Prime Minister of Pakistan, he did not raise this issue with him. Today the situation is as such that Hindu girls are being forcibly kidnapped in Sindh province of Pakistan, they are being converted forcefully. Despite the courts order they are not being protected. If you see, the situation is so that every month average 25 girls are suffering from these unfortunate incidents as per police record. 90% Hindus lives in Sindh. Young Hindu girls are being identified and kidnapped there. They are being raped and forcibly converted. When the court grants them relief afterwards they are being threatened. Their families are being tortured in every manner. They are stopped by giving them all the kinds of threats. As a result, ten to twenty number of peoples are migrating from there every month. More than 400 hindu families have come here during the last ten months. It is unfortunate that the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of External Affairs, both are silent on this issue and are not taking it seriously. When it was asked from the Ministry of External Affairs, they said it is their internal matter. It is not an internal matter. The matter is related to human rights. It is a matter of cultural rights. If it is the violation of human rights, possible process of conversion and the people are not free to have their own religion, then it is the violation of cultural rights. We always say that we are in discussion with Pakistan. It should be. We want good relations. Keeping it in mind, you do not raise the issue of violation of human rights at our neighbour at International Forums. You have not raised these issues before the International Human Rights Commission. You have never raised it with the Government of Pakistan and the people in Delhi are ignorant of all these facts. The Home Minister is here, how many families have come here as refugees from Pakistan. They have come here on the basis of religious prosecutions, so it is also an international issue. They have not come from

their as a smuggler. They have come for the protection of their rights, to save their religion, to save their culture and due to the atrocities of the Government of that place. It should be kept in mind that Pakistan is a theocratic State. It is a country of religion and not a secular State. That is why such type of atrocities and torchers are being meted to the minorities and we should not tolerate it. We have a strong Human Right Commission. We do not accept these things but at our neighbour it is happening and the Government is silent on it. Those people come here and say they were confident that this Government will protect human rights, protect our cultural rights but this Government is betraying us. They say that

[*English*]

this Government has betrayed us. They say that

[*Translation*]

This Government has betrayed us. It is not protecting us. I want to know that these incidents are being reported in the news papers for many days, what action has been taken? What the Home Minister has done? What the External Affairs Minister has done? And what the Prime Minister has done? When the Prime Minister of Pakistan visited India, whether these matters were raised before him? These are serious issues. What type of message we are giving to our countrymen? What message we are passing to the world that India do not want to fight for cultural rights and human rights. We always say that human rights should be protected.

[*English*]

Cultural rights should be preserved and protected.

[*Translation*]

But cultural rights are heavily being genocide. People are made to run away, because they have different religion. Their culture is different, because they are hindus. They will come back here. They cannot go away where else. They will not go to Arab Sagar and there from to Afghanistan. It is the duty of Government of India, External Affairs Minister, Home Minister and the Prime Minister of India and the country want to know its reply today. What protection would you provide to them? Will you talk to the Government of Pakistan to stop such types of incidents? Will you raise up these matters before the International Human Rights Commission and whether you will be able to give assurance to the people of the country that if such types of atrocities are committed on any religion in India, the Government will oppose it.

12.13 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Nama Nageshwar Rao and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

12.13 ¼ hrs.

At this stage, Shri K. Chandrasekhar Rao and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

I want to draw your attention that at the time of partition of the country, we said that hindus should live there. The Government of India is present here. At that time, there were 15% hindus and now they have today reduced to 2 per cent. What is all this happening? Till how long we will tolerate such type of genocide, a cultural genocide? We want to know the policy of Union Government on it? What type of protection it want to give them to these families and how it will check their cultural genocide?

[English]

This genocide of cultural rights, an invasion of a particular religion and culture by a Government through a deliberate policy.

[Translation]

Do you accept it? Will you agree to it, we do not accept it. So it is my demand to the Prime Minister, External Affairs Minister and Home Minister to assure the country in this regard, as to what steps he is taking and how much time he will take to check the recurrence of such incidents? We would like your statement and also like that you should give assurance to this country and to hindus all over the world that if any atrocities are committed against them on the basis of religion or culture, then the present day Government and the people of India are standing with them. It is not a communal matter but it is a matter of culture and human rights and to protect it is the foremost duty of the country like India. I am sorry to say the Government remained silent on it. It had not taken any action. It remained sleeping; that because these are the unfortunate Hindus. Is it their offence that they are Hindus?

If it is not so, what have you done so far and what do you want to do in future. You make a statement on it in the House ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Virender Kumar, Smt. Poonam Veljibhai Jat, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Dr. Kirit Premji Bhai Solanki, Shri Govind Prasad Mishra, Shri Jitender Singh Budela, Shri Rajender Agarwal, Shri Bhrithari

Mahtab, Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal, Shri Shiv Kumar Udasi, Shri Shiv Ram Ganda, Shri Ramesh Vishwanath Katti, Shri A.T. Nana Patil, Shri Mahendra Singh P. Chauhan, Shri Ramen Deka, Shri Anand Rao Adsul and Dr. Prasan Kumar Patsani associate themselves with the subject raised by Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi during zero hour.

DR. HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad East): It is a very serious matter. One of a Minister has ran away from there. One Minister has left that place. The respect of our sisters and daughters are not safe there ...*(Interruptions)* The Hindu in Sindh province are not safe ...*(Interruptions)* The respect of our sister and daughters ...*(Interruptions)* There is no one to care Hindus. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will be allowed to speak. You will be give time to speak. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The matter has been raised in the House very effectively by Shri Joshi Ji. Please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The matter has already been raised. Those who want to associate, they can send the slips. Harin Pathak Ji, send your name if you want to associate. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a very important issue. I am now calling Mr. Ramen Deka.

...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): The anguish expressed by hon. Members, I think, requires a detailed statement after consulting the Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister. The Government will make a Statement.

[English]

SHRI RAMEN DEKA (Mangaldoi): I want to raise a very important issue on the safety and security of the girl students from North East and women working in NCR Delhi. The recent incident of the Dana Sangma's suicide is an eye opener that the girl students are harassed in

NCR Delhi. Large scale harassment is being done to the working women in the BPO and girl students from North East.

I would like to specify some glaring instances of harassment. Recently, Richard Loitram found dead in his room on 18th April, 2012. In May, 2005, the student 3 from Mizoram was gang raped. In December, 2008, two Manipuri students were beaten and gang raped by their landlord in Gurgaon. In October, 2009, a Manipuri girl, aged 19 years was assaulted, strangulated and burnt to death by an IIT student. The police refused to register an FIR. After much persuasion of the girl parents, a FIR was registered. In November, 2010, a BPO employee aged 30 years from Manipur was abducted and gang raped in Daula Kuan in a moving tempo. In this case also, the police refused to register an FIR. After much persuasion of the North East students, they registered an FIR but nothing else has been done by the Government. In March, 2010, a Manipuri girl was molested in South Delhi area. Police has filed an FIR after much persuasion.

Again in January, 2012, a Manipuri girl aged 20 years was raped in Delhi. Nothing has been done by the Government and Delhi police to safeguard the North East Students and women working in the BPO.

So, I demand from the Government a statement in this regard that how many girls have been molested and gang raped during the last three years and what are the measures taken by the Government to protect our innocent girls and students from North East. Always we have seen in the newspapers and other electronic media that North East Tribal people and students from Assam were harassed by the fellow members or other people. So, I demand a Statement from Home Minister in this regard.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a very important point. Mr. Khagen Das and Mr. Satpal Maharaj have also given notices. They can associate with this. The Chair wishes the Government to respond to this later after studying the issue. Dr. Tarun Mandal, Smt. Darshana Jardosh and Shri A. Sampath have associated themselves with the issue raised by Shri Raman Deka.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Listen to the Shailendra Kumar. Shailendra Kumar is on his legs. You take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are important issues. Khagen Das Ji has given notice on this subject. Khagen

Das Ji, you can associate with this. It is already being raised. Do you want to speak?

SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Yes Chairman Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Make a very brief speech.

SHRI KHAGEN DAS: With a deep sense of anguish and pain, I wish to bring to the notice of the House about the racial treatment to North-East people. It is not only the two incidents at Bangaluru and Delhi, but atrocious treatment meted out towards the people of North East which is evident particularly in metros very frequently. There were cases of molestation, rape, murder, assault, mugging, robbing etc. Very recently, a 19 year old Manipuri student Loitan Richard was found dead under mysterious circumstances on his hostel bed in Bangalore. The post mortem report says that it is a culpable homicide. I fail to understand on what basis the Bangalore police are saying that it is an accident and have registered case under natural death.

There is a wide cultural and communication gap between the North-East and rest of the country. It is time we started taking pride in our diversity and stop being judgemental on the basis of people's appearance and culture. There should not be any discrimination on the basis of caste, creed, colour, religion and region. Media should also make a beginning by giving sufficient space to the happenings in North-East, so that it culturally and otherwise increases its bond with the rest of the country.

I firmly demand that a fresh investigation should be instituted and the culprits be brought to book. And hon. Dr. Manmohan Singh has said that he is a resident of North-East, so the North-Eastern community is looking at him for justice to Richard's family.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Adhir Chowdhury, Shrimati Bijoya Chakravarty, Shri Manohar Tirkey, Shri Kabindra Purkayastha, Shri M.B. Rajesh, Shri P. Karunakaran, and Shri P.K. Biju have associated themselves on the issue regarding the plight of the North-Eastern students.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Hon Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me opportunity to speak on a very important subject. This issue is directly related to the dignity of the House and privileges of all the hon. Members of Parliament. It has been observed for the last one or two years that some alleged persons openly hurt the Parliament, hurt the dignity of Parliament in Public meetings and Members of

Parliament... * it has been continuously saying from the fora and we presiding officers have given notice in this regard to call such people under breach of privileges but no hearing could be held till date. Today from the morning all the T.V. channels are continuously showing it and in this manner contempt of Parliament is being done. I, through you Sir, would like to demand that investigation should be conducted against such persons who are running NGOs and sitting in big houses and collecting unaccounted money. This is a serious blow on democracy, it has lowered the dignity of Parliament.

Our ancestors had maintained the dignity of their Parliament since independence of the country till 1950-52 when Constitution was framed. I, through you Sir, would like to demand that you should instruct the Government to identify the persons who are misguiding the public and are adamant to assassinate the democracy. Today it is the issue of dignity of Parliament and privilege of hon. Members of Parliament. I need your protection, you are our guardian, you are in the Chair. I would like that investigation should be conducted into the matter and strict action should be taken against such people.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Kabadi Lal Bairva and Shri P.L. Punia have associated with the issue raised by Shri Shailendra Kumar.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Last time when Arvind Kejariwal had attacked this Parliament and Parliamentarians. ...(Interruptions) I have taken name because I have given notice of breach of privilege. Therefore, you should decide it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Take your seat. You can also associate with this. Please take your seat. Shri Shailendra Kumarji's notice is already before the hon. Speaker. Please wait for the decision.

12.25 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS - Contd...

(ii) Re: Alleged assault and misbehaviour with a Member of Parliament by the State Police on the occasion of Gujarat Divas Function

[Translation]

DR. GIRIJA VYAS (Chittorgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, fortunately you are Chairman of Privilege Committee too. I am raising this issue today because hon. Member is not in a position to even speak. Tears are continuously falling from her eyes. I, through you Sir, would like to draw the attention of entire House and particularly our Hon. Speaker, who herself is a woman, Chairperson of our UPA, who herself is woman, leader of opposition, who herself is woman, and are present in this House today. I would like to describe the compassion of a woman Member of Parliament in this House before all of you.

Sir, yesterday was Gujarat Divas and on the occasion of Gujarat Divas, as desired by the Privilege Committee, orders were issued by DOPT and thereafter it was started to invite Members of Parliament in the function of State Government. Dr. Prabha ji also got invitation, she got VIP card, her MLAs also got the same. In her district Dahod, when she came out of her home to go for attending official function on the occasion of glorious Gujarat Divas, she saw that Police was standing outside her gate blocking the way. She got down with her VIP pass and said that she had got Pass and she had to go in official function and after that she had to reach Parliament because discussion on demands for grants was going on there. As she showed her pass, the police without seeing it dragged her with her hair and holding her hand, injury marks are visible all over her body, put her in the jeep.

Sir, she was saying it repeatedly that she was feeling proud, she was praising that water supply in her district has improved. She was going to congratulate the people on the occasion of Gujarat Divas. Being a Member of Parliament, it is my duty to go in the Programme and it is my right to participate in the official programme. She wanted to attend the programme but she had met with the behavior of police as if she was a dreaded dacoit or thief. She was taken two-three kilometre away along with her MLAs in the vehicle and when they reached Halaul, she showed her ticket that she had to go Delhi by night train. Her ticket was confirmed with the Railway Station whether it was confirm or not. To behave with a Member of Parliament in such a manner, I think, I have no words to describe it. She kept crying for medical treatment, all her hair were hither and thither. We have received intimation from other MPs and MLAs continuously. She said that she was badly suffering pain and she should be given medical treatment. They said that they would see as to what medicine should be given to her. Being a doctor she applied ointment etc, took

*Not recorded as ordered by the Chair

the tetanus injection, and after eight o' clock she got medical facility, then she prepared certificates also and when it was confirmed that she was actually going to Delhi, she had to board the train from Baroda Railway Station instead of Ratlam from where she was to board.

That is why, I took the names of three hon. women Members. I would like to request the entire House as to whether we have lost our sensitivity? Whether we will see the scene of Draupadi again and again and we will do nothing? I, through you Sir, would like to put forth one point before the House, not only the sin committing person is guilty but such a person is also guilty who sees committing sin silently. I would like to request that she should be met with justice. This matter is not related to a particular person, but I would like to say it invariably that the Government which makes a clarion call to make itself glorious which treats itself a better Government, which are praised everywhere, the attitude of that Government, I feel ashamed to say, is the same, even today, that was happened there at that time, when the pregnancy of the women was terminated by piercing their stomachs.

I, through you, Sir, would like to urge upon the House, that justice should be given to her and our women Members should be protected.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Dr. Girija Vyas.

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Dr. Girija Vyas.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, I suppose the House would agree with me that this matter may be referred to the Privileges Committee ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a very serious matter.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. Now, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow her to speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Hon. Chairman, Sir, the facts made by hon. Member of Parliament

Girija ji are very serious. I would like to say before the House that I myself would talk to the Chief Minister of Gujarat as to what is the fact, how this incident happened? After getting full information ...(*Interruptions*) Gujarat is BJP governed State. ...(*Interruptions*) After talking with the Chief Minister of Gujarat I, through you Sir, will apprise the House with the facts ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. Please do not disturb the House like this. Please take your seats. Will you please take your seats? Please sit down. Every hon. Member need not speak on this. It is a very serious matter. The House has taken notice of that. Please take your seats. No cross-talks please.

Now, Dr. Thambidurai.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASITDAR (Barasat): Sir, this is a serious matter. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. Will you please take your seats? Dr. Thambidurai now.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb the House like this. You are not allowed. Now, Dr. Thambidurai.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: The hon. Member has explained the incident.

Sir, you are the Chairman of the Privileges Committee. As the Chairman of that Committee, you had already suggested some measures to protect the Members of the Parliament, also to give some facilities and to raise their status. I do not know what happened to that. Where did they send your suggestions? I want to know whether the Home Ministry has kept the item pending. All the MPs are suffering a lot; nobody is respecting us. That is why we need some privileges — all the hon. Members are requesting. As the Chairman, you suggested some measures and we want to know what happened to that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a very serious matter. The House has taken note of that. The hon. Speaker has received a privilege notice from the hon. Member.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Lalu, let me give my ruling. Please listen to my ruling first.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a very serious matter. This matter should not be taken lightly in the name of privilege. How the police can do it without the consent of Government. ...*(Interruptions)* Please think about it. Don't take any step in haste. Without the permission of Gujarat Government and C.M. how it can be. She is an important M.P. and when she herself is speaking, then this matter needs to be investigated. It should not be taken lightly ...*(Interruptions)* It exposes their real face ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The matter is already brought to the notice of the House and that is enough. There need not be any discussion on this now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): This is not a matter between the Leader of the Opposition and the Chief Minister of Gujarat. This is a matter of concern for the whole Parliament. It is not a privilege issue. It is an issue of total violation of fundamental rights of a Member of Parliament – to discharge his or her rights throughout the country. It must not be taken as a privilege issue. The Government must ask the Government of Gujarat to explain and after the explanation is obtained, the Government must come back to the Parliament; and we shall decide what is to be done.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is enough. There is no discussion allowed now. The matter is already brought to the notice of the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): It is a matter of right of the Member of this House, particularly the woman Member. The incident has been described by Dr. Girija Vyas. It is a serious matter. The violation of Fundamental Rights of the Member of this House should be seriously taken up. It should not be delayed by the Standing Committee on Privileges. The House should seriously consider this matter.

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, no matter can be more serious than this matter which is going on in this House. She is an M.P. and moreover, an adivasi lady. The manner in which she has been treated in Gujarat that should not only be condemned but they should be summoned here in this House and admonished. This matter should not be sidelined by simply referring it to the Privilege Committee because no matter can be more serious than this one. How the country will run when such things are there in the society? It is not the contempt of a women M.P but of the whole House. I would say that very strict action should be taken by summoning them in the House...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a very important matter and with all its seriousness it is brought to the notice of the House. The hon. Speaker is receiving a number of complaints about the breach of privileges of Members of Parliament. So, the hon. Speaker will take a decision on this matter.

We have a procedure for dealing with such matters. If it is to be treated as a breach of privilege, stern action can be taken up by the Standing Committee on Privileges. Please leave it to the discretion of the hon. Speaker. The notice is before the hon. Speaker. Now we will proceed to the next.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: It is not only a privilege matter but a criminal act...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): A woman herself is telling about the tragedy and despite that we are talking about breach of privilege...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, U.P.): It is not a breach of privilege. It is a breach of the Constitution and democracy. If a Chief Minister takes the law into his own hands, then where do the democracy and the Constitution stand? It is the breach of Constitution. It is a break down of the Constitution. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please take your seat. This matter is before the hon. Speaker. It will be decided by the hon. Speaker. We have to wait for that.

...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY (Arani): Mr. Chairman, Arani is my constituency which is in Tamil Nadu. ...(*Interruptions*) Yesterday, that is, on 1st May, 2012, in the evening there was a Kailashanathar Temple Festival in my town Arani.

There, a temple car was proceeding on the road in the festival. At that time, the temple car was toppled and fell down. In that accident, five persons died on the spot and 10 persons are seriously injured. They all are poor and artisans who died there.

Therefore, I would like to request the Government of India to give some financial assistance to the victims as well as to the families of the deceased.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to draw the attention of the Government with regard to the miserable condition of the victims of the endosulfan in Kasargod in Kerala and some other parts of the country.

It is a very poisonous chemical pesticide which has been used in some parts of our country, especially, in Kasargod in cashew nut plantations for the last 25 years. Though in the initial stage, the very serious adverse effects were not realised, a study has proved that continuous use of endosulfan is the main reason for some serious diseases existing in this area. It affects environment, wild life, water, air and also health of the human beings. About 4500 innocent people have already died, about 10,000 people are taking medicines and approaching hospitals. The massive protest has come in Kasargod district of State of Kerala. As a result of a number of committees were appointed. They came to the conclusion that endosulfan is a serious poisonous pesticide. In the initial stage, the Government of India was not ready to admit this fact. Subsequently, the International Geneva Convention banned endosulfan globally. The Government of India had also taken the decision to ban the endosulfan due to the verdict of the Supreme Court.

I am sorry to say that these victims are still suffering. I have witnessed that many of the young children have become blind and deaf. Many young girls became victims of cancer, TB and a good number of people have developed physical deformities. I think a substantial assistance should be given to them by the Government. It cannot be done by the State Government of Kerala alone. But the State Government has requested the Central Government for a financial package of Rs.475 crore. But I am sorry to say

that nothing is seen either in the budget or in the decisions of the Government. Meanwhile, the endosulfan Company with its high financial capacity is trying to defy the decisions of the Government. It is also violating the verdict of the Supreme Court. They are sending court notices to the scientists of the Calicut Medical College to rectify the reports that they have already given to the Government. But the scientists have taken a firm step and said that it is true that endosulfan is the main reason for these diseases.

In this regard, I would request the Government to take all possible steps to give relief to the victims of the endosulfan by sanctioning a special package to the State. The Government should also uphold the verdict of the Supreme Court. This highly influential Company is trying to defy the decisions of the Government and also violating the verdict of the Supreme Court.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members Shri P.K. Biju and Shri M.B. Rajesh are allowed to associate themselves with the matter raised by Shri P. Karunakaran.

[*Translation*]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are public undertakings all over the country. In our Jharkhand also, there are many public sector undertakings. H.E.C. Ranchi, Coal India is the main undertaking. These public sector undertakings are not working in any part of the country on that policy, on which these are working in Jharkhand in some cases. People are being uprooted from their homes and land on which they are living for centuries. They are being displaced in the name of removing encroachments. This campaign is going on for months together. I represent Hazaribagh Constituency in this House. It has huge coal deposits. The Central Coal Fields of Coal India Ltd undertakes the mining of coal there. You are aware that many years ago, coal fields were privatised. At that time many people were invited there to open shops to cater to the needs of people. Religious places i.e. temples, mosques, Gurudwaras were constructed there. People were invited to open schools and to provide services. Today they are being displaced, shunted away because they don't have lease deed of the land. Power and water supply to their houses is being abruptly cut. We are talking about women here. The women are being dragged out of their houses. I staged a dharna against it for four days in Ranchi. I have always opposed it and today also I would like to tell that I won't allow these helpless people to become shelter less.

I would like to submit before you that the matter goes to Ranchi High Court and because Coal India has no policy in this regard, thousands of houses are lying vacant. The people, those who are living there vacate the houses, they will be demolished the next day. The Coal India do not require them, because few people are left after the retrenchment. They are being forcibly evicted, whereas they were invited to settle there. As Coal India, H.E.C has not formulated any policy in this regard, the Court is facing difficulty. They should form a policy and apprise the court about it. They can form a policy and charge the rent at the rate of Rs. 2 per sq. feet and let the people live in the houses where they are living, because Coal India, does not need those houses anymore. But there is no policy and you have not presented any policy in the court and therefore, court orders to get them vacated.

Sir, through you, I would request the representatives of the Government, who are present in this House, to formulate a policy in this regard and submit it in the court. Court will also not intervene. We know that Government have formulated a policy with regard to encroachment in Delhi. This legislation was passed and after that court stopped intervening. How the intervention of Court will stop. It will be stopped with the formulation of policy.

Therefore, through you, I would request the Government to direct the Public Sector Undertaking to pass the order immediately and the injustice which is being done to poor people of society should be stopped immediately. If it is not stopped, I reiterate here that I will continue to fight for them. If there is any attack that will first be on Yashwant Sinha.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Putul Kumari, Dr. Tarun Mandal and Shri Panna Lal Punia are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Yashwant Sinha.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, this is a very serious matter...*(Interruptions)* Five people have been killed in police firing ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your name is there and you will get your opportunity. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, it should be stopped forthwith ...*(Interruptions)* Five people have been killed in police firing in Dhanbad area in Jharkhand ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Acharia, you may not speak on every issue. Your name is there and you will get your opportunity. Dr. Ratna De.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): Sir, one may tend to forget many important dates, but not the International Labour Day. This is one day when even Parliament takes leave. This is of very great importance because labourer is a person who helps the nation to build; who takes the nation on the path of growth, prosperity and development. But what is the plight of the labourers in the country today? It is, to say the least, despicable.

The labour force is endowed with greatness. But Governments tend to underestimate the might of the labourers. Labourers of different types face multifarious problems. To quote a few - the pending cases of disbursement of Employment Provident Fund, non-payment of claims of labourers etc.

Sir, allow me to briefly trace the history of International Labour Day. In 1886, on 1st May, there was a strike at Hay Market in USA for mandatory working hours of labours. After a series of agitations, in 1891, on 1st May, a Resolution was adopted to declare 1st May as the Labour Day. More than 88 countries have adopted this Resolution. India adopted 1st May as Labour Day in 1923 in Madras.

I would like to place a few quote on labour. Leonardo da Vinci said: "God Sells us all things at the price of labour". Sophocles said: "Without labour nothing prospers". Such is the importance of the labour. But we find labourers and their causes are neglected. They face problems galore in their daily life. They are deprived of basic necessities like water, health and schooling. They are fatigued due to overwork most of the times. They face mental and physical problems due to over exploitation and hence, motivation is required to improve their physique and mental health.

I would like to highlight that the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Kumari Mamata Banerjee has extended scholarships to the siblings of labourers so that they get good education and prosper. Industry and labour is interlinked.

In West Bengal, 61 unorganised sectors have been selected. The Chief Minister and the Government is going to pay Rs. 10,000 to the labourers to take care of their illness.

The Central Government should give importance to the unorganised sector so that the labourers can live with dignity and they are economically in a better position to lead a simple life.

I would like to state the data available in the Labour Ministry. In response to the Starred Question No. 350,

dated 30th April, 2012, the Labour Minister has stated that the claims pending as on 31st March, 2012 is 5.70 lakh cases and pending ratio in relation to the workload is 4.50 per cent. This is in regard to the 'pendency of claims'. Would the hon. Minister explain the reasons for such large percentage of pending ratio and large number of cases in relation to workload?

Beedi workers and women labourers work in despicable and sub-human conditions. Child labour is another sin being committed by us. We find migrant workers in metropolitan cities being taken for a ride by the contractors by paying them paltry sums.

Now, the time has come to set right the wrong being meted out to the labourers of our country. Conducive and healthy atmosphere should exist in the working place, be it a factory or a farm land. The relationship between the management and the unions; and the management and the workers should be cordial. This is quintessential for the good and orderly relations in the industrial, agricultural and social sector.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.L. Punia is allowed to associate with the matter raised by Dr. Ratna De.

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (Ludhiana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to draw your attention to the continuing plight of seven Indian crew members of the MT Asphalt Venture who are being held hostage in Somalia for over 28 months now. Information which is available with the family members suggests that there is a particular clan which is holding these seven crew members hostage in a place called Harfooda near Harardheere in Somalia.

Apparently, a large number of the clansmen of the clan which is holding these seven Indians hostage, were arrested by the Indian Navy during the anti-piracy operations in March, 2011. Now, the problem is that whatever little communication the family members had with these seven hostages suggests that they are in a critical condition. Some of them are extremely ill and others are possibly also becoming rapidly untraceable. The family members of these seven hostages, who come from different parts of the country, including from your home State, Kerala, have been running from pillar to post to try and get the Government of India to intervene.

I know that Somalia is a State which has ungovernable spaces. But that does not mean that we abdicate our responsibility; that the Government of India abandon seven Indians to their fate in Somalia.

I would like to request the Government, through you, that they should immediately energise all the back channels that they have in order to establish communication with this clan which is holding these seven Indians hostage so that they can be brought back. It is because as time is elapsing their condition is getting critical. Maybe a time may come very soon where the intervention may just be a little too late. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.L. Punia and Shri Neeraj Shekhar are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Manish Tewari.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

Sir, when the IDBI Repeal Bill was brought before the House, an assurance was given by the then hon. Minister of Finance that their service conditions would not be changed after converting the Industrial Bank of India (IDBI) into a commercial bank. The matter was raised in 2006 on the floor of the House through the Calling Attention notice and the former Minister of Finance, Shri P. Chidambaram, had also assured the House. The assurance was given in 2001 also when the IDBI Repeal Bill was passed. The IDBI was part of the RBI. The wages of employees of the IDBI were at par with the wages of the RBI employees. In 2007 when wage agreement was finalized, the wages of employees of the IDBI were maintained at par with the wages of the RBI. That agreement expired in 2007. Since then there have been a series of discussions to finalize the revision of wages of employees of the IDBI. This matter was raised in this House during the last Session also through the Calling Attention notice. But because of interruptions as the House was adjourned, the hon. Minister of State for Finance could not reply to the questions asked to the hon. Minister.

Now, finally the agreement was signed on 22nd March, 2012. Since then the Union is continuously trying for implementation of the agreement; whatever agreement which has been signed after a series of discussions. Already one month has elapsed. Since the agreement was signed between the management and the employees of the IDBI, it has not yet been implemented. I do not know what might be the reason. The revision of wages is due since 2007 and the employees of the IDBI are waiting for revision of their wages. After signing of the agreement why it is being delayed and why it is not being implemented.

Sir, I demand that the agreement for revision of wages of employees of the IDBI should be immediately implemented and given effect to.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.L. Punia. Please conclude within two minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you that you have given me an opportunity to speak on a very important subject. Today the whole country is concerned about the population and the ratio of men and women in the population. As per 2011 census, there are only 940 women on one thousand men. This ratio is very serious. Even more striking fact is that this ratio among the age group from 0 to 6 years is 914 girls on one thousand boys. In the year 1950, the numbers of these girl children was 976 in place of 914. This figure is quite below the adult ratio. If we look at the state-wise figures, in Punjab and Haryana, Delhi, U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, the ratio is less than 900 girls on one thousand boys. It is a matter of great concern. The whole society will have to rise above petty greed and the doctors should make their contribution in an effort to curb this tendency. This directly indicates that female foetus abortion is going on throughout the country. In our neighboring countries, the male and female ratio is better than India. In Bangladesh, there are 978 females on 1000 males and in Pakistan this ratio is 943 females on 1000 males. In Sri Lanka, there are 1034 women on one thousand men.

13.00 hrs.

In China, there are 926 women on 1000 men.

Therefore, through you I would request there is need for maintaining the birth rate of men and women equal. With a view to check female foeticide, there is need to amend the existing legislation and taking strict action.

[English]

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am also associating with Shri P.L. Punia on the issue of maintaining the population male- female sex ration in the country.

[Translation]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Andaman Nicobar Islands are Natural Calamity and disturbance prone areas. On 11 April, 2012 Tsunami hit the Indira Port and 15 Government employees were saved. Whether it is Tsunami, earthquake, cyclone or thunderstorm, there are old methods of rising balloons, going on. Daily in the morning and in the evening

two balloons are flown, but for the last six months balloons are not being flown, because instruments are not received from France. Our administration on the order of Lt. Governor has written to the Department of Meteorology, Government of India on 22nd June, 2010 to provide Dopier Weather Radar in Andaman and Nicobar because in our islands, especially in the area which fall on air route of airlines, to assess the presence of thunderstorms, cyclone etc., this radar is essential. I am making the demand only for that purpose. The file is in process for the last two year, but site inspection has not been done. We demand that Dopier Weather Radar may be installed one each for Port Blair, one for Campbell, one in Diglipur and one in Car Nicobar in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It should start functioning immediately to save Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. The rest of the items will be taken up at the end of today's deliberations.

13.02 hrs.

The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till
Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at two minutes past
Fourteen of the Clock.*

(DR. M. THAMBIDURAI in the Chair)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: 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; and the rest will be treated as lapsed.

(i) Need to make Calicut in Kerala a centre for UPSC examinations

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN (Kozhikode): The UPSC is conducting about 20 exams including the prestigious Civil

*Treated as laid on the Table.

Services Exam with over 20 lakh candidates taking the exam every year. The students from Kerala also participate in these exams. Trivandrum and Ernakulam are the two centers for UPSC conducted examination in Kerala. This is affecting the convenience of the candidates belonging to the northern part of Kerala popularly known as the Malabar region consisting of 7 districts out of the 14 districts in the state. While Trivandrum is in the southern part, Ernakulam is in the central part of the state.

In order to mitigate the problem being faced by the candidates appearing for the UPSC exams from the Malabar Region, there has been a constant demand to declare Calicut (Kozhikode) a UPSC centre. In fact Calicut is home to institutions like IIM, NIT, the Calicut University, the Government Medical College, Feroke College among others. Apart from this, the Kannur University in Kannur and large number of educational Institutions exist in the entire region of Malabar. A UPSC centre will help these students to take the various examinations of UPSC conveniently. There is no dearth for Institutions in Calicut to conduct the examination which has 2 Kendriya Vidyalayas in the city itself in addition to the Government Arts College, Government Engineering College, Polytechnic, etc.

It is, therefore, urged that Calicut may be made as a UPSC centre for its examinations.

(ii) Need to introduce 'Sports' syllabus in Universities in Uttar Pradesh before prescribing it as a subject in B.Ed. syllabus

[Translation]

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH (Pratapgarh): The NCTE under the Ministry of Human Resource Development which works in the field of teachers training has included sports under the guidelines in the syllabus of B.Ed Examination last year whereas there is no sports syllabus in any university in U.P. Before including their guidelines this institution should first ascertain whether these subjects are taught in the universities or not. I have met the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development in this regard and have apprised him about it, but I regret to inform the House, that nothing has been done so far. As a result of this, the students of Rae Bareilly, Sultanpur, Chhatrapati Sahuji Nagar and Pratapgarh are unable to secure admission in B.Ed for the last two years. There is resentment amongst students of this region because under their guidelines they are not able to get admission in B.Ed.

Government is requested that this sports syllabus may be postponed for some years and this may be included

in the universities of U.P. and when the students with this syllabus pass out from there, then this can be included in the syllabus of B.Ed by N.C.T.E

(iii) Need to enhance the Honorarium of Cooks engaged in Mid-Day Meal in Schools

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Rajgarh): Girl and boy students studying in Primary and Middle schools are provided nutritious food under mid-day meal scheme of the Government of India and this scheme is 75% financed by the Government of India. Due to price rise and other reasons the amount for edible materials have been increased from time to time under the above scheme, but the cooks preparing the tasty and nutritious food are given an honorarium of Rs. 1000/- only whereas the role of cooks is very important in the implementation of the above scheme.

The daily wages under MNREGA scheme of the Union Government are Rs. 122. Whereas the cooks of mid-day meal are given mere 33 rupees daily. It is not justified from my point of view.

The daily wages of skilled/ unskilled workers in every district of the country are fixed. It is fixed as per the yardsticks of the Labour Department of the concerned State. But at present the District Collector has no guidelines for the cooks of mid-day meal.

I would request the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development that every State Government may be issued directions that the honorarium of the cooks preparing mid-day meal may be paid atleast as per the collector rates prevailing in that District.

[English]

(iv) Need to expedite the setting up of the proposed army Station in Murshidabad district, West Bengal

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): District Murshidabad is situated in a strategic location in West Bengal. It consists of more than 70 lacs of population bordering the neighbouring Bangladesh. It is widely recognized that hostile neighbours are keen to destabilize our country often find it convenient to aid and abet the insurgent, terrorists operating from Bangladesh although the situation has been drastically changed right under the present dispensation in Bangladesh.

In view of the fact that the central part of West Bengal does not have any army establishment unlike north and southern part of the State and may become vulnerable in any emergency situation. Earlier Ministry of Defence took an initiative to set up an army station in the district but no tangible progress has been observed so far.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to expedite the setting up of the proposed army establishment in the Murshidabad district, West Bengal which will help plugging the void in the security perspective.

(v) Need to enhance the monthly quota of kerosene and provide electricity to Adivasi families living in Chalakudy Parliamentary Constituency in Kerala

SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN (Chalakudy): There are 4 Adivasi colonies in Chalakudy area in Kerala. These are Adichilthotty, Aryakkavu, Vettuchuttakadu and Perumpura. In most of the families in the colonies, there is no electricity connection. The Adivasi families with no electricity connection are allotted 5 litres of Kerosene at reduced rate of Rs.72.50 per month. Those families with electricity connection are allotted 2 litres of Kerosene per month at normal rate. However, the electricity supply is interrupted frequently due to the attack of wild animals on the supply lines and it is often replaced after a number of days. This lead to a situation where the present quota of Kerosene per month become insufficient to meet the requirement for one month to families both with electricity connection and also to those with no electricity connection. There are also complaints regarding the shortage of Kerosene to supply the present quota itself.

Hence it is requested that the quota of Kerosene may be enhanced to both categories, with and without electricity connection and also to solve the problem of shortage of Kerosene. It is also requested that, Government may take urgent steps for providing electricity to all the Adivasi families. The possibility of electrification with the help of solar energy which is more suitable for the Adivasi families, who reside in the remote areas inside the forest may also be considered.

(vi) Need to increase the viability gap funding for providing Metro Rail facility under Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission from 20% to 40% for upcoming cities having population of 20 lakhs and above

SHRI VILAS MUTTEWAR (Nagpur): I raise a very important issue concerning the development of Nagpur

city and the Vidarbha region as a whole. The important city of Nagpur which is the second capital of Maharashtra having a population of nearly 32 lakhs is the fastest developing city, it is becoming the major centre for variety of reasons. There is continuous flow of migrant population being Nagpur a happy and soft destination. As a result thereof there is tremendous increase in the traffic and pollution, the people of Nagpur are moving in the city with risk of their lives.

Therefore, there is the need for an efficient mass transport system in the city with the latest public transport system with a view to reduce the traffic congestion on roads. Today, the traffic on roads of Nagpur is a heterogeneous mix of cycles, scooters, buses, cars and rickshaws jostling with each other further aggravating the traffic problem. This has resulted in a chaotic situation. The position is expected to deteriorate further in the years to come. Therefore, there is the absolute need for providing a reliable and safe public transport system for the people i.e. the Metro or Mono Rail in the city.

As way back in 2004, our former President, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam opined that there was the need to plan Mass Rapid Transport System for the cities projected to have a population of 20 lakhs and above by the year 2020. This has been reiterated by the Hon'ble President in her recent address to the Joint Session of Parliament on 12.3.2012. The population of Nagpur city is nearly 32 lakhs now and is poised to rise by 17%-18% to reach 40 lakhs by the year 2020. Keeping in view the aforesaid facts, Government have entrusted the job of the preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for providing Metro Rail facility in Nagpur to the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) and the same is under process.

Under the JNNURM scheme only 20% is being provided as viability gap funding for projects like Metro Rail and another 10% of the cost is met by the State Government. This comes to 30% which is hardly sufficient to implement important projects like Metro Rail. Therefore, in order to make such projects viable, the requisite viability gap funding under JNNURM needs to be increased from 20% to 40%. Considering additional 10% from State Government under PPP model, private developers can come forward to meet balance 50% cost.

In view of the above, I would urge upon the Government to increase the viability gap funding under JNNURM from 20% to 40% for upcoming cities having population of 20 lakhs and above in the matter of providing Metro Rail facility.

(vii) Need to address the problem of perennial flood caused by the Brahmaputra river in North Eastern Region particularly in Assam

SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN (Nowgong): The havoc which has been created by the perennial flood in the North Eastern Region of the country is well known to all. The erosion by the Brahmaputra added a new dimension to the flood problem particularly in Assam. Besides innumerable loss of lives, crops are destructed. Lakhs of hectares of land has been taken away by the Brahmaputra and lakhs of peoples are made homeless, landless. More than 60,000 hectares of forest area of Kaziranga National Park, the inhabitation of world famous one horned rhinoceros has been taken away. The perennial flood and devastating land erosion by the Brahmaputra, both are very important matter to be taken care of by the Government. Such a matter with great importance should be declared as National calamity. Flood is a natural calamity caused due to several reasons. But the erosion occurs due to heavy silting of the riverbed and can be protected through scientific protective measures. The Government should take up the matter under National Disaster Management scheme urgently.

(viii) Need to close Unutilized Railway Stations and to set up New Stations on Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar-Udaipur stretch

[*Translation*]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): My Parliamentary Constituency Sabarkantha (Gujarat) is pre-dominantly inhabited by tribals, Dalits or economically backward people. Even after so many year of independence this region is backward due to lack of development there.

Ahmadabad- Himmatnagar- Udaipur rail line which is a metre gauge line passes through my Constituency and there are many discrepancies in the stations which are on that rail line. Due to long distances between the railway stations and the villages, people are not having much benefits from them. As a result neither people get facilities nor railways earn income. The rails are running at loss.

Now when the work of gauge conversion is taking place on this Ahmedabad- Himmat Nagar- Udaipur line, I demand that a survey may be conducted afresh of the whole line and the unuseful stations may be shut down. New railway stations may be set up on this line, keeping in view the number of passengers so that railway could earn handsome profit.

(ix) Need to Provide Drinking Water in Drought Affected Nawada and Sheikhpura districts of Bihar

SHRI BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Nawada, Sheikhpura districts are in the grip of drought for a long time. An eerie silence is spread all over. This time, drought is proving a death warrant for animals, birds and human beings.

Due to non-availability of water for the animals as a result of dried up ponds, cattle are becoming victims of communicable diseases. Crops are wilted and the land has turned barren. Women are helpless to fetch water from 2-3 kilometres. They are becoming listless in the severe heat-wave.

The water level in these two districts has gone very low. Due to drying up of ponds and other water bodies now water is also not available in hand pumps. The birds wail around during day time. In the night time jackals wail eerily.

The Bihar Government is making all efforts to combat this natural calamity with its limited resources, but that is not sufficient.

Therefore, Union Government should constitute a task force to provide hand pumps for drinking water on war footing to undertake the digging of ponds and construction of other types of reservoirs.

(x) Need to reduce the height of Panchana dam in Rajasthan as per sanctioned limit and to stop proposed Anicut/Surface barrier

SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY (Fatehpur Sikri): In my Parliamentary Constituency at Baha Vidhan Sabha the river Ugan enters from Karoli Rajasthan and passes through Kheragarh and also villages and towns, falls into river Yamuna near Arnauta Bridge. This river in its natural flow, the farmers had been making use of the water by irrigating their fields and thereby growing good crop, but the Rajasthan Government has stopped the flow of water by constructing Panchana Dam, as a result thereof, Fatehpur Sikri is not getting water at all. Consequently, the local farmers of the area are not getting their share of water. The present situation in Fatehpur Sikri, as a result thereof, that the bushes are getting fire and the flames of that fire are damaging the crops of local farmers.

The Jodhpur Divisional Bench of Hon'ble High Court in its verdict of 2nd August 2004 ordered to restore the position of 15th August, 1947 but the Rajasthan Govt. is not complying the said order. The Central Govt. had given

permission for the height of Panchana Dam to store only 685.50 lakh cubic feet water but the Government of Rajasthan had increased the height of the Dam and thereby the storage capacity of the Dam has increased to 2100 lakh cubic feet. As a result thereof, the farmers of Fatehpur Sikri are not getting water.

There is a proposal for Anicut/Surface barrier near Mahavir ji at Karoli. If it is constructed the situation will become still worse. I demand the Centre should give direction to the Government of Rajasthan to reduce the height of Panchana Dam to the sanctioned height and take steps not to construct Anicut/Surface barrier.

(xi) Need to give environmental clearance to construct iron gate of Kutku dam, part of the inter-state North Koel Irrigation Project, in Bihar

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH (Aurangabad): The work of Interstate North Koel Irrigation Project in my parliamentary constituency Aurangabad (Bihar) was initiated in the year 1975 for the irrigation of about one lakh ten thousand hectare of land of Aurangabad and Gaya districts. Till now Rs. 700 crores have been spent on the project and it is still incomplete, whereas the original cost was only Rs. 30 crores. Besides, more than rupees 12 crores are being spent on establishment expenses and the completion of the project will take thousand crore rupees.

The Ministry of Forest and Environment has put restriction on the fixing of iron gate at dam (Kutku Dam), which is an important medium irrigation project; as a result thereof 1.25 lakh hectare land of Bihar and Jharkhand is deprived of from the irrigation because of non-deposit of water in the dam; which is damaging the agriculture of about 5 lakh farmers.

I demand that the Ministry of Forest and Environment may immediately lift the restriction on placing a gate at Kutku dam.

(xii) Need to release adequate funds for development of infrastructure facilities for Salem Railway Divisional Office in Tamil Nadu

[English]

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN (Dharmapuri): I would like to bring to the kind notice of the Government that the Salem Division under the Southern Railway was borne

about some four years back with much fanfare. The people cherished that their decades long pending demand has been fulfilled and that they will see a growth of railway activities in that area. This Division was carved out of Palakkad Division. The demand and the creation of Salem Division were not made with political objective and it was truly in the spirit of development of railways under this division. But the fact now is that the Salem Division does not have its own office building and it is functioning without any basic infrastructure facilities. The reason being is that no fund has been allocated during all these four years of its existence. Non-allocation of fund has defeated the very purpose and object of creating this Division at Salem. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to immediately release adequate funds for the development of infrastructure facilities at Salem Divisional Office.

(xiii) Need to link Rupsa - Budamara section of South Eastern Railway with Chakulia in Jharkhand

SHRI LAXMAN TUDU (Mayurbhanj): The people of Mayurbhanj, Jamshedpur and West Midnapore districts in Odisha, Jharkhand and West Bengal States, respectively, have urged to link Rupsa-Budamara section of the South Eastern Railway with Chakulia. It is learnt that extension from Buramara to Chakulia including upgrading of the rail line from Rupsa to Buramara has already been approved as part of Rupsa-Baripada-Buramara-bangriposi Gauge conversion project and the work have been executed by Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.

I am very surprised to know from the budget 2012-13 that extension of Rupsa -Burhamara line up to Chakulia has been taken up for Surveys. The survey work has already been taken up and project was also approved in 2009 and the cost of this project was near about Rs. 468 crore. This is a long pending demand of the people. The work has not started due to insufficient amount allocated in spite of its importance. I am very sorry to state that the Railway Board has not provided sufficient funds to complete it in scheduled time. On completion the route distance between the Industrial and Mining areas of Jharkhand like Boakaro/Dhanbad/ Jamshedpur, Chaibasa and the ports at Paradip, Dhammra and Vishkhatnam will be shortened considerably.

In this connection, I would like to make a request to cancel the survey announced in the Rail Budget 2012-13 and provide Rs. 100 Crore to start the above said works in the interest of nation.

(xiv) Need to frame sugar export policy taking into account the interests of stakeholders*[Translation]*

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO (Buldhana): The country is producing sugarcane. The people in the country directly or indirectly have got employment in the sugar mills and through sugar mills the residuals of the sugar mills, other than sugar, the production of petroleum products and elements relating to energy and others are being made thereby and there are possibilities of its production at large scale. As the Government announces the policy of export of sugar in order to promote the production of sugar, but many short comings remain therein, as a result it had adverse effect on the growth of sugar industry and on the development work of sugarcane producing farmers. The target fixed for the export of sugar and the quantity sanctioned therefor are not monitored. No record is maintained about the permission granted for the export and the quantum actually exported.

The Government is requested that the export policy relating to sugar be framed in the interest of country, sugar mills and the farmers should be strictly monitored.

(xv) Need to address the issue of exchange of enclaves between India and Bangladesh in each other's territory*[English]*

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): The problem of exchange of Enclaves between India and Bangladesh remains since the Independence of the country. At present Indian Enclaves inside Bangladesh are 111 and Bangladeshi Enclaves in India are 51. The total land in Indian Enclaves is 17,149 acres and the total land in Bangladesh Enclaves inside India is 7110 acres According to last Census, jointly conducted by both the Governments, the numbers of Indians living in the Enclaves inside Bangladesh is 37,100 persons and 14200 persons live in Bangladeshi Enclaves within India.

These large number of people of both the countries are deprived of political rights and they do not enjoy social facilities that are necessary for development of individuals in a free society.

This problem is coming up again and again since the Nehru-Nun Agreement days and could not be solved even in 1974 Indira-Mujib Agreement. Even at the time of transfer of Teen Bigha, the problem of Enclaves could not be solved.

Therefore, I strongly urge the Central Government to take up the issue urgently with the Government of Bangladesh and provide relief to citizens of both the countries living in Enclaves of both India and Bangladesh.

(xvi) Need to take steps for development of agriculture sector and set up committee to frame agricultural export-import policy*[Translation]*

SHRI RAJU SHETTI (Hatkanangle): In the absence of policy for the determination of import and export of agricultural produce the prices of sugar, cotton, onion, potato, milk powder, rice grapes, wheat etc. remain fluctuating. As a result, thereof, the farmers are suffering a lot by getting the price less than they spent. An atmosphere of instability remains in the markets due to the frequent changes in the import-export duty. The Government seems helpless in reducing the prices of agricultural products under the pressures of consumers and media. Today the prices of the fertilizers are high, the prices of diesel and pesticides and labour are high and with it the change in climate in nature the farmers are striving hard to protect their crop. All these lead the farmer to go into the deficit farming and his steps are moving towards suicide. He is helpless in taking the 'Crop Holiday' and on the other hand it is very difficult to come out for the food security. These are such issues which are a challenge. The percentage of agriculture in the GDP is decreasing. Hence, the Government should take immediate steps for the development of agriculture sector and check the suicide of farmers alongwith the need of appointing an independent high level committee for framing the import export policy.

14.03 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 2012-2013

Ministry of Home Affairs*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up Item No. 14.

The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 52 to 56 and 96 to 100 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 2012-2013 have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions,

send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Only those cut motions, slips in respect of which are received at the Table within the stipulated time, will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly thereafter. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table immediately.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2013, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the Second column thereof against Demand Nos. 52 to 56 and 96 to 100 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs."

Demands for Grants 2012-13 in respect of Ministry of Home Affairs submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. and Name of the Demand		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House	
1	2	3	4
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
52	Ministry of Home Affairs	487,56,00,000	37,39,00,000
53	Cabinet	100,70,00,000	23,18,00,000
54	Police	6477,07,00,000	1867,53,00,000
55	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	287,59,00,000	24,62,00,000
56	Transfers to Union Territory Governments	359,15,00,000	12,00,00,000
96	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	392,15,00,000	123,21,00,000
97	Chandigarh	414,43,00,000	68,39,00,000
98	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	355,97,00,000	42,03,00,000
99	Daman and Diu	175,60,00,000	58,41,00,000
100	Lakshadweep	107,09,00,000	43,52,00,000
Total Revenue/Capital		227722,96,00,000	49521,68,00,000

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (HAMIRPUR, H.P.): Sir, you have given me time to place my views on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs for which I thank you. It is an important Ministry. The matters relating to Center-State relations, border security, the establishment of para-military forces internal security, union territories and calamity management falls within its purview. I think whatever will be said on it that will be related with the security of common man and the security of the country. Today when I came to Parliament and the discussion which was going on during question hour that atmosphere was not due to nay foreign activities. Our own members

were opposing over the issue of Telengana. When was the demand of Telengana raised? The demand of Telengana State, was raised after the statement made by the Hon'ble Home Minister in the House on 9th December 2009. In the statement it was stated

[English]

that the formation of Telengana will be ensured; proper Resolution will be introduced in the Assembly.

[Translation]

Three years have passed. Your own statement had put Telengana in such a situation that till now seven

hundred people approximately have died. It is not known how you made such a statement on that day? Perhaps it was the birthday of Sonia ji and to impress her such a statement was made. Whether Congress had decided to form Telengana State? What are the views of your party and Government on it? Whether you have taken decision on it? If you have made up your mind the House want to know, because it is not only of a statement of yours. We have lost our seven hundred young brothers and sisters. Perhaps you would have not visited the House of anyone, but the people who lost their dear ones what will be happening on them. You think over it. The time of this House on this Demand comes time and again. After all what decision the Govt. is going to take on it. I want to know this through you. So far I am talking about the House it relates to Parliament and it goes back to the attack on Parliament. It was an attack on Indian democracy, which shook everybody. I think neither me nor anybody or the country will ever forget that day. But one thing still comes to my mind whether India has become a soft target of terrorist activities? When you became Home Minister, I thought you have the capabilities to do something in this direction, whether it is related to Maoists, naxalites or terrorists. You are an able lawyer keeping in view your experience in politics it was being felt that the situations through which the country is passing you will handle it.

Hon. Minister, I regret to say that in 2004, the Supreme Court had inflicted punishment of death sentence on Afzal Guru. Since then eight years have elapsed. Has this Government become effeminist or is there any other problem with the Government that they have not been able to hang a terrorist like him who had attacked Parliament? After all, what decision has this Government taken in this regard? Does this country not want that Afzal Guru should be hanged? Will the vote bank politics endanger the security of this country? The country wants to know it. Even earlier, we had said that when it is the question of country's security or the issue of terrorism, all the members of my party are above the party considerations and stand with the Government. Here I would like to say that in the Batala House incident, Police inspector Shri M.L. Sharma laid down his life but perhaps nobody from this Government visited his family. But the senior leaders of your party visited the terrorists families quite frequently or rather repeatedly as if they were going to honour terrorism. A minister of your Government said during the elections in U.P. that for Batla House incident, Sonia ji was not able to control her tears. It would have been better, had she shed those tears on the death of Inspector Shri

M.L. Sharma or any other soldier of the army. Had it been on the ultimate sacrifice, it would have been a different thing but I am sorry to say that all that happened on the death of a terrorist. It is a matter of regret. After all, what sort of politics we are doing. By way of appeasement, you demand reservation in the name of religion. I am not going to discuss it. But your efforts for dividing this nation are not the steps taken in the right direction. Today we have many challenges before us. We have not only the threat of external terrorism but also the internal threat of Maoism and Naxalites that is hollowing us. It is also creating a very big problem in itself. The terrorist attack of 26/11 on Mumbai has exposed the country's preparedness to counter such attacks. Hon. Minister, Sir, you had attended a function of IB where you were asked a question whether there was a poor show of our security arrangements. Mumbai Police could not counter that attack. Our NSG also did not reach there in time. That was our intelligence failure. Whether our marines had failed? Perhaps you had said that you had its reply. If NIA was its answer, then I see that even then it was followed by several attacks on this country. When your young General Secretary says that each and every terrorist attack in the country cannot be checked, I would like to ask you as the Minister of Home Affairs whether you agree with him? Whether terrorists attacks won't be checked in this country? If there was no terrorist attack in America after the attack of 9/11, then why the repeated terrorist attacks are here in India? You shall have to give the reply of this question.

[English]

because we have become a soft State. We have not taken enough measures or we have not hanged the terrorist despite the Supreme Court order.

[Translation]

Since last eight years you have been playing as a host to Afzal Guru. You have made him a State guest. We don't know as to when the final order will come in respect of Kasab. For how long we will serve him? You have brought the country to this juncture? According to your young General Secretary, we cannot counter even a single terrorist attack. That you have said and I also agree with it to some extent. In a discussion in Rajya Sabha, Arun Jaitley also said

[English]

that we need a strong Intelligence System, we need Quick Response Teams, we need a security set up to combat terrorism and we need a tough legal system which punishes the guilty.

[Translation]

If we see all the things that have taken place in the past, whether it was the case of Afzal Guru, or that of Kasab or terrorist attacks in Azamgarh and Batala House, the people had been killed there, whether we are going ahead in the direction? Hon. Minister Sir, as regards information of NIA, the entire country's witness that all the political parties and we also had supported in view of the country's security and we do not have any objection to it but what has been the role of the National Investigation Agency? Had it been able to find out anything about David Hedley during its three year investigation? Had you been able to gather this information that though Chicago Trial Court role of Rana was also attached with Lashkar-e-Taiba and ISI? If it was so, then we opened the entire country for America. Whether America allowed you to investigate in that country? If so, what did you and your Government do in this regard? If we do not admit our mistakes, we won't get an opportunity to correct ourselves. How we will be able to go ahead. Somebody has rightly said- 'for fault finding, we require brain but for admitting mistake, we require courage.' Perhaps both of them are missing on that side. We are able neither to catch the culprits nor to hang them and also we do not admit our mistakes. Here in this country, we talk of Naxalites and Maoists but perhaps UPA-I did not know as to what were the two and what were the policies about them. When you came to power, it gave us some hope. But there was a Naxalite attack in Dantewada where young police personnel sacrificed their lives. While the Opposition always supported you, your own party persons began to clip your wings. Your own party members who have maoist thinking, somehow or the other agree with the Naxalites and say that you have intellectual ego or arrogance.

[English]

that the Home Minister has intellectual arrogance
...(Interruptions)

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Theni): Our party never says anything. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: I can read it out. It is a signed article by the General Secretary of the Congress Party. ...(Interruptions) Sir, there is a signed article of a General Secretary of the Congress Party
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: He says, it not only the General Secretary of the Congress Party, who has written and signed an article saying that the Home Minister has intellectual arrogance.

[Translation]

It is not what I say but your party leader says it. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar of your party says...(Interruptions) Your supporting parties say...(Interruptions)

[English]

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): Sir, he should speak on the subject ...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: I am speaking on the relevant subject ...(Interruptions) I am telling them that if their Party does not have trust in their Home Minister.
...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): What do you want to do as a Minister...(Interruptions)

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): We will tell you when Shri Chidambaram gives his reply. He is capable. Why do you worry? ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the submission by Shri Thakur.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, he should talk about the Home Ministry and not the Home Minister
...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Who heads the Home Ministry? Is it not the Home Minister who heads the Home Ministry? ...(Interruptions) If ex-Ministers of Congress and the General Secretary of the Congress Party do not have confidence in the Home Minister then I am sorry to say...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I am sorry to say that it is his understanding...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: That is his misunderstanding, Sir. I am stating the facts in the House. It is a signed article by the Congress General Secretary saying that the Home Minister is suffering from intellectual arrogance. These are not my words.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not make personal attacks. That is not fair.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar agrees with him...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please. Any personal attack cannot be made here.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, this is their standard of the debate....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Being a Minister, you are disturbing the House...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, now you listen to the next thing which is most important. The leaders of their our party were busy in clipping the wings of their Home Minister at the time of Dantewada attack in which our soldiers had laid down their lives but the Opposition did not ask for the resignation of the Minister of Home Affairs. We stood by him and asked him and asked to counter Naxalites and we will give our full support. That was the role of Opposition at a time when the people of the Government were clipping his wings.

[*English*]

He said, 'we need a strong mind, strong heart and staying power to fight Maoists.' I agree with him. He is right. But how does he do that; with a divided UPA, with a divided Government, with a divided Congress Party? Why does not agree with him?

[*Translation*]

Your party does not agree with you. The opposition always cooperate you to combat with the terrorism and maoism. ...(*Interruptions*) The same position is with Congress that is why I said that we have always been cooperating with you against the terrorism, but whenever

the matter of National Security arises, this party has been divided. Maoism is such a movement, which is a militant insurgency. The leaders of your party say that roads should be constructed there, hospitals should be constructed there. I am not against that, but the collector who is involved in development of Chhattisgarh, he was abducted. Mr. Home Minister, we had to accept their all demands. The MLAs are abducted in Odisha. Whether the maoism will be rooted out in this manner? They abducted two citizens of Italy. Perhaps as much Sonia ji felt hurt, so I felt and you may also felt the same. They were our guests. But were they guest for 20 years? What is our visa policy?

[*English*]

What is our visa policy?

[*Translation*]

Whosoever come to this country, can he stay here for 20 years? What these citizens of Italy were doing here? Aren't some people promoting maoism in this country? Whether foreign powers are involved in promoting the maoism and naxalism? Whether their contacts are found with PLA, a terrorist group of J&K? A new force is started to unite to rule India with the help of arms, which claim to ruin the democracy. Are we united to curb that ideology? We will unite only then when Congress will unite. If Congress is divided, the Government is divided, the allied parties are not cooperating, then how you will face the Maoism-naxalism? I would like to say that what are the sources funding them, by kidnapping, by extortion of money from contractors, from Government employees and companies. If such things are going on, than how will we check this trend? You have made allocation to the North-Eastern States, but how many scams took place there. Whether that money is being diverted to promote the maoism-naxalism through these scams?

Whether maoists-naxalists camps are running in Orissa, Jharkhand and Myanmar? According to the report of Delhi Police it has been noticed from the two naxalites apprehended with maps that they have reached Myanmar also and the ISI is supplying money, arms and ammunitions to them. What is the truth? Whether China is also promoting maoism and naxalism? If so, this is very dangerous for the country. Home Minister, Sir, the country wants to know what steps your government are likely to take to curb the maoism-naxalism? Where from they get funds? Where from they get arms? How they take the people they kidnap? Then these terrorists and naxalites are got released. What your Government is doing in this regard, whether you will

bring a white paper on the subject? I request you to bring a white paper thereon so that the House and the country may know what steps the Government are likely to take and what programmes have been chalked out in this regard?

So far the States of North-East are concerned, what happened in Naga-negotiations? What is the progress? When we talk with our North-Eastern friends here, we came to know that there is no rail route, no roads, no air facilities. Have we thought about these problems? Today, our friend Mr. Raman Decaji has raised a very important question that what proper steps our Government have taken to safeguard the North-Eastern students, our brothers - sisters who are residing here. Atrocities are being committed on them, they are being raped, they are being killed in each and every corner of the country. What are the plans to reduce the distance, to develop the North-Eastern States, to treat them as our brothers and sisters? It is very important to treat the people coming from Jammu and Kashmir as our brothers-sisters to reduce the distance. Whatever be the manner in which we grant them subsidy or funding, but the North-East and Jammu-Kashmir are important from the point of view of National Integration. I hope that our Government and your ministry will take some steps in this direction so that no one of our sister is raped, killed or murdered. So far as North-East region is concerned, it has been seen for a long time that they were oppressed, but we see this also that scams grown continuously in these States. Shortage of funds may be there, but the funds given are being spent or not? The ex-Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh was stated to be involved in 1000 crore rupee scam in PDS. In Assam, the rice supplied under PDS was sold in black market. Similarly, there was a scam of 243 crore rupees allocated for Loktak lake. NIA is investigating a north Silchar health Camp, where 100 crore rupee scam is stated to be came into light. Similarly, 13.45 crore rupee cash was seized in which high level Ministers and officers were involved. I would like to know that what NIA had done? Now, these scams seems small, because a 1,76,000 crore rupee 2G spectrum scam has come into light in Central Government. Crores of rupees scam was unearthed in Commonwealth games. These scams are nothing in view of the latest scams. *...(Interruptions)* Rajaji is in jail, I do not want to name any person that who is in jail or who had gone to jail. So many allegations has been made on this Government and its Ministers. I would like to say that on one hand your Government broke the records of corruption, on other hand, nothing has been done to root out the terrorism and naxalism.

Jammu-Kashmir is also under your Ministry. The historical mistake, the historic blunder which was committed by Jawahar Lal Nehru ji in the country, whether it was the matter of taking dispute to UNO or granting of special status to J&K or the settlement of refugees of Western Pakistan, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehruji had done such a mistake, which we are unable to solve since the last 64 years.

You talk about national integration. When we were going with the youth of the country in Kashmir for unfurling the tricolour, the Chief Minister of that State met you and we were stopped to go there. The result was that we could not unfurl the tricolour in Kashmir in our country because we were arrested at the Lal chowk. *...(Interruptions)* Is it not our right to unfurl the tricolour anywhere in the country, in Kashmir too. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anurag, please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. Nothing will go on record except Shri Anurag Singh Thakur.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: I would like to say that we have full rights on Kashmir, Kashmir is an integral part of India and would be forever. We were struggling for the honour of the tri-colour and would struggle forever. The tricolour is burnt there, we will not let the tricolour to be dishonoured. You arrest the Leader of Opposition whether he is from Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha or Anant Kumar ji.

I am not saying this, National Human Rights Commission has written this in its notice and has asked about it from Jammu and Kashmir. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: When your time comes, you can speak at that time. I will allow you.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: It has asked the State Government that why they had prevented YUVA

MORCHA PRESIDENT, Anurag Thakur, leader of the opposition and hundreds of workers from unfurling the tricolor in Kashmir? I am not saying this, National Human Rights Commission has said it. This bone of contention was created by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru ji and the country is bearing the brunt till date. We want to say that Kashmir is an integral part of India.

I had also said before that the people of Jammu, Leh- Ladhak are not getting their rights. The per capita expenditure which ought to be done on the people of Jammu, is not being done and discrimination is done with them. The people of Jammu, Leh- Ladhakh are not getting jobs, I am not saying this. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: I am not saying this. I want to say to Government that you had appointed interlocutor for there. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please take your seat. Nothing will go in record.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Mr. Chairman, where is the report of interlocutors, I want to know this from the Government? *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please take your seat. Nothing will go in record. First you take your seat. When I am standing here, you should take your seat. Take your seat first.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: In independent India nothing can be more important than the honour of the tricolor.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever you are speaking is not going on record. You are unnecessarily interrupting the House. Do not interrupt the House. Please take your seat.

Nothing will go in record except what Shri Anurag Thakur says.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Today, we talk of separatism, I have said before also that who is responsible for it, everyone knows about it and Congress party cannot get rid of it. People there come in the national capital and give statement against the country. Home Minister of the country says that under which law do we send them in jail. Home Ministry do nothing when they pass remarks against the country. When Baba Ramdev, Anna Hazare or the workers of Bhartiya Janta Yuva Morcha do agitation against corruption, you beat them with lathis, arrest them. This government is keeping lenient view against separatists.

I want to talk about interlocutors. They were appointed by the Central Government. If you had not done then who had done. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): Chairman, Sir, it is a serious subject, so he should speak seriously. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am telling you, please take your seat. You are a senior Member, why are you shouting like this? You speak when your turn comes. When your turn comes, you speak at that time. Do not interfere like this.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please try to conclude your speech.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: We believe in law and order of the country. The National Human Rights Commission has given notice to their Government that why they had not allowed to unfurl the tricolour in Kashmir. I have brought the copy of 'tribune' newspaper, which has published this news and with that I have also brought the

*Not recorded.

*Not recorded.

copy of that notice in the house, government should tell why it is adopting lenient view against the separatists? The main reason of it is that we want to give more autonomy to Jammu- Kashmir. People of the country want to know that what the Government actually want to do by doing so. Since we have already given them so many rights then from where comes the idea of giving them autonomy. I want to know that what is there in the interlocutors report? The report of interlocutors should be made public. Why it has not been public for so long? Country spending money on them and therefore country has the right to know about this.

There should be no change in Armed Forces Special Protection Act. If the situation in Kashmir is improving, the main contribution is of army in it. The army of the country has made a great contribution to save Kashmir and bringing normalcy there. I want that there should be change in Armed Forces Special Forces Act.

There should be no discrimination with Jammu-Kashmir and Leh-Ladhak. Recently, the Government talked about the issue of NCTC, it talked about Centre State relations. As a Home Minister you have more responsibility. Though people of your party opposes you, but Opposition cooperate with you in fight against terrorism. All parties cooperate with you in making NIA. But what should be the role of NIA. ...*(Interruptions)* This is not repetition. Indian Express has published this news.

[English]

It says: "NIA offered Rs. 1 crore to name RSS leaders".

[Translation]

Whether this is being done by NIA. It is published in Indian Express. I am not saying this.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I would certainly not interrupt any hon. Member especially one who is making the opening speech and I have great affection for this young Member. But that is an affidavit filed by one accused in a court. The court did not take up that affidavit. On the same day, NIA told the Indian Express editor: "We will file a rejoinder. If you want to publish the affidavit, publish the rejoinder also." The next day, *Indian Express*, in a small column, said: "NIA is filing a rejoinder."

You look at one sided pleadings, either the plaintiff or the petitioner and you give publicity to that pleading. I am sorry for the reporter and the newspaper. ...*(Interruptions)* But it is even more sorry when you take that paper and read it without realizing that it is an allegation made in a court; there is rejoinder being filed or has been filed and it is the court which will pronounce. You should know what to read. I do not mind your reading a newspaper but you should observe some restraint on what should be read and what should not be read. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, if I go in its detail, those who are facing case, have said ...*(Interruptions)*. Subject cannot be left on your saying ...*(Interruptions)* Because there is question mark on NIA. We had also given our consent for making NIA. Today you talk of making NCTC. Hon'ble Home Minister has put forward his views, but I want to say that there is a question mark on your role. When the opposition parties cooperate with you, gives its consent for making NIA and NIA is facing such allegations. Inquiry will be made, it is a separate thing, but allegations are very serious that person offers one crore rupees to level charges against an institution. You talk about NCTC. Should you not talk with State Chief Ministers to win over their confidence before bringing NCTC. WTO had stopped you and I will also say to you that if somebody is annoyed with you, immediately remove his annoyance, because in this war, distance wins.

You have no good relations with States. Perhaps inter- state council meeting has not been held even for once. Two meetings were held in UPA-I, when you have such a bad relations and even then no meetings are convened. We want to get NCTC passed but the main hurdle is that you want to give rights of search, arrest and prosecute to IB. When there is NIA, what is the need of NCTC? Do you not know that country knows that your Government has misused CBI several times to save your interest and perhaps SP and BSP people knows it better. Will the NCTC and NIA will also be misused in the same manner. Will there be no political misuse? The fear exists and the Chief Minister of the States governed by you also say so in a low voice. Therefore, Government want to send BSF to States by giving it the right of search, arrest and prosecute. We want to send RPF also so in which direction we are going. Do we want to face terrorism or we want to divide the country? We are doing our level best to break the federal structure. It is very unfortunate if a Minister like you and a Government like this is not awakened. Prevention

of communal target violence Bill was also going to the direction to divide this country in the name of religion. Hon'ble Minister that was also very unfortunate for this country. You please wake up and if you do not wake up, it will not be good for the country. There is serious situation before the country. We are facing so many challenges in the name of Maoism, terrorism, Naxalism. Our party is with you in the matter of terrorism and national security. I would like to say to you that "Manzil Mil Hi Jayegeee Bhatakte he Sahi, Gumrah to Wo Hain Jo Ghar Se Nikle Hi Nahin" (we can get our target by and by, but those persons are not thinking rightly who have not yet started their journey). I hope that you will take appropriate steps to prevent terrorism and naxalism. We will always cooperate with you in the matter of national security.

[*English*]

CUT MOTIONS

SHRI RAJU SHETTI (Hatkanangle): I beg to move:

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (PAGE 177) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to initiate concrete measures to check cross-border terrorism. (1)

Need to provide better service conditions to home guards. (2)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD POLICE (PAGE 182) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to setup a special women task force to check the crime against women in the country. (53)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD OTHER EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (PAGE 188) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to provide adequate financial assistance to Maharashtra to tackle the natural calamities. (66)

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat):

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (PAGE 177) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to expedite construction of Hili Land Port (West Bengal). (52)

DISAPPROVAL OF POLICY

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD

TRANSFERS TO UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS (PAGE 191) BE REDUCED TO RE. 1.

Failure of the Government to curb the corruption in the New Delhi Municipal Corporation (N.D.M.C.) regarding giving time-scale promotion to teachers. (70)

TOKEN

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): I beg move:

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (PAGE 177) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to provide Central assistance for starting Navy Wing of National Cadet Corps (NCC) in Gujarat. (71)

Need to provide financial assistance for setting up of Marine Training Academy in Gujarat. (72)

Need to set up Centre for maintenance of interceptor boats in Gujarat. (73)

Need to ensure safety of all the ports in Gujarat. (74)

Need for social vetting of the National Population Register. (75)

Need to provide financial assistance for border fencing. (76)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD POLICE (PAGE 182) BE REDUCED BY RS.100.

Need to provide financial assistance for setting up of J National Security Guard (NSG) Hub in Gujarat and Coastal Guard Station in Surat (Hazira). (77)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANDEEP DIXIT (East Delhi): Mr. Chairman, I am thankful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on this important issue. I support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. There are a number of subjects under the Ministry. I would not like to make much comments on what Shri Anurag ji has stated. But I am surprised about the attitude of this party. The party which call its top leader as "Mukhauta", the Party which insults its top most leader Advani ji, whom I keep in high esteem, for visiting the Mausoleum of Jinnah, that party makes the small comment by a general secretary on our Ministry a big issue. This is very unfortunate.

Shri Atalji is very respectable for all of us. You did feel ashamed in calling him "Mukhauta". But you made a

big issue of one small statement of intellectual arrogance. ...*(Interruptions)* I wish to say that look at your own policies, you call your own leader anything. But as regard our Home Minister, I wish to say that we have full faith in him. He is our Home Minister and he will continue to be so even after. We do not need to give proof as to how much confidence our Government have and our party have on his policies and in him. ...*(Interruptions)* Shri Anurag ji, one should not have faith in the statement of one Parliament have faith in the ability and intelligence of our Home Minister.

Mr. Chairman, many issues of Ministry of Home Affairs have been discussed. I would like to speak on them very briefly. I will then speak on two-three main issues of the Ministry of Home Affairs on which Shri Anurag ji also spoke. We will have to look at the present position in the country. Internal Security is perhaps the most important issue under the Home Ministry. There is our neighbour on Western Border with which we do not have good relations for years together. On North side we have Nepal, China, how can we protect our borders. We will have to take care of that. How can we improve our relations with Bangladesh and Myanmar? But sometimes hurdles come in the path of improvement of relations. We will have to take care of this aspect. Today the matter of Internal Security has not remained only a Security issue of the country. India is a progressive country and we all have contributed in its progress. Every State which is progressing is contributing in the progress of the country, every party which is progressing in its state is contributing in the progress of the country. Some countries feel jealous of the progress of our country and want to harm us. Therefore, it is necessary to know and to see the whole problem with international perspective. We have four big challenges Jammu Kashmir, Internal Security, North Eastern States and Left Wing Extremism.

Sir, first of all, I would like to talk about Jammu-Kashmir because Anurag ji devoted his maximum time on Jammu-Kashmir. There are his some very old things which he repeats very often. I can say with pride that the way the situation has improved in Jammu-Kashmir during the past two-three years, had not improved in that very way in the past 15-20 years. Everything cannot be stated in figures or data but sometimes figures and data are also important.

Sir, I do not say that such happenings should take place even once but now the number of such happenings has come down. Therefore, I would like to place figures before the House. During the year 2005 there happened

1990 incidents of terrorism. While during the year 2011 only 340 such incidents have taken place. Though it is not a matter of satisfaction that number of incidents of terrorism have come down, but it is also a fact that the number of such incidents have declined. Anurag ji has correctly said that not a single incident should happen but the State is progressing and there is an environment of peace and tranquility in the State. During the year 2010 there have been disturbances in a rally and youth of Jammu and Kashmir had expressed their anger. Thereafter, delegation of MPs went there and a eight point development programme started. The Prime Minister announced a package of Rs. 28 Thousand crores. Many power stations were built and work of construction of 3-4 major roads was taken up. I would like to thank our Private Sector which provided employment to 7-8 thousand youth and construction work started at many places and new industries were set up. These things helped in developing the environment of peace and incidents of terrorism declined. Many things have proved to be correct.

I would like to give example of Amarnath pilgrimage. Two three years back these people wanted to make Amarnath pilgrimage controversial to win the seats. I would like to request the Home Minister to place before the House the figures of pilgrims that used to visit Amarnath during the past 7-8 years as also the number of those who are visiting nowadays. I know this much that when there was their Government then 80 to 90 thousands pilgrims used to visit Amarnath. But this year a record has been created and as compared to 80-90 thousand pilgrims who visited the Shrine this year 6½ lakh have visited it. It is clear from these figures as to who serves the Hindu religion most. We serve the countrymen and this includes Hindu religion as also the followers of Hindu religion. We do not roam with something written on our shirts. When there is some controversy then you try to exploit the situation so that you may win 4 seats in Jammu. Chaudhary Lal Singh and Madan Lal Sharma ji have shown as to what results came out of the controversy after a year. You can also learn from these things. You say that we divide the country. But one thing you should understand that if 80 per cent Hindus belong to the country then rest of the 20 per cent also belong to this country. They are the sons and daughters and children of this country and they will continue to belong to this country. Please do not teach us the lesson of dividing the country. The party and the ideology which have contributed in development of the country that party and that ideology formulate the policy of secularism in the country. You talk of adopting peaceful measures. There

has been improvement in conditions in Jammu and Kashmir. I would like to congratulate and appreciate Jammu and Kashmir Govt. and Home Minister as also Government of India and by all party delegation for the efforts made by them. Today I feel that the conditions in Jammu and Kashmir will improve very soon with feelings of development and sensitiveness. Jammu and Kashmir is the State which is dear to all of us, the people of this State are also very dear to all of us. But the people of this State sometimes get strayed because of other people they get strayed because of foreign powers. Such youth will also come back to the mainstream and will become good citizens of this country like us. I would like to appreciate Hon. Home Minister for bringing peace in Jammu and Kashmir.

Sir, now I will talk about North Eastern States. You have correctly said that problem of Northern Eastern States is very typical or tough. There money has been given and efforts have also been made to make development. But North Eastern States have their own problems. At some places there is militancy, at some other places it is separatism and though the States are very small but in every State Government there are two or three constituent parties which have ideology of their own. Some have weapons in their hands, some want to solve the problem in a peaceful way and make demand in a peaceful manner.

The ethnic groups in our 7 or 8 States talk in their own manner. The problem of North-East has become very difficult. But it is a matter of satisfaction that in some States among which Mizoram and Sikkim are prominent, peace has prevailed. I do not wish to go into statistics but it is a fact that some organisations in these State which had waged war against the nation or were involved in extremists activities in one way or the other, most of them have entered into agreements with Government of India. They have given up weapons at some places and at some other places they are in talks with Government of India. Among them big organisations like ULFA are also there. Our interlocutors among whom Shri Halder is prominent are engaged in talks with all the constituent parties of those areas and there has been some progress in 5 or 7 years. The way talks have been progressing, we hope that we will achieve better results in North-Eastern States. But if you go through Annual Report of Ministry of Home Affairs you will find that some warnings have been given therein. These problems are complicated and it will be wrong to understand that these will be solved in an easy way, it is not possible to solve them in near future. But we hope that in coming years some improvements will be there to see.

Sir, now I come to the problem of left wing extremism. Anurag ji made a very long speech and said there are some people here who support left wing extremism. I would like to say one thing, I am not defending anyone. The people of this side or that side but some people express their views about left wing extremism. But I know the views of our Home Minister. I know that our UPA is unanimous in its views and it is that poor, Adivasis have been exploited for many years in these areas and it may be that some of them might have got attracted towards such organisations. It is a truth. The way these people have been exploited by Maoist, the way these people have been misguided by Maoist and the way these people have been used by Maoist, the Maoist have become the biggest challenge. UPA and UPA Government are unanimous that today the country is facing biggest problem from Maoist. Maoists have become biggest question before the nation. Government of India is providing all kinds of help to States to deal with this biggest problem. Our Home Minister is the one who has given strongest statement against the Maoist during the 50-60 years. No other Home Minister has even given such a clear and strong statement against Maoist.

I wish to state very humbly that at times some elements get influenced by Maoist ideology. They confuse the compassion and pain of these people with Maoist people. We should not confuse it with them. 25-30 years ago when I was very young Naxal agitation had started. Thereafter, Naxalism spread and it might be that the Naxal leadership at that time must have been compassionate towards poor people and it might be some people moved by their plight must have picked up arms. I would have supported them but there must have been some historic reasons behind it. But today's naxalism and Maoism are against development and against poor people. They are against those people who wish and want to do something for the betterment of poor people. Why do they attack schools, why do they not allow the roads to be constructed, why do they not allow the hospitals to be constructed and why do they not allow the doctors and nurses to go inside the hospitals? The answer to all these questions is that they wish people of those areas may live in worst conditions. You know some people of Maoist ideology do understand these things and sometimes they articulate their ideology or their stand in such a manner that the pain may be reflected in a very big way and poverty may be presented in a big way that these people may live under the protection of their gun under compulsion. It is very well thought out policy or strategy of the Maoist to keep the

people in utter poverty and worst conditions. We all should work together unitedly against it.

Sir, Anurag ji has stated the same thing. Some incidents have taken place recently and some have been giving on for some time in the past. Around 90-96 districts are affected by left wing extremism. Government of India do not have direct role in them. Home Minister has been saying repeatedly that Government of India can help State Governments in eradicating the problem of left wing extremism. It is not an easy job. We can deal with or counter the left wing extremism slowly and steadily through a package consisting of issues of security, development, peace and forest rights. We have progressed in that direction also. Several battalions have been deployed with the help of Government of India. Perhaps 10 special Indian Reserve Battalions have been raised, 48 battalions have been raised for North East. Around 20 new intensive training schools have been opened which are called CI-80. A new training centre of jungle warfare has been formed under BSF. Had these steps not shown determination to wipe out the Maoism then such steps would not have been taken? We have strengthened every aspect, though it might not have been our responsibility. Government of India has funded and has also given special allowances and other things to wipe out the Maoism.

I would like to say one thing more. There are about 800 or 1000 such police stations where there are only one or two police personnel and they do not have even Lathi with them in the name of weapons. They do not have weapons because they fear that sometime Maoist may come and loot away their weapons. Perhaps many MPs do not know these things. I had also once had a chance to go to a police station but I also did know these facts. Today I congratulate Home Minister because he has selected around 800 police stations which will be fortified with the cost of Rs. 2 crore each and there will be minimum 400 such Police Stations where there would be provision or arrangement for about 30 to 40 police personnel to reside. They will also be having some weapons. When there will be police stations then nurses will be able to go to hospitals, teachers will be able to go to schools to teach children, civil engineers will be able to go to their work and all those people who are connected with the development work of the country would be able to go to their work in those areas.

If this project is not the example of increasing confidence between those Governments and Government of India then what else example do you want?

Today forces of Government of India are fighting with the extremists alongwith the forces of State Governments. Whenever there is some needs of State Governments, Central Government provides the funding. Under a special feature of Planning Commission an amount of Rs. 7.5 thousand crores has been provided for construction of new roads. Intensive Area Programme has been formulated by Planning Commission and under this programme Rs. 1500 crores have been spent and perhaps Rs. 1000 crores or Rs. 1500 crores more are being given. My figures or data might not be correct. However, I would request the Home Minister to correct my figures, if I am wrong. A number of projects which are development oriented have been launched in areas disturbed by extremism. It was ascertained by extremism. It was ascertained from the local people as to what were their needs and thereafter projects were chalked out on the basis of their requirements and moreover these projects were implemented by the people themselves. These projects met their small requirements relating to development and all this process had a positive impact there. I have full trust and faith that if development process goes on like this and police and forces continue to be strengthened like this then we will definitely achieve victory slowly and steadily in the war which is being fought in 90 or 96 districts of the country against the constitution of India, Sovereignty of India and unity of India.

Sometimes it appears so and in this regard I do not want to comment on any political party. Sometimes it appears to us that some States are not following a uniform policy against terrorism. Sometimes a Chief Minister of a State gives some statement and sometimes a Chief Minister of another State gives different statement. I know that every State has got its own circumstances but there should be atleast a uniform against terrorism. I would like to convey it to all of us that we belong to a State, have limited areas, political boundaries beyond which our writ is not followed but for terrorists entire area is one. If they find a weaker State or a State which adopts a different policy with respect to them, it is immaterial for them to operate from one district or the other. When the Government of Andhra Pradesh conducted an attack against terrorism in Telangana region, then all these terrorists ran away to Bastar district, Koraput district of Odisha and other districts of Maharashtra. They went there easily and formed their groups there. We are also required to fight terrorism unitedly with a proper policy at least in the tribal belt where terrorism is at its extreme.

Besides, it is also required to be seen what steps have been taken with regard to internal security? NIE has been talked about. My brother Anurag also talked about NIE. He also said something about procedure of NIE. Besides it, forming a national grid is also being talked about. You asked what is our policy with regard to Visa. Now a new policy with regard to Visa has been introduced in which a Visa Programme is being prepared. There are at least 51 such countries from where perhaps 50-60 per cent people come to India and a uniform policy has been implemented there.

15.00 hrs.

Now in our whole coastal area, where perhaps there used to be no police station earlier, 73 new coastal police stations have come into existence and nearly 100 more police stations are in pipeline. Nearly 230 boats have already been procured and nearly 180 more new boats are being procured. The work relating to fencing which was going on on Bangladesh border has perhaps been completed upto 70 to 80 per cent. Work relating to flood lightning and its approach roads is going on. Work relating to fencing Indo- Pakistan border is almost over. Our 27 roads are considered critical on Indo-China border and it was talked quite often that such type of roads were not constructed in India. I am very much satisfied to note that 23 roads have been completed and their construction work has also completed. ...*(Interruptions)* These roads were not there in your time ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister will give the reply

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only Shri Sandeep Dikshit's speech will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT: You find out about fencing. Please listen. The figures which I have given are correct. You have already spoken. I did not interrupt you when you were speaking. Have police stations not been opened? Have coastal police stations not been opened? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Dikshit, please continue your speech. Shri Anurag, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT: Anuragji, all these works go on. If you have read the whole Report then you might know. I am not going into details as it is not important to describe these here. If it were so in coastal areas then you should have done it in your time. As you are saying that you came to power after Mumbai attack then you should have opened police stations when your Government was for in power 6 years. Therefore, do not go into all these things. I have already said that it is of no use commenting on any one party. These works have been done now. I can also say now why did not you think about it before Mumbai episode. At present new circumstances have developed. We came to know that security works are needed in coastal areas and I congratulate the Ministry of Home Affairs. If the States governed by you feel that infrastructure is lacking somewhere then you talk to Minister of Home Affairs. I am sure that he will also meet the requirement, whatever needed.

15.03 hrs.

(SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI *in the Chair*)

But whatever you did not think, this Government has atleast thought about that. It has implemented that and works are going on in that regard.

If you wanted to know about fencing then when did attack on Parliament took place?

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: At that time, the Congress government was in power in Delhi. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT: Sorry, you are here, at that time your Iron Man was Home Minister of India and under whose jurisdiction was security of Delhi, none else. Today, whatever you are commenting, you are commenting against Advaniji and not against me. Advaniji was Home Minister and the law and order of Delhi was under his jurisdiction. Your comment is against him. The Chief Minister of Congress has nothing to do with Delhi Police. This was under the domain of Home Minister, at that time. I will say nothing more than that. I have accounted for some of these things as time and again an environment was created that perhaps we were not fighting terrorism and problems concerning internal security in that manner with agility as was perhaps the aspirations of the people. To account for these figures was just meant for this purpose that the Department of Home Minister continued to stand firm with agility and that not only in Jammu and Kashmir, the incidents had reduced but major incidents all over the country had also reduced.

*Not recorded.

Anurag ji, you had talked about major terrorist incidents. You had also said that whenever an instance took place and you gave an example of some leader. I fail to understand. Whenever that leader says something then it becomes necessary to comment on his statement, repeatedly after every half-an-hour.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: But you are following him. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT: We will follow. He is our leader and we will follow our leader and will follow him with proud. You cannot decide who should be our leader. We feel proud of our leader and will always follow him. I may tell you that you follow your leader where he want to take you. That very leader got attacked Parliament in Delhi also. Don't forget it. ...*(Interruptions)* But I want to say one thing to you that give figures of major terrorist incidents that took place every year in the country, before 2006 i.e. in 2004 and also of those which took place after 2006 particularly after the Mumbai incident of 2008. If I am not wrong then I can say that after Mumbai attack one more major incident of Delhi High Court also took place which I was failing to recollect. Only two major terrorist incidents have taken place while in your regime 6 or 7 used to take place every year. Now there is a big difference in that. At present such incidents are not seen which used to take place in your time. This country was not safe in the hands of Iron Man. In the hands of Hon'ble Chidambaram this country is ten time more safe than that of your time and its security is ten times better and will remain so.

Sir, I must speak on three-four points and need your kind attention. Among these, some are matters which affect all of us in one way or the other. I want to say to Hon. Home Minister that police in rest of the States do not come under his jurisdiction and law and order is also not under his jurisdiction. Just now, my friend talked about Delhi Police. Certainly Delhi Police directly comes under the jurisdiction of Home Ministry. I know that Ministry of Home Affairs have got so many work and this is an additional burden. Due to some reason, the Government of India has taken the burden of Delhi Police. I just only want to urge that both you and your Department are very strong. Both have much knowledge and intelligence. As from time to time deficiencies and shortcomings of Delhi Police are discussed in newspapers and being an MP from Delhi. I am also affected. You please try for Delhi Police and if possible try to make Delhi as a Model Policing State. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will you divide MCD. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT: The Division of MCD was approved unanimously. First you talk with your 23 MLAs then talk to us. Your own friend who used to be an MP earlier talked to divide it into five parts. ...*(Interruptions)* We have only trifurcated.

I want to apprise Home Minister through Hon. Chairman that often you might not have been getting information. In Delhi also such malpractices in Delhi police and shortcomings in police stations of Delhi are seen as are seen in other distant areas of India. It is a matter of great sorrow. Delhi is capital of all of us and it is a symbol of pride and its police should be a symbol of pride. I want to request you with great humility that if some time is devoted by you and your Ministry in this regard then we can make toward better policing system in Delhi.

Sir, Anurag Thakur spoke about Telangana. Anurag ji has forgotten how nicely and in a clear cut manner Hon. Home Minister made a statement, perhaps in the last session, and told that under what circumstances announcement about Telangana was made. Thereafter, what were the circumstances which developed in other parts of Andhra Pradesh and thereby the government was forced to make some changes. The Party which do not have a Stake in any of the States, will find its difficult to understand that if demand for creation of a State is accepted, one point may have some problem and the other part different problems. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: We made three States ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT: You don't have any one in the Andhra. You don't have any one in the Telangana. You are finding developing roots in Telanaga and therefore it is very easy for you to connect yourself with this feeling ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: There 700 people have lost their life. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT: It is not easy for any national party of any country to ignore the feelings of 60 per cent of the people.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Anurag Singh Thakur, you have already spoken. Hon. Members, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister will reply to the debate. Please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT: Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I want to make one more point. ...*(Interruptions)* Anurag ji, I had not disturbed you. Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)* I must speak one thing to Hon. Home Minister that the way the work of NIA is going on now, the work of other institutions and organisations is going on, I want to thank you for that also. Perhaps we did not have that much information which we have got now after going through the report that during the 5 last three years, Police force has destroyed 60 terrorist module in India. But this fact would have never come to light. Whenever one or so terrorist incident takes place it is published in the newspapers but the police under your leadership takes pain and risking their life destroy that module. But we never salute them. I salute respected Home Minister and his all organisations since such sixty modules have been destroyed during the last thirty years including an important module of Jaish-e-Mohammad was also destroyed during this year. This will go a long way in fighting terrorism. But I would certainly like to point out that at several places our fight with terrorism is continuously increasing. Whatever common opinion is arrived at with Chief Minister for including provisions of present NIA and NCTC. That consensus will also include some provisions. In many parts of India, people of different communities and various walks of life live in and those are sometimes arrested and sometimes are caught and cases against them are also filed. It is natural because in old fights enemy was an identified one and you knew who is your enemy. Now the difficulty in present terrorism is that the person who is conspirating against you is like you. He lives in your own neighbourhood. He is your own brother, sister or relative. That is why sometimes it is very difficult for communities and societies to accept it that with whom I was taking tea yesterday, with whose daughter I was roaming on cycle, with whom I was watching film or with whom I used to talk, happen to be a terrorist from that very family or is a suspected one. I just want to say that if you develop some mechanism to deal with such circumstances and take into confidence the community then it will appear that

[English]

not only justice will be done but justice will be seen to be done.

[Translation]

That is why sometimes a feeling comes among us and it comes in every manner in each State and Ministry of Home Affairs and all your organisations will go a long way in a much better way by taking people into confidence.

Sir, I would like to say with great satisfaction that you have led the Home Ministry in an extraordinary manner during the last four years and hope that you will continue to lead with the same strong will power and strength with which you have led the Home Ministry till now. The way internal security in the country has become better during the last 7-8 years of UPA Government, we have become a powerful and strong country. With these words, I fully support the Demands for Grants.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Ballia): Mr. Chairman, Sir, just now Shri Sandeep Dikshit was speaking. I was listening to him very carefully. He was saying that he is our present Home Minister and will continue to be so. But his own party removed one Home Minister just because he changed his clothes twice or thrice in a day. Therefore, it cannot be said upto which time he will be Home Minister. It all depends on your high command. Whenever she would like to if Shri Chidambaram changed his clothes five-six times instead of two- three times then it could be that he is also removed. But it is not necessary to discuss it. Today we are discussing a very important subject. The most important thing is that just now members from both ruling and opposition delivered their speeches. It pains me a lot that these people fight among themselves. When we are talking about internal security of one place then we should fight it together. Now we are seeing how naxalism and Maoism have become a serious problem across the country. But today we are fighting among ourselves. Today a message should have gone from this House that we are united and we will fight strongly against them and for that purpose we are all with the Home Minister. Today I cannot forget that day when 76 soldiers lost their life in Dantewada and I thought that on that day our Hon. Minister will accept his responsibility that this had happened because of him and today I want to say in this House that Home Minister should accept his responsibility for that incident. Because I understand that that incident took place because of him. We should not incite the people for Maoism. Today, we need to talk with them. We should work on both sides as we have to fight with them but simultaneously we are also required to have a dialogue with them. I am also pained because among them several people were from my Constituency Ballia. When I visited their houses then I

came to know from those people that those CRPF soldiers were sent to Dantewada just after giving one month training. What training a young man of 21 or 22 years would have taken that he was sent there for fighting. Today we are not talking about our young men. I am pained that the members of both sides did not talk about those soldier. A man of 21 years went to Dantewada just after taking a training of one month. He was just married. That day Hon'ble Minister announced that those people would be given compensation within 15 days but they had not been given compensation till now. Some compensation has been given but full compensation has not been given till date.

Now it is told that we had said that gas agencies etc. would be given to the families of those people. All that has finished, now they will not get. We should also think about our Jawans. Today it is said that we want to do development work in those areas where Maoism is spreading. We also want that development work should be done there. Funds have also been given for this. But what type of works are being done there, where are they doing it? When we talk to our MP of that area he says that he has nothing in his hands, all works are seen by DM by CDO of that area. A person who is working there for some month knows more about that area or an MP and MLA of that area know more. But their views are not heard, only the DM's views will be heard. You do not believe in your own persons. We should believe in our own people. You give responsibility to your MPs to get the work done there, development work should be done there, talk to the people of that area. DM and SP go there for two months and after that they will go to some other place. Fifty per cent people do not want to go there. Our people work there at the risk of their life, they live there and listen to the problems of the people, but they are not believed. Today, we will have to see from both the sides. I want to say one thing that we should also do development work there. Why Maoism is increasing there? If during the last 63 years, there is no basic facilities, there is no water, roads and electricity, then where people will go, if not to Maoism? You go there at any place, go to Chhattisgarh, go to some areas of Orissa, go to Bihar, there are no basic facilities. Unless they get basic facilities, they will go to Maoism, because they know that there they will certainly get something, but if they remained on faith of the Government, then 63 years have passed and 63 years more may pass but nothing is going to happen.

Sir, through you I would like to request the Home Minister that she should think about those areas, think about the development of that area. We spent 1600 crore

rupees on changing Delhi's footpaths, but we do not work for making water and roads available in Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Bihar and UP. Today there is need to talk to them. When last time we were in power, our leader Hon'ble Mulayam Singh ji, had talked to them. Maoism was starting in UP at that time. They had some demands that roads, electricity and schools should be provided there and when these were provided, the Maoism finished. If you will talk to them, I believe that they will come on the right track. They all want to live in India, make India strong. But if they are not heard, they will think that they are not going to get anything from this Government and they will go on the wrong track. Second thing I want to say about external danger. It is said that after 9/11 America made such security arrangements that no incident took place since then. We cannot compare ourselves with America. I know that Home Minister have many works to do and we do not have such facilities as America have. But we can prevent the danger. We can give them a message that if they attack us, they will have to face the consequences. Though we do say this after every incident, but do nothing. I would like to tell that many incidents have taken place after 27/11. Around 7 incidents have taken place after that. In German Bakery, in Puna, In Mehrauli, where nobody died or injured, but blast took place there, Chinnaswami cricket stadium, in Jama Masjid, in Banaras, incident took place in Delhi High Court and blast in Mumbai. We know that why less incidents are taking place today? In my view today Pakistan itself is in difficulty, they are fighting with themselves. Therefore, they are not getting time for India. We have not done something big that incidents are not taking place here. Whenever they will get the chance, some incidents will take place and we should keep ourselves ready for this. We made NIA, but what is being done by it today? There is no one in it who could work. It's strength is not that much as it should be.

Now comes the NCTC. I do not know that why we people bring new-new things, because no work is done on it. Sandeep Dixit ji has just now said about netgrid. What has been done in this regard? It was announced four-five years before and nothing has been done so far. Now NCTC will be announced. We will bring it with great fanfair and nothing will be done on it also, except this that it will be utilised as a weapon to control the opposition. In my view there will be no other use of it.

I would like to say something more, particularly about centre-state relations. Our Chief Minister, Shri Akhilesh Yadav had demanded 800 hundred crores from Hon'ble Home Minister ji for police modernisation. We got 100

crore rupees. What can be done with it? Some States got even less than it. I would like to urge upon him to increase the funds given for police modernisation. If a State is to be made so capable that it could do its security itself, then there is a need to increase its police force and to do recruitment.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: In your State there are 60% posts in police are vacant. You should fill up these posts at the earliest.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: I do agree. But there should be funds to give them pay. It is said 19 lakh more policemen will have to be recruited in the country and it is also said that it will take nine years to recruit them. After nine years their vacancies may again increase upto one-two lakhs. Why we are unable to fill up the vacancies? Today, there is no dearth of youngmen. There are thousand-lakhs-crores youngmen are unemployed. If you give them jobs in police, they will provide security. Therefore, I want to say that there is need to strengthen the police force in the country.

Even today, our police have only three-not-three which was used in first world war. Now there is need to give them new weapons. Today, extremists, naxalites, Maoists possess latest weapons. Now they have more modern weapons than AK 57 and how can we fall them with three-not-three? Therefore, there is need to modernise the police force.

Today, I feel sad to see the jawans of CRPF, to hear about them. They face residential problems. They live at odd places.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please finish your speech.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Sir, I have started just now. I have ten minutes time, let me speak at least for ten minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know how much time has been given to your party.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Sir, if my time is finishing, then I wanted to say one-two things more. There is a disaster management fund. I am unable to understand till date that what the Home Ministry does with it. I come from district where people are suffering from river erosion. On one side there is river Ganga and on the other is Ghaggar river. The people of all the districts situated along the banks of Ganga and Ghaggar face many difficulties due to erosion. Thousands acre of land there goes in soil erosion every year. When we talk to State Government

about it, they say it relates to Central Government and Home Ministry will see to it. But what is our policy relating to those people whose fields and houses go in erosion? I would like to say that Hon'ble Home Minister should throw some light on it, because it is a big problem of the people. Neither the house nor the fields remain with them. When we talk about this matter, then it is said that Centre says that assistance will be given to those who are in BPL category. I want to ask that when someone's house and field is gone and nothing is left with him to survive, then who is more BPL than him? This is a big problem. Even today, they are living in other's houses. I know about my constituency that thousands people there are living in other's houses today. The another big problem there is of Koshi, people removed from there because of Koshi, they have not been rehabilitated till today. I would like to state that Hon'ble Home Minister should certainly give reply in his speech about the rehabilitation problem.

At the end, I would like to say one thing more. We all have faith in Hon'ble Home Minister. Home Ministry will work further under your leadership. But I have an apprehension, as my friend Anurag Thakur ji has said that do not stop work because of your mutual differences. I see that several times many ministries do not work because allegations are leveled upon them. Today, this is the condition of defence, home and private ministries. If country is run like this that you do not work because of the fear of people of your own party and country pays for it, then it will be very unfortunate. Mr. Chairman, I once again support these demands and thank you for giving me the time to speak.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have a long list of speakers to speak on the Demands of Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Those who want to lay their written speeches can lay them on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

DR. BALIRAM (Lalganj): Mr. Chairman, thank you for giving me the time to speak. Today, we are discussing a very serious subject and some of our colleagues have put forth their view point. I neither criticize them nor do any comment on what they have said. I stand here to make some submissions, some suggestions to Home Minister. Whether terrorists' activities are increasing or naxalites activities are increasing in this country, but what is the solution? If naxalite activities are increasing, can we crush them with bullet or gun? Afterall some problem is there. I

have worked in naxalite areas. I have lived there. I know how poor people become violent. They have their own problems. Somewhere it is feudal cruelty, somewhere it is atrocities and injustice. When they do not get any help from the administration then they think only one solution of their problems and that is to join Maoists. They will solve their all problems. That is why they resort to guns. They do not do it for fun. Therefore, Mr. Home Ministry, you will certainly have to think over seriously. The problems of such people will have to be resolved.

Today, you have the responsibility of internal security, management of para military forces, management of border etc. Uttar Pradesh is adjoining to Nepal border. It is a long distance and your Central Reserve Police Force is posted there. They themselves are doing search and seizure work. They go to the houses in 10-15km radius for search operations. People there, are afraid of it. There was a fight between the two at Baharaich and Lakheempur Kheeri. After all, what is the reason? Why you do not take State Government into confidence? You take into confidence the State Police. You take some action alongwith them. You have NCTC for this purpose, previously you had made NIA for the same purpose. I want to ask that what is the justification of making NCTC. In our federal structure can we not take the Chief Minister into confidence, can we not talk to him? If we settle something with dialogue, it will certainly give good results.

This is not only the problem of Home Minister but of the whole country. I want to say that where the cities like Gorakhpur, adjoining with Nepal border, you say that, you have installed checking system, barbed wire. But there is no such installations upto 10-10, 20-20 kilometers. You have done no foolproof arrangements there. Anyone can go that side, anyone can come this side. This is the reason that terrorists can easily come to this country with weapons, in spite of your Border Security Force. After all what the forces do there. Therefore, I would like to state to the Home Minister, that this is a very serious matter and he should take cognizance of it.

Today several questions are raised about our internal security. You do not have police force in proportion of our country. You do not give the needed money to State Governments. This is the reason that all types of activities, whether these are extremists' activities or naxalite activities or criminal activities, are taking place. On the other hand we do not have the required police force. When the State Governments do recruitment, you do not give them any encouragement or contribution. If Central Government gives some contribution, police force can certainly be increased.

Secondly, I would like to state that weapons are not purchased on time. After sometime you give them guns, but at the same time say that you will not be able to give cartridges, so what is the use of guns without cartridges? Therefore, I would like to say that you should take this seriously.

So far, as the human rights are concerned, you must be receiving such news that so and so has been murdered in this jail, so and so have been beaten up. I want to say, when people of weaker sections commit crimes and go to jails, first they are beaten up by other jail mates, then police personnel beat them up and they do not get justice. Though it is right that if someone has committed crime he will have to go to jail.

You talk about human rights. The person in jail has also the right that he should be given protection. If he is murdered in jail, do you give any protection to his near and dear? Do you give any financial assistance to them? No one takes its cognizance. In this way, the cooperation of centre with state is neither timely, nor adequate. Therefore, I would like to say that according to entry one and two of 11th list of 7th schedule of the Constitution of India, law and order and police are the state subjects. Today, I want to tell you, if centre does not interfere in the matter of law and order in the States, the law and order cannot be maintained properly there.

I will talk about Uttar Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh Government was formed only one month and few days back, but 32 minutes have taken place in our district Azamgarh. When murders are taking place like this in one district. ...(*Interruptions*), where is the law and order? Murders are also being committed on big scale in or neighbouring districts of Jaunpur, Ambedkar Nagar and Balia. On the one hand, you are saying that those who have committed crime, should go to jail, on the other hand you are talking on the basis of political ill-will that if a person was sent to jail when the other party was in power, we will set such person free. When a person comes from jail, he straight away goes to those persons who got him into the jail and gun them down. In this way the crimes are increasing. Is it not so?

Mr. Chairman, through you, I would like to say to the Home Minister that this is the responsibility of Central Government also, this is the responsibility of Home Ministry also that when they see that law and order is going out of control in States then you should interfere and give necessary directions, so that such incidents are controlled. Mr. Chairman, thank you for giving me time to speak.

[English]

*SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR (Parbhani): The Ministry of Home Affairs has been in the news over a long time, for reasons-right or wrong-best known to the peers who preside over the Ministry. Surely, even a cursory glance doesn't provide any flattering image of its functioning.

There are quite a few parameters on which we judge its role in the national polity.

As we all know, the Ministry of Home Affairs seems to be wholly out of step with various state, particularly the opposition ruled states. Our Constitution in its opening Article 1 speak of "India that is Bharat shall be a Union of States". May be, when constitution was promulgated there was a slant towards 'Unitary as against Federal polity. During the last 60 years, Indian Polity has undergone a major political shift. It is now more of a cooperative federation.

In this context, the role of the Ministry of Home Affairs has been high patronizing and royalstic, rather than of co-operative partnership. The appointment of Governors without consulting the States and their overbearing attitude towards elected state governments; the recent reference by Ministry's mandarins advising state Chief Secretaries not to act as stenographers to state political peers, withholding of assent to bills passed by the state legislatures are some examples of the Trust Deficit with the states.

The recent meeting of Chief Minister's (as also the forthcoming meeting to discuss NCTC) called by the Ministry to review the areas of Trust Deficit provide some hope that our polity may be headed for a fair balance in our approach to federalism.

There is a growing menace of a Naxalite Terrorism across a large tribal belt in various states. Neither the state police, nor other para-military forces are properly equipped to face it. The kidnapping of political persons, high ranking officers, and also brutal murders by Naxalite groups are a matter of grave concern to all of us. Our intelligence system is almost paralyzed. We need to frame some effective policy and strategy about it.

North – East is another region which has been in turmoil for long, though now, it is comparatively quiet; the citizens in this region are still haunted by a feeling of alienation. This sense of alienation was expressed by one of the most respected political figure of this area who, as

*Speech was laid on the Table.

we all know, has presided over this House with great distinction. We need to formulate an open-ended policy for speedy development of this region.

There is plenty of external promoted and domestic grown fundamentalist terrorism in India. Fortunately, there have been no major acts of communal flare-up in the last few years. This is a good sign for our polity. But we cannot put off our guard.

Our Air Chief Marshall has recently spoken of the Taliban Terror torching the India-Pakistan Wagha border. Such a spill on will pose a major threat to the security of India, particularly if they are able to secure any foot-hold on Indian soil. We must take preventive steps to neutralize such incursions.

*SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kottayam): While supporting the Demand for Grants by the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 2012-13, I wish to make some suggestions and observations regarding certain policy areas of the Home Affairs. India's policy reform programme has been reasonably successful in creating physical assets and hiring personnel. For example, 71 of the 73 promised coastal police stations have been built. Hundreds of thousands of police personnel have been hired; last year, the MHA claimed that India now had 162 personnel for every 100,000 population, up from 128: 1,00,000, in 2008, edging slowly towards the international norm of 250: 1,00,000 also the Government has a well laid out plan and structure to combat terror attacks in form of establishing of a National Investigating Agency, the enactment of anti-terror law and laws against organized crime with stringent provisions, creation of regional National Security Guards (NSG) hubs, strengthening the intelligence network, setting up counterinsurgency and anti terrorism training schools. But all these notwithstanding the country is lacking in development of well organized, well controlled, well led, well equipped and well trained police force. Since police is a state subject, the Central Government passes on the failure in this regard to the state governments while the state governments take the refuge behind low availability of funds from Centre for modernization of police forces. Various commissions and committees (National Police Commission in 1978, Ribeiro Committee in 1996, Padmanabhaiah Committee in 2000, Justice Malimath Committee in 2003 and the Soli Sorabjee Committee in 2006, amongst others) have made recommendations for reforming the police force in the country. These recommendations were given a single framework by the

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Supreme Court judgement in Prakash Singh Vs. Union of India. The Hon'ble Court required the Centre and State Governments to meet its following directions:

Establishment of State Security Commission: to ensure that the State Government does not exercise unwarranted influence or pressure on the State police and for laying down the broad policy guidelines so that the State police always acts according to the laws of the land and the Constitution of the country.

Minimum tenure of 2 years for a DGP

Minimum tenure of 2 years of IG of Police & other officers

Separation of Investigation: The investigating police shall be separated from the law and order, police to ensure speedier investigation, better expertise and improved rapport with the people.

Setting up of a Police Establishment Board: The board shall decide all transfers, postings, promotions and other service related matters of officers of and below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Setting up of a Police Complaints Authority: at the district level to look into complaints against police officers of and up to the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police. Similarly, another Police Complaints Authority to be set up at the state level to look into complaints against officers of the rank of Superintendent of Police and above.

But only 13 states have enacted new legislations while Centre's performance via its 7 union territories is also dismal. Its proposed model for the Security Commission suggests that there would be one Commission for all the union territories. The composition is also not along the lines suggested by the Court, powers are not binding and no credible process for the selection of its members has been laid out. The Centre's record in setting up of Police Complaints Authorities has been just as disappointing. A single authority has been envisioned for investigating complaints from Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Lakshdweep; another to handle Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh and Puducherry; and a third authority set up at the state level would look into complaints in Delhi.

Since policing is a state subject, the Centre can improve the situation by acting as a role model in police reforms. This it can do by implementing the Supreme Court's directions in letter and spirit in the union territories, which are under Centre's direct administration. Other than

this, I would also suggest replication of a novel method of federal funding of local police being experimented in the USA. There, federal funds issued to states are conditioned upon the enactment and implementation of police accountability measures aimed at institutional reform. This allows the federal government to articulate minimum standards related to police accountability that states would have an incentive to adopt but leaves it to the states the power to determine how best to achieve these minimum standards, thus, encouraging local experimentation and avoiding rigid uniform standards.

Regarding paramilitary forces there were reports in the media about their pathetic living conditions as more than 830 buildings occupied by them lack the most basic facilities. With monsoon approaching there is greater need to provide the forces with good accommodations. I, therefore, request the Government to take urgent notice of this situation and make provisions in the Budget for providing good housing and living conditions to the paramilitary forces. Also, there has been rise in paramilitary forces personnel committing suicide and fratricide due to immense work pressure and depression. This situation is regrettable and the Government must take immediate steps to fill the vacant posts and hold regular de-stressing sessions for the forces. The career growth of paramilitary personnel must also be periodically reviewed so that the troops do not suffer from job dissatisfaction.

Now coming to Disaster Management, one has to admit that we have achieved widespread results in preparing guidelines, risk assessments, early warning systems, capacity building and expanding communication networks. However, we should also learn from China, which has taken the approach of concentrating on key areas-shelter, infrastructure and industry. In this regard, it worked with institutions like the UNDP, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, World Bank, foreign governments, investment banks and private sector for resources, technology and relevant information. Such a horizontal coordination led to creation of disaster reduction action plan, improved capacity in flood disaster predictions and strengthening of local institutions. Therefore, our disaster management approach should now shift its focus from merely rebuilding what is lost of livelihood regeneration of affected areas and communities and if it means instead of rebuilding old bridges and roads, communities need basic education and more job security than that should be provided by the Government under its disaster management policy.

Now coming to mercy petitions, there are more than 32 mercy petitions pending before the President of India. The concept of mercy from execution which started of as King's power to bestow grace and kindness has now become bounded duty of the executive which is to be discharged only if it furthers public welfare. Right now, there is long delays in final consideration of mercy petitions with some cases in which death sentence was awarded more than a decade ago still pending before the President. I suggest that whatever may be the outcome of the deliberations with regard to the mercy petition, but the Government must imbibe a certain discipline in the executive practice so that mercy petitions can be disposed off within a reasonable period.

With these comments, I offer my support and endorse the Demand for Grants for 2012-13 as worthy of adoption.

[Translation]

*SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): The scope of responsibilities of the Ministry of Home Affairs is very vast in a big country like India. Maintaining peace and stability for the progress and prosperity of the country also comes under the domain of Ministry of Home Affairs. Maintaining the environment of peace and harmony throughout the country for a prosperous nation is one of the primary duties of basic responsibilities, whether it is the internal security of the country or the matter of protecting human rights or the important task of maintaining harmonious relations between Centre and States as well as effective vigil and monitoring of International boundaries and coastal areas is the main responsibility of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Today terrorism is undoubtedly the biggest challenge for the country and all concrete steps should be taken to face it. Today almost all the State Governments express their commitments to eliminate terrorism which has become a threat to the unity and integrity of the country. Today the process of establishing National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) is underway to fight against terrorism in the country. The apprehensions being expressed for establishment of this centre are not baseless. The countrymen are naturally concerned regarding this counter terrorism centre as the important allies of UPA are opposing it. Here the issue of concern is that the Union Government is continuously encroaching upon the rights of the State Governments by weakening the federal structure of the country. The Centre on one hand talks of establishing NCTC against terrorism while on other hand does not give approval to the 'GUJCO'

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Bill of the Gujarat Government to counter it. Law and order comes under the State Governments in the federal structure. In such a situation States consent should be taken for any anti-terror provision and comprehensive discussion should be organised on every issue related to Centre-States relations.

People are having apprehension that Centre may politically misuse this new system. The objective of establishing this Centre is to collect all terror related information at one Centre so that these can be used at right time. There is no information gathering spying organisation in the world having the right of arrest. This system can be used in unwarranted way. The unilateral decision of the Centre also creates doubt of interference in the rights of the States and its announcement shows the tendency of unilateral decision which has been done without consulting the States.

To conclude, I urge that the reason of crimes in the country is social-economic disparities which creates dissatisfaction in the common- man which takes the nation on the path of Naxalism. So, the Government should take timely steps to neutralise the basic problem and concentrate on a new and proper system of training to make the policemen humane sensitive for the common man by modernising the police system of the country. The fight against terrorism should be prescribed by consulting all the States so that it does not turn out to be an issue of party politics contention.

[English]

*DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): Internal security has become a big issue of late. On the one hand we have plethora of issues of security, law and order issues at home, on the other hand, we have seen how Maoists and Naxals act with impunity. With the recent abduction of a MLA of Odisha Assembly and the Collector in Chhattishgarh, State cannot be a silent spectator and let the present scenario continue and later come out with negotiations with invariably result in release of dreaded Maoists or naxals from prisons. This cannot be allowed to continue. This has to be stopped lock, stock and barrel.

My state, West Bengal has been a victim of Maoists for long. Our State Government in West Bengal and our Chief Minister Kumari Mamata Banerjee is trying to resolve the issues concerning Maoists with tact and diplomacy.

We need the support of the Central Government, be it in the form of financial support for modernization of state

*Speech was laid on the Table.

police and for help to victims of Maoists violence or sending paramilitary forces whenever needed to tackle this menace. The aim of the West Bengal Government and that of our Chief Minister Kumari Mamata Banerjee is to bring Maoists into the mainstream so that they too can contribute for the growth, prosperity and development of the country. We are striving harder to fulfill this cherished goal. We have no hesitation to say that our Government in West Bengal would come out with flying colours under the dispensation of our leader, Kumari Mamata Banerjee is a point to ponder.

I would like to flag a point which I considered it as very important and that is as to why Maoists have taken to arms. Primarily, I firmly believe, because Maoists and in the areas where they live have been deprived of development, job opportunities, medical facilities, school facilities. The fruits of development in the State and the country have not been shared with them. They too are part of our country. Development and schemes should also benefit everyone.

Another disturbing news item I came across (The Hindu, dated 29th April, 2012, Chennai edition) is our Air Chief Marshal, N.A.K. Browne cautioning us on Afghan scenario and expressed fears that fundamental groups of Afghanistan could shift the base to India-Pakistan border. These issues are of utmost importance, that too, when it is coming from a position who is holding high position. I would like to know the response of the Home Minister on this important news item.

I hope, the hon. Members in this august House too believe that with the volatile situation prevailing in Afghanistan and Pakistan, this caution cannot be brushed aside. This may turn true too. Our government should keep vigil on the borders.

Now, I turn to some important aspects which I think is of utmost importance. Anti-human trafficking has become a big matter to be tackled on war footing. Anti Human Trafficking Units should be set up in all the states. If they are already in place, they should be fine-tuned and monitored on a regular basis to ensure that trafficking of human is stopped completely.

Kidnapping of children is on the rise. I read somewhere very recently, that is, a couple of days before that in Delhi, children are kidnapped every day. This should be stopped. As per the latest information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau showcases 7,650 incidents of kidnapping and abduction of children. This is

the data of 2008. Would the hon. Minister provide the data of 2011 on kidnapping of children to the august House. Ministry has been issued Advisory from time to time but my plea to the hon. Minister is that extraordinary efforts should be taken to prevent trafficking and trace the children kidnapped or abducted on a war footing and should ensure that this menace is reduce and stopped ultimately in the days ahead.

Then, I come to crimes by juveniles. It has become another menace. This aspect should be taken seriously and proper efforts should be taken to end this ordeal. The life of juvenile should be to play and study, instead, they are becoming part of crimes. What measures are being taken at the level of Ministry of Home Affairs to stop crimes committed by juveniles?

Insurgency is another issue which should be treated sternly. Insurgency should be stopped. It is nothing but an added burden on our huge country. A strict policy should be framed to stop insurgency.

There is a need to strength our security network across the country so that no untoward incidents take place anywhere in our country.

Coastal security is also a matter of concern since the Mumbai attacks. I would like to know as to what the Government has done since the attacks that devastated Mumbai some years back.

I would strongly urge the Government to stop cross-border terrorism. It is not an easy task and it is easily said than done. But, I am only urging the Government to keep vigil by way of keeping vigil on our borders, particularly, Pakistan to stop this menace of cross-border terrorism to seep into our country.

The National Disaster Management Authority is on vigil. We can see now a days advertisement and awareness campaigns everywhere. I would like to congratulate the Ministry for trying to awaken the public on disaster and preparing them to face the disasters like earthquakes, flooding, cyclones, drought, Tsunamis, etc. The efforts of the Authority to guide and enlighten people to face disasters is commendable. I welcome the efforts of the Government. It would definitely borne fruit at the time when we encounter such a situation in future.

We have various Acts like Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, Central Industrial Security Force Act, National Investigation Agency Act, 2008, etc. and we

have various institutions which comes under the domain of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

I would request the hon. Minister to have a relook at these laws and institutions to plug the loopholes and to strengthen them so that people in our country are safe and secured and that they live in peace and tranquility without any fear of terrorists, extremists and separatists. Maoists strike them at their own sweet will and disturb the whole scenario.

*SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (Dharmapuri): India's internal security remains a major challenge and the threat from Maoist rebels is posing a more danger than the external threat. The so-called 'protracted people's war' waged by the left-wing extremists against the country and society continues to target civilians and security forces, foreign nationals and officials and legislature and economic infrastructure such as railways, mobile communications and power networks. The left-wing extremism of Maoist rebels as "the most formidable security challenge facing the country. The Maoists have now spread over to more than 600 districts in 17 States in India and they are in position to undertake a civil war within the country. I am very pained to note that in many states fighting with Maoists have been hampered due to lack to resources. According to press reports more than 6000 people have been succumbed to Maoists attacks. The Maoists say they are fighting for the poor and the landless labours, but the reality is that they kill these very innocent people for their own gain. I believe that these Maoists were getting support from outside and the Government needs to look into this to unearth the source of support they are getting. Therefore, we should see the Maoists threat is more dangerous than anything else.

It is quite right that we need to fight the Maoists threat unifiedly and/or any threat which is having serious consequences. That may be the reason why the government has felt for a National Counter-Terrorism Centre. Our Constitution provides certain powers to the state governments and these powers should remain with them. The Centre should not encroach upon such powers and it should not affect the federal structure of the India as enshrined in the Constitution of India. There is a fear that the NCTC shall snatch the power of the state as far as law and order is concerned. Therefore, there is a need to remove the misgivings of the States in this regard. The other day the Hon'ble Home Minister was addressing in the Chief Ministers Conference in connection with the

NCTC and in one place he has said that in many places the fighting with the Maoists has suffered a set back due to lack of resources. I am very pained to take a note of it. The modernization of State Police Forces scheme was started by the Central Government way back in 2000-01. One of the objectives was to help police forces in meeting the emerging challenges to internal security in the form of terrorism, naxalism etc. and States are entitled to receive 100% central assistance for modernization of their police force. During the just concluded conference of the Hon'ble Chief Ministers, many Chief Ministers have complained about delay in granting the much required fund for the modernization of their police force under the said scheme. This should be avoided. The Government should provide adequate funds to the State Government on a war footing basis with regard to grants under the said scheme. The sanctioned and actual police personnel per 100,000 people at the all-India level was 145.25 and 117.09, respectively. The number of policemen per 100,000 people in India is 130. The country is facing a shortage of 5.30 lakh police personnel while the total sanctioned strength of state police forces is 20.56 lakh, the actual strength is only 15.53 lakh. Therefore, there is an urgent need to fill up these vacancies on a war footing basis. Economic terrorism is also equally dangerous to nation's unity. Today we are having reports in newspapers on a daily basis the seizure of fake Indian currencies. I have come across with a newspaper report that the police force seized a lot of fake currencies worth over Rs.10.0 crore. This should not be allowed to happen. The police force should be more alert on this account, and it should be provided with all facilities.

With this, I conclude my speech.

*SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH (Fatehgarh Sahib): In a way, we are responding to the demands and expectations of the people of the country. It is the right response. In fact, it is the only response that will be seen by the people to be right.

Let me begin with an overview of the security situation in the country. It is a matter of satisfaction that there has been no significant terrorist attack in the last year. It is also a matter of satisfaction that there has been no significant communal incident during this period. We must remain vigilant. We must continue the work on enhancing capacity. And we must reform our institutions and systems of governance in order to pre-empt terrorist threats and prevent communal discord.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Last year, Jammu and Kashmir and the North Eastern States witnessed the lowest level of incidents and casualties in many years. In Jammu and Kashmir, there were 499 incidents: 78 civilians and 64 members of the security forces were killed and 239 terrorists/militants were neutralized. However, since the beginning of this year, there has been an increase in the number of attempts to infiltrate militants into India and in the number of encounters on our side of the border. So far, 16 militants have been killed and 16 more arrested. We will defeat them wherever and wherever we confront them.

I shall pray to waheguru that 2012 will witness further improvement in the situation in the country.

I need to mention that Naxalism, however, remains a grave threat. I requested that we would encourage State Governments to talk to the naxalites if they abjured violence. Hence, in consultation with the State Govt. of naxal affected states. I request the State Governments concerned will gradually gain the upper hand and re-establish the authority of the civil administration. I would urge the State Governments to ensure that re-establishment of the civil administration is quickly followed by implementation of development and welfare schemes.

1. Manpower remains an acute problem. As on 01.01.2009 the total number of police personnel actually in place in all States/UT was 14,70,837. It increased to 15,04,153 by 30.09.2009 and is projected to increase to 15,81,439 by 31.03.2010. Thus, about 1,10,000 police personnel have been or will be recruited in a period of 15 months that signals a positive response to the trauma of 26/11.
2. I think the real problem behind tardy recruitment is the failure to provide adequate funds.
3. Visible symbol of security in a State is the police station. The Police stations are not adequate.
4. It is universally acknowledged that in matters concerning security there is no substitute for 'putting more men and women on the street'. That is why I urge you to quicken the pace of recruitment to the police force in all states. But even as you add more personnel, some of them must be dedicated to specialized functions such as Intelligence, Anti Terrorist Unit, Quick Response Teams, Industrial Security Force and Coastal Security.
5. Police reforms in the States also tell a story of slow progress. Not all States have complied with the

directions of the Supreme Court in Prakash Singh and others vs. Union of India. 22 states have not yet enacted a new police Act; 19 States have not yet set up a Police Complaints Authority; and 24 states have not yet established a State Security Commission. Besides, most States have not yet segregated the 'law and order' and 'investigation' functions.

These matters deserve your urgent attention.

Strengthening the security system requires more than a vision. It requires more than a plan. It requires hard work. Actually, it requires sustained hard work and eternal vigilance. We are, therefore, bound by the Constitution to work together. I look forward to listening to views of this august house on the vital subject.

[Translation]

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR (Supaul): Hon'ble Chairman, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important Ministry of Home Affairs. First of all, I would like to say that all the Budgets presented and the demands of Standing Committees are debated in the House and then the grants are passed.

Sir, I take a recent incident to show how Centre-State relations work in Bihar. I would like to say about the bitterness being created between the Centre and the State on the issue of University in Champaran, Motihari in Bihar. The Ministry of Home Affairs should also pay attention on it because the Union Government should definitely respect the Bill passed by the State Assembly. Here Centre makes the State issue complicated so that it cannot get additional facility. There is an environment of uncertainty throughout the country. As far as the internal and external security is concerned, as the earlier Speaker has said that our internal security and external security is being attacked severely and it is facing several challenges and the Ministry of Home Affairs is just a silent spectator. I believe that the Minister of Home Affairs is very competent, very talented and a good lawyer and he knows Hindi language too, should have complete knowledge of the country's geographical situation and should have knowledge of problem of a particular location along with its remedy. He should understand the problems of the people. The Government guests like Afjal Guru and Kasab are being given VIP treatment, crores of rupees are being spent by putting them in jails but the Government is still not sure about the concrete step to be taken in this regard.

Terrorism causes destruction in our country. America has checked terrorism after the terror attack that took place there. Our intelligence system has several loopholes and the terrorists get all information about our programmes. Our police forces or NSG men can not face them due to lack of information. So, the Ministry of Home Affairs should take note of it. Lakhs of posts in the police department are vacant throughout the country which should be filled immediately. The new police stations and policemen should be equipped with the latest equipments. At the same time home guards need to be strengthened for providing better service. There should be the uniform police system throughout the country. No State police system can maintain its standards without proper funding. So, I would like to say that the Centre should provide sufficient funds. Here we see police stations working under trees and without roof that weakens the morale of the police. They don't have shelters and toilets. Those who stay there, have pain in their heart. We visit police stations and see that after registering an FIR, the poor are locked up immediately while the rich remain out of its domain. So, the sections of the IPC should be equal for all, effective for all. We are continuing the same rules of IPC code which were formulated during the British period even after 60 or 64 years of independence. They should be changed. For example, section 307 is applied for attempt to murder if the S.H.O. feels that someone was attacked with a stick having the intention to kill. If the matter goes to DGP then he feels that the intention was not to kill. It means Inspector, DSP, SP and DIG have separate views and they apply the section as per their own view and change it as per his/ her thinking. So it needs some changes. The main reason of being Naxal is that the feudalistic people earlier used to force people to work and torture them and the people became Naxalite. But it is not so now. Naxal affected areas lack development. People remain unemployed and without work in absence of development and everyone knows that empty mind thinks evil and they get involved in unlawful activities because they have no work and we have to face naxalism.

Jharkhand and Odisha have minerals. Minerals are being explored here. The new laws are being framed and enforced causing much dissatisfaction and the tribal areas which are ruined get attracted towards naxalism and people become naxalite. We should control it so that the mining work being carried out there may go on peacefully and the settlements ruined due to mining work need to be resettled. We should provide proper aid to the people so that they do not become naxalite. We should maintain Centre and

State relations harmonies. Now, NCTC is being discussed everywhere. It has been opposed too. The Union Government announced it at the level of Home Ministry without inviting the Chief Ministers and later when it was opposed then organised the meeting of Chief Ministers and discussed it. This problem could have been avoided by discussing it with the Chief Ministers in advance. All should coordinate with each other and maintain the Centre-State relations so that the federal structure of the country is not breached. So, the Centre- State relations should be maintained every time. We should follow what has been written in our Constitution. We should strengthen the intelligence system of the country and it should be made comprehensive so that we can get the information of external incidents immediately. There is a lot of scope of improvement in intelligence system. If it is not improved, it may create threat to the internal security of the country. I come from Bihar and I belong to Supaul districts. Our Supaul district is attached with Nepal Border and further attached to Kishanganj, Bangladesh.

We have to face a lot of internal problems. We won't be able to do anything without the Central Government support to States. A new Government has come into power in Nepal recently but there was a maoist Government earlier and maoist were very active there. A lot of arms were supplied in Bihar from there. The activists coming from there create a lot of problem in our internal security. In that area, particularly the border area, China, Pakistan and Bangladesh disturb our internal security which imbalances us. I want that it should be taken into account.

Several people lost their lives and their houses in the 2008 natural calamity in Bihar. Hon. Sonia Gandhiji and the Prime Minister from the ruling party visited that area. They said that it was a devastating flood. But they remained silent on providing assistance. I would like to say that assistance should be provided to those who are ruined with the fire incidents as it happened yesterday in Assam and in these days fire incidents are prevalent, help should be provided to those whose houses are burnt, whether it is in the form of NDRF or in other way.

With these few words, I conclude my speech. I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[Translation]

*SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): The Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India looks after several issues ranging from Internal security, arrangement of para-

*Speech was laid on the Table.

military forces, boundary management, centre- state relations, administration of the Union Territories to calamity management etc. Law and order and police are State subjects. But the Central Government has special powers in case of internal security and external attack.

It is the Union Government subject to declare Hindi language as official language of India as per Official Language Act, 1963 and 1976. The cases in the Supreme Court and High Courts are being debated and discussed in English even after 65 years of independence and the Hindi language used by the Central Government administration is very complicated.

Police modernisation in the country is urgently required. Rs. 3612 crores were sanctioned for this purpose in three years from 2007-08 to 2010-11 but Rs. 250 crore remained unspent. Now, F.I.R should be filed through computer and internet so that timely information of the action taken can be got. The Police Department should be made corruption free afresh so that the country can be made crime free.

A special campaign should be started against Naxalism, separatist and Maoist forces in the country, so that the acts affecting the integrity of the country can be checked.

Unified action plan has been accepted in the 72 backward and Naxalite and Maoist affected districts of the country. Rs. 1500 crore have been allotted for this purpose. But district administration has not taken strict action on it. Although, the Central Government has allotted Rs. 1060 crore to State Government.

The terrorists must be punished to check terrorism. Those who have been punished by the Court for terror acts are presenting mercy petition to the President of India.

Fencing has been done on the boundaries and number of posts have also been increased to stop smuggling and infiltration in the country and now the roads on borders are also being constructed. Border Road from Balmiki Nagar to Kishanganj in Bihar should be constructed immediately. The country has 7.5 lakh kilometer coastal area and it touches nine States and four Union Territories, vigilance should be increased there.

116 additional battalions of Central Armed Forces have been sanctioned considering the internal security of the country. The corruption in the police Department can

be checked if the officers and policemen of these Central Armed Forces are taken on deputation in the police.

There are 27 disaster management centers in 35 States and Union Territories of the country. There remains unnecessary delay in providing relief and food. There is a need to streamline the responsibility of the administration.

There should be coordinated and responsible system to check the incidents of bomb blasts and terror attacks in the country, because it is found in every such incident that there was lack of coordination among different agencies.

[English]

SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI (Tamluk): Mr. Chairman, I am thankful to you for allowing me to say a few words regarding this important discussion.

Peace is the earnest desire in man's life. Everyone craves for it from the core of his heart. Our solemn Constitution also honours it as our fundamental right. But Sir, it is very heart rending when we find that even this minimum desire is mutilated due to the uprising insurgent activities in our country. Though the Government of India is committed to combat terrorism, extremism and separatism in all its forms, the Ministry of Home Affairs, to some extent, meets failures in combating it. The subversive activities like bomb blast at German Bakery in Pune on 13th February, 2010 or its serial repetition at Zaveri Bazar, Opera House and Dadar area of Mumbai on 13th July, 2011 or the incident of the recent abduction of BJD MLA from Odisha, Shri Jhina Hikaka and the DM of Sukma in Chhattisgarh by Maoists prove the failure and remind us of the existing internal threat to our security.

In spite of this, the motivation and spirit of the Government of India to combat insurgent activities is praiseworthy. It is appreciative that the Multi Agency Centre, MAC, has been set up to keep a strict vigil on the activities of terrorism and the Agency is functioning on 24x7 basis for real cooperation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence and security agencies. But the concept of formation of NCTC cannot be supported by our Party, Trinamool Congress, because its *modus operandi* is nothing but an encroachment upon the federal structure of India as enshrined in the Constitution of India. Its formation will lead to an encroachment upon the State powers.

I must say in this august House that it is an admitted fact that the CPI (Maoist), the main Left Wing Extremist, is still a serious threat to our internal security. It is very pathetic to mention that in the 34-year regime of the Left

Front Government of West Bengal, the CPI (M) cadres, backed by the then Left Front Government created an environment of disturbance in West Bengal. The CPI (M) has been thrown away from West Bengal through democratic ways by the common people. But they have left skeletons of common innocent people as a symbol of their terrorism.

We know very well the situation that prevailed in West Bengal before 2011 Assembly election. The then CPI (M) Government of West Bengal could not tackle the Maoist problem in West Bengal because of their inefficiency and hidden political agenda. As a result, the CPI(M) cadres backed by the then Left Front Government of West Bengal made more than 200 armed camps in West Midnapore, Bankura and Purulia. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please address the Chair.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI: As per their request, the Home Ministry sent 55 companies of paramilitary forces to West Bengal. But they deliberately misused the paramilitary forces, especially the Joint Action Forces for their own political interests on the eve of Assembly election 2011. They also organised a genocide-like incident in Netai village adjacent to Lalgah on 7th January, 2011. (Not recorded) Some armed goons having political backing mercilessly killed nine villagers of Netai, including four women. I would like to pay my tribute to these departed nine souls through my speech. They are: Phulkumari Maity, Saraswati Ghorai, Gitali Adak, Arati Mondal, Shyamananda Ghorai, Dhiren Sen, Dhruvaprasad Goswami, Arup Patra, and Sourav Ghorai. ...(*Interruptions*)

15.53 hrs.

(*DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH in the Chair*)

But today in the democratic rule of Trinamool Congress Government, under the able leadership of Shrimati Mamata Banerjee, the scenario of West Midnapore, Purulia and Bankura has totally changed. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Except for what hon. Member is saying, nothing else of any other Member would go in record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

*Not recorded.

[*English*]

SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI: We must remember the day of 9th August, 2010 when Shrimati Mamata Banerjee held a public rally at Lalgah and announced that more and more developmental activities would be the solution to eliminate this Frankenstein, forces from the society. After assuming the Office, she is trying to honour her announcement. By proposing and implementing different developmental works and initiating political campaign to establish contact at the grass root level, the present Trinamool Congress Government of West Bengal is eliminating the subversive activities there. By using the Joint Action Force against the real culprits, our leader Kumari Mamata Banerjee has been successful in the recovery of arms and ammunition from this area. Within this short span of time, the present Trinamool Congress of West Bengal has issued five lakh new ration cards, and has distributed more than 20,000 bicycles among the school girls.

Moreover, all the tribal families have been included in the BPL list. A total of 10,700 Junior Constables and National Volunteer Force have been recruited under the West Bengal Police from Bankura, West Midnapore and Purulia. Apart from this, new schools, colleges, hospitals and stadiums are being built there. In short, there has been started a flood of developmental works. Besides the development works, all the Ministers, elected MPs, MLA and local leaders of the Ruling Trinamool Congress Government have initiated political activities in this area. As a result, the common people are getting moral support and coming into their normal life.

But, Madam, it is again painful to note that CPI (M) party cadres and Maoists together are trying to make conspiracy against this development works in West Bengal. Both the conspirators are trying to disturb the peace and normalcy now prevailing in this area. I am saying this because the charge sheeted CPI(M) leaders, who brutally organized the massive massacre at Netai village, are now under the affectionate shelter of CPI Maoists in neighbouring States of West Bengal. So, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, Government of India, through you, Sir to take action against not only these Maoists but also the CPI (M) party cadres and CPI (M) intellectuals, who have full support to Maoists, for the sake of our country.

In conclusion, I must say in this august House that it must be given due consideration that in the same period when the Maoist activities are under control in West Bengal,

they are increasing in other States like Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Orissa. And I think it is due to the failure of the Central Government to start development works in these areas and to recover arms and ammunition from different insurgent agencies. Moreover, these States, namely, Jharkhand and Orissa are neighbouring States of West Bengal. So, naturally, with the increase of such Frankenstein forces in these States, there increases a threat to internal security of West Bengal. So, I think the Government of India, especially the Ministry of Home Affairs should adopt the path taken by our hon. Leader and the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Ms. Mamata Banerjee to eliminate these *Frankenstein forces*.

Sir, before I conclude, I would like to propose some proposals to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, Government of India through you:

1. Please advice mainstream political parties to start their political activities in the Maoist-prone areas.
2. Please initiate development works there as like the present West Bengal Government.
3. Please take strong steps for the recovery of arms and ammunition and
4. Please consider the revocation of charges for deploying Central Forces to different States to decrease financial burden of concerned States in controlling this *Frankenstein forces*.

Sir, with these few words, I conclude.

[Translation]

*DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Today the issue of national security is at the top for the whole of the country. We are repeatedly talking about zero tolerance but the fact is that terrorism is raising its head frequently. American Government took very strong steps after the terrorist attack there and no such incident was repeated after that.

But I regret to say that our hollow claims could not stop such incidents.

Government has tried to bring the Bill like NCTC against terrorism, but and have tried to adopt the American attitude but it has been a hit against the very basis of our Constitution viz federal structure. I understand that there are many other options to stop terrorism. There is no need to hit the federal structure of India. My request to the

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Government is that the objectionable provisions of the Bill may be removed.

Maoism and Naxalism is an important aspect. Recently a Legislator and a district Collector have been kidnapped. My demand is that a strict attitude be adopted for this. Besides, while doing justice with people living in forests and poors, development work may be done in the extension areas inhabited by them and provisions should be made to eliminate violence from here.

I represent Gujarat in Lok Sabha. Gujarat shares international border with Pakistan and it is also connected with Pakistan for a 1600 km stretch of rivers and it is on target of terrorists. Gujarat Government has passed a Bill by the-title 5

'Gujkok' and sent it thrice to Centre and Hon'ble President. But I regret to say that this anti-terrorism Bill of Gujarat is not being assented to, whereas 'Macoca' Bill having similar provision of Maharashtra has been passed. I would like to ask if we would adopt the attitude of politics towards terrorism, how would be able to fight against this problem.

At the time when State Government is taking legal action against several IPS officers in Gujarat, the political attitude of Ministry of Home Affairs at Centre not to contain such tendency rather encouraging it, definitely needs to be condemned and criticised.

I condemn the efforts of the Centre to weaken the popular Government through political misuse of CBI especially in Gujarat.

[English]

SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH (Ramanathapuram): Mr. Chairman, Sir thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

Sir, terrorism is a major issue threatening the country. India should have an effective strategy to tackle the issue wisely. The big question before the Nation is how are we going to face the challenge?

From 1989 to 2012 nearly 6,377 civilians, 2,285 security forces, 2,913 insurgents and in total approximately 11,575 deaths have occurred due to violence.

16.00 hrs.

I would like to quote the recent incidents.

On April 21, 2012, the Maoist rebels abducted the Collector Shri Alex Paul Menon, Chhattisgarh's Sukma

District after killing two officers of the security forces. Shri Alex Paul Menon, an IAS Officer of 2006 batch, is from Tirunelveli District of Tamil Nadu. As you all know, he got married six months back. His wife Shrimati Asha Menon, his father and all his relatives are in agony. On hearing about his abduction, on behalf of my leader, our Party Treasurer Thalapathi Thiru M.K. Stalin and Shri T.K.S. Elangovan, Member of Parliament, met the father of Shri Menon and assured him of all help to get Shri Menon released. Accepting the request of the Government, I hope today the Maoists will release the Collector after 11 days' struggle. While appreciating both the Central Government and the State Government for their efforts, I request the Government to make necessary arrangements for his treatment. It is not only that. Recently, Mr. Jhin Hikaka, MLA, Laxmipur Constituency of Orissa State was kidnapped by the Maoists and later on released him after fulfilment of their demands.

Next, in mid-March, the Maoist rebels kidnapped two Italian tourists and later on they released them. The 2008 Mumbai attacks by terrorists (26/11) took place across Mumbai, India's largest city. And a powerful bomb blast took place in a crowded reception area in New Delhi High Court. Sources reveal that there was a bomb scare all over India. Likewise, a lot of incidents happened in India.

Whenever something happens, immediately we blame or accuse the Minister concerned. Mere accusing or blaming alone will not solve the problem. Instead of that, it would be healthy if the politicians have joint discussion and give hands to solve the problem. Political colours should not be given for the issues. We should not utilise this chance for political benefits.

Sir, nearly 230 districts are found to be affected by Naxals, out of which 90 were seriously affected. Hamlets and villages in the remote areas and interior areas of deep forests should be identified and new rehabilitation schemes should be implemented for their welfare.

To build a strong and prosperous Nation, peace and harmony are the essential prerequisites. The Home Ministry should find out the alien power who is providing sanctuary and the financial support to leaders of the forbidden movement and stop that.

It is the responsibility of the Ministry of Home Affairs to achieve this. It is also the responsibility of the Home Ministry to tighten the internal security in important places in the related States; it should preserve and promote social harmony; honour the principles of human rights; protect

the States against internal disturbance; ensure that governance of the States is carried out in accordance with the Constitution.

The following are my few suggestions to sort out the Naxal problems: one, we should create more jobs for the neglected agricultural labourers and the poor; two, the Government should improve land rights to the poor agriculturists and the landless labourers; three, the Government should monitor the nation-wide "Integrated Action Plan" initiated exclusively to deal with the Naxalite problem in all the affected States; four, should hold talks with the Maoists; find out their problems and sort out their issues amicably; five, should announce very attractive rehabilitation schemes for the surrendered Naxals.

Sir, it is easy to find fault and accuse a person but it is not so easy to appreciate a person. Whoever performs well, we should have the heart to praise him.

In that way, I am liable to place our Home Minister for his tireless, ceaseless and matchless work to maintain peace and harmony in the country. Our Home Minister with his rich experience and skill will definitely work towards the peaceful India.

I would speak about the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC). Sir, we are not against the NCTC but at the same time, the freedom of the State Government should not be affected. In the name of new law, NCTC, the Centre's influence or the political influence should not be imposed on the State. As per my opinion, the NCTC will make States stronger and would provide them with more power to deal with terrorism. The NCTC should be a centre for joint operational planning and joint intelligence staffed by the personnel from various agencies. Without affecting the State's interests, the NCTC Order, 2012 can be amended.

I would like to make an important suggestion about the setting up of Central Disaster Management Police Force (CDMPF). Natural disasters are often frightening and difficult for us to understand because we have no control over when and where they happen. What we can control is, how prepared we are as communities and Governments to deal with the dangers that natural disasters bring. As is known well, due to unique geo-climatic conditions and the environmental changes, India is also traditionally vulnerable to natural disasters. Floods, droughts, cyclones, earthquakes and landslides have been a recurrent phenomena. In the decade 1992-2010, millions of people lost their lives and about 40 million people were affected by disasters every year. The loss in terms of

private, community and public assets has been astronomical.

As we don't have a proper management system to manage the situation, the people often get relief after much delay. So, it would be more appropriate to set up a separate special relief wing called Central Disaster Management People Force exclusively for the disaster management. The Government should take steps to allot more funds.

In this connection, I should make a mention about fishermen also. The sufferings of Rameshwaram fishermen since 1983 are spellbound. Coastal Guards in the Tamil Nadu coastal areas should protect the Indian fishermen from the attack of Sri Lankan Navy. Our Government should make new strategy to redress the grievance of the affected fishermen.

In the name of terrorism, whatever happened till now is inhuman and condemnable. It is not only an attack on civil society but also a threat and challenge to our democratic system, without differentiation of party and politics but with the help and cooperation of all, surely, the UPA Government can curtail the activities of the terrorists, Maoists, naxals and can maintain peace and harmony in the country. If the internal threat is stopped and internal security is assured, the Government can concentrate more on the financial and social developments, and thereby, our country will join the list of Superpower. Unity alone will win.

Before concluding, I would like to leave a message to Maoists - May I request them (the Maoist) to think for a moment about their father, mother, brother, sister, children and their loved ones. By using weapons we can never achieve what we want. Instead they can try to achieve their objectives by holding talks with the Government. The political parties, including the DMK, are there to impress upon the Government to hold talks with them and to help sort out their issues.

With these words, I thank you.

SHRI KHAGEN DAS (Tripura West): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I hope this House will agree with me that this is not the appropriate place to discuss a State Budget, particularly West Bengal unless it is under the President's Rule.

However, I rise to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry which is the sole custodian of peace and tranquility in the country. I would like to concentrate on Demand Nos. 52, 54 and 55.

Sir, there is no doubt that as per Entry Nos. 1 and 2 of the State List, Police and Public Order are the responsibilities of the State. But as per article 355 of the Constitution, it is the bounden duty of the Government of India to protect and supplement the efforts of every State in maintaining law and order in the State. If you look at the budget given to such an important Ministry, it is not up to the mark. For 2012-13, the Ministry has got just 4.9 per cent of the total Budget allocation which is much less than the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Consumer Affairs etc.

Sir, if one looks at the percentage of increase of budget over the previous year, it is 19 per cent less. In 2011-12, there was an increase of 31 per cent over the previous year. But now, there is an increase of only 12 per cent. If one looks at the capital expenditure of this year, it is 18.52 per cent when compared to the previous year's percentage of 18.47. Then, there is just 9 per cent increase in Plan allocation. The Plan allocation needs to be increased.

The second point I wish to make is relating to the modernization of police force. It started in 2000 with the objective of helping police forces in meeting the emerging challenges to internal security in the form of terrorism, maoism, naxalism etc. But even after more than a decade, the objectives are still to be achieved. The main problem is that this scheme is totally under funded. So, I demand that allocation for this scheme needs to be increased. Under this scheme, the Ministry is providing weapons, but the States have also been demanding for ammunition as well. Without ammunition, there is no point in giving weapons. So, adequate fund has to be provided for procuring ammunition and giving the same to the States.

Now I come to the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC). The Home Minister said that NCTC is absolutely necessary. But in the federal system, how can the Union Government encroach upon the jurisdiction of the State? How can it attack the federal structure? The Government says that only non-UPA parties are opposing this idea. It is totally false. The Government's own allies like TMC, DMK and NCP are also opposing it. The USA from where the idea of NCTC is borrowed has a concept of federal crime. But here, we do not have any such federal crime. Even in USA, NCTC has not been given powers of arrest, search and seizure. No democratic society can give powers to conduct operations and powers under Section 43A of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act to an intelligence

agency which is not under the oversight of Parliament and Courts. I strongly demand that NCTC should not be implemented until and unless there is a consensus among all the Chief Ministers of the country.

The Home Ministry is failing in controlling Left-Wing Extremism in the country. The kidnapping of two Italians, an MLA in Odisha, a District Collect in Chhatisgarh and a number of such incidents show that there is a need to change the approach of the Union Government towards naxalites.

The arms and fake currency smuggling is one of the most important problems being faced by the country, particularly, in Jammu & Kashmir, North East and some other parts of the country. I would request the hon. Minister to increase vigil on the borders through which arms and fake currency are smuggled; complete the border fencing works; put flood lighting and construct roads along these borders on top priority basis.

Sir, the Home Ministry is proposing to bring an amendment to BSF Act. This proposed amendment is against the laid down principles of the federal structure. I take strong objection of the Centre's non-consultative approach with States on key security issues. I question the Home Ministry as to what authority it has to create a State within a State. How can they give powers to BSF through the proposed amendment to arrest and search anybody in any part of the country? So, I demand that this Bill be taken back forthwith.

Now, I wish to say something about our para-military forces. We have nearly 46,000 jawans deserted in the last five years, that is, between 2007 and 2011. It means about 10,000 personnel are deserting every year. ... (Interruptions) If you look at the vacancies at the Constable level, we have now one lakh vacancies. So, I would like the hon. Minister to explain the whole thing as to why the jawans are deserting and the steps taken to retain them and also the steps taken to fill up the vacancies.

Coming to Tripura, I would like to say that four battalions of CRP deployed in the State have been withdrawn since August 2009. It is a matter of serious concern and therefore, highly essential that they be re-deployed in the State for continuing effective operations against the insurgents at the earliest.

Lastly, I would like to say about the Reang refugees. I have several times taken up this issue with the hon. Home Minister in the Consultative Committee meeting as well as in his Chamber. Our Chief Minister has also taken

up this issue in the 16th Meeting of the Chief Ministers. There is a continuous presence of over 36,000 Reang refugees who migrated from Mizoram and are staying in Tripura for over 14 years. This has been a matter of great concern. The presence of these families is giving rise to financial, social and law and order related situations. I would like to seek the intervention of the Government of India for ensuring that these families are repatriated with respect and honour to their places of original residence at the earliest.

[Translation]

*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I would like to give my suggestions on Demands for Grants of Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 2012-13 in the following manner:

1. Internal security of the country is in danger and Naxalism/ Maoism has spread over more than 200 districts and these organisations are forcing Governments to accept their demands by kidnapping Legislators and District Collectors. This is a big danger for internal security. Government should give highest priority to the problem to get rid of it.
2. Union Government should go forward with the proposal to constitute NCTC with approval from all States because federal structure of the country is a special feature of India which needs to be protected.
3. A fair investigation should be conducted by institutions like NIA/CBI. Therefore, they must have a separate cadre. No. of officers appointed here may gradually be reduced and only officers of the Cadre should be kept in these investigating agencies. Whenever there is a possibility of misuse of CBI, that possibility be minimised by analysing all the rules/provisions/discretionary powers from time to time.
4. Ministry of Home Affairs has the responsibility to include any language in eighth schedule of the Constitution. Therefore, as per recommendation of Sitakant Mahapatra Committee constituted by Ministry of Home Affairs and the assurance given by Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time in the House, Rajasthani and Bhojpuri should be included in eighth schedule without any delay.
5. There are residences of MPs in North Avenue, where 34 incidents of theft have occurred recently, One such incident occurred with an MP from Gujarat

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Shri Mahendra P. Chauhan where on a knife point thieves escaped and for which Delhi Police was informed on 100 number and in North Avenue Police Station but police reached after 30 minutes. Since Delhi Police is under Home Ministry therefore a special team be arranged for security of residences of MPs.

[English]

SHRI PINAKI MISRA (Puri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for having given me the opportunity of speaking on behalf of the Biju Janata Dal on such an important Demands for Grants today relating to the Home Ministry. I am mindful of the fact that my time is limited and, therefore, I will get to the point relating to my State first in as far as it is relevant to the Demands for Grants relating to the Home Ministry.

Coming straightaway to the threat of Maoism that Odisha has been grappling with, I charge the Central Government with having done very little to deal with the problem which is now endemic to this country. It is not State-specific. It is not even region-specific. There is a vast swathe running from North to South, East to West which is today grappling with this so-called, 'red corridor' problem. Unfortunately, it is the confusion within the Government that has contributed in a large measure to the confused handling of this at the Central level. The hon. Prime Minister has gone on record to call Maoists and Left Wing extremism, the gravest threat to internal security that this country is grappling with.

Shri Sandeep Dikshit, the hon. Congress MP today has waxed eloquent on how the hon. Home Minister is extremely firm in his mind in dealing with this problem. But we have the specter of several Members of the National Advisory Council which, as we know, is a Government within a Government, in this UPA II with no oversight of Parliament at all, with no accountability to anybody. Several very very prominent Members of the National Advisory Council who have repeatedly gone on record to call these Maoist youths as our misguided youth who must be dealt with a soft hand. Therefore this is the confusion in the Central Government which unfortunately has percolated down today to the States as well and, as a result of which, there is no holistic national policy. I charge the Central Government with having neglected this problem on five principal fronts. The Home Ministry is an important pillar of the Central Government and therefore cannot absolve itself of the responsibility.

Firstly, I charge the Central Government on its failure to bring about a Land Acquisition Act to amend, modify, repeal a 115 years old Act which satisfies no one in this country today. Land oustees who are ousted from their land and homestead - because industries are to be set up and therefore their lands are acquired - are aggrieved people who are in the forefront of this Maoist agitation. This is a failure of the Central Government.

Secondly, the MMRD Act, again is an Act of 1957, which should have been repealed a long time back and a new Act should have been brought in place giving a holistic Relief and Rehabilitation policy for oustees again where coal, iron ore etc. is being taken away from their lands and they are ousted and they get nothing in lieu thereof. Thirdly, there is the question of a new mineral royalty policy which every single State Government which has minerals in the State has been crying for so that at least we get some more money to deal with our land oustees to the best of our ability even if the Central Government is unmindful of it. Even this has not come about till date.

Fourthly, Shri Neeraj Shekhar of the Samajwadi Party very rightly said, there is a complete absence of adequate training of the personnel of the CRPF, the BSF and other organizations who are sent to the States to deal with these problems. Young boys with barely three to six months' training are sent in to grapple with extremely complex and intricate situations. They are totally at sea. The problem is further compounded because unfortunately in these combing operations so much depredation, so much degradation takes place in these areas, so much house burning, so much pilferage and stealing of cattle and chickens etc. that they leave behind in their wake a large swathe of public disaffection for the State and the forces of affection for the Maoists who immediately come in to apply balm to their sorrows and owes. This again is because of complete lack of thinking or cohesive policy at the Central level.

Mr. Chairman, I must add a few words here of how Odisha has dealt with the problem in our State. You have seen two very high profile kidnappings. You have seen that the State has refused to negotiate when it has come to very hard core Maoists who have been asked to be released - Ghasi and Ganath Patra. Two of the most extreme and dangerous elements, whom the Maoists wanted to release but the Government said 'no, there is no negotiation on this, come down to what can be negotiated'. What is negotiated eventually? One lady, the wife of one

of the commander, was released and five or seven of Chasi Mulia Sangh have been released so far, who are very low level cadres with negligible offences against their names.

Therefore, the State Government has dealt, I think, even if I say so myself, very astutely, with a great deal of maturity, in a very tricky hostage situation. Of course, in our State, I am happy to say that incidents of Maoists action now are coming down in terms of extremist violence. The Government has been extraordinarily good in its Forests Rights Act and the manner in which it has been implemented.

Odisha has the highest number of beneficiaries under the Forest Rights Act - persons who have been benefited in terms of numbers of tribals and in terms of acreage which has been given to them under the Forest Rights Act. So, this is a very significant thing. But I have to say that the 'two rupee rice', which Shri Naveen Patnaik has initiated in that State, which is now given in tribal areas uniformly to everybody, there is no APL and no BPL, everybody gets it, that has become a very large measure of support and succour to these local people and local tribals. That is the reason that you have seen, this House has seen, there has been very little support for Maoists and these kidnapped persons had to be released eventually because of local pressure. I think, some credit goes to the Government for this.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me straightway come now to what is required for the Central Government. What is required for the Central Government is not a big brotherly attitude. Their own Chief Ministers, the Congress's own Chief Minister, the Andhra Chief Minister has written to the Government asking for assistance in terms of helicopter reconnaissance as well as for travel. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Mr. Chairman, Sir you protect these small parties a lot, please give me some more time. I would not take more than five minutes, neither would I speak irrelevant, I can ensure this only.

[*English*]

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, we request the Central Government to look at what their own Chief Ministers ask for which is helicopter; which is a border roads; which is a better implementation of even very meagre IAP which is given to these areas. My colleague the Hon'ble M.P. from

Koraput is here. He says, in his constituency, for instance, the IAP is a complete wash out. It does not function because the Members of Parliament are not taken into confidence; the MLAs are not taken into confidence; and the bureaucrats deal with it in a very bureaucratic manner and that is not the way the local people are to benefit. You cannot go in for a tender process in these kinds of matters. You have to go in for a very select 'pick and choose policy', where people who are disaffected and disenfranchised are benefited.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot but mention in my speech about disaster of NCTC, which is, I think, every Member of this House, every Chief Minister of this country barring now - I think, the Congress Chief Ministers barely what 3 or 4 CMs - apart from these Congress Chief Ministers, in these three-four States, every other Chief Minister of every other hue, of every other political party has opposed this. This is something which is borne out of dishonesty. I say this advisedly. The hon. Home Minister, in this very House, was guilty. I say this with some degree of respect that he was guilty of being less than honest with this House in his reply on the 13th of March, 2012. In a statement to reply to a starred question, the duties and functions of NCTC - one to seven are spelt out here. Not a whisper either with regard to raids; with regard to search and seizures; with regard to arrest; with regard to prosecution; a bland statement is put out here before this House. It is also a very disingenuous little trick which was sought to be played out. The NCTC is really something which has been mindlessly sought to be imported from the United States. Today we have the specter of NIA. After Mumbai blast all of us were happy to contribute towards the NIA coming into being.

We see that there are only 388 posts which have been created in the NIA. So, it was clearly proved to be a non-starter. How will this NCTC thereafter become any better? I would, therefore, urge the Central Government, urge the Home Minister that his intellectual arrogance, which his Party men have praised him for or I do not know whether they were praising him or not praising him - to keep it in abeyance for the time being.

Sir, he has been a very lucky Home Minister because Pakistan unfortunately, as Shri Shekhar has said, is grappling with so many problems, and on the external front he has been very fortunate for this country but on the internal front, as far as inter-State relations and the Centre-State relations are concerned, he has very much more to do. I would urge him to climb down from his high horse

and to engage with the States more meaningfully in the coming Chief Ministers' meeting.

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL (Amravati): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on the important Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Sir, first of all, I would like to mention about the importance of the Mumbai city, which is not only the capital of Maharashtra but also it is the financial capital of this country. Unfortunately this city, which is paying to the Central Government more than 34 per cent of the total revenue of this country, is unsafe. Whenever the citizens - men, women and children - think to go out of their home, they are not sure about their life; they do not know when the bomb blast will take place or when the terrorist attack will be there.

I would like to mention about many serial bomb blasts and attacks that took place in Maharashtra since 1993. On March 12, 1993, serial blasts rocked Mumbai including Zaveri Bazar, in which 257 persons were killed and 713 persons were injured. On October 29, 1993, blast took place in Matunga station, in which two persons were killed and over 40 were injured. On February 27, 1998, blasts took place in Virar, Thane, in which two persons were killed. On December 2, 2002, blast took place in a bus in Ghatkopar, in which two persons were killed and 49 persons were injured. On December 6, 2002, blast took place in Mumbai Central Station, in which 22 persons were injured. On January 27, 2003, blast took place near Vile Parle station, in which more than 30 persons were injured. On March 13, 2003, blast took place in a train in Mulund, in which 13 persons were killed and more than 80 persons were injured. In July 29, 2003, blast took place in a bus in Ghatkopar, in which three persons were killed and 30 persons were injured. On August 25, 2003, twin blasts took place in Zaveri Bazar and Gateway of India, in which 55 persons were killed and more than 150 persons were injured. On May 3, 2006, blast took place in Ghatkopar, in which one person was killed. On July 11, 2006, blast took place in seven suburban trains, in which 189 persons were killed and more than 1,000 persons were injured. On September 8, 2006, three blasts rocked Malegaon in Nashik district, in which 31 persons were killed and 312 persons were injured. On September 29, 2008, blast took place at Bhikhu Chowk in Malegaon, Nashik district, in which six persons were killed and 101 persons were injured. In the terrorist attacks which took place in Mumbai on November 26, 2008, 166 persons were killed and more than 300

persons were injured. On February 12, 2010, blast took place at the German Bakery, Pune, in which 17 persons including some foreign nationals were killed and 54 persons were injured.

On July, 13, 2011, three blasts rocked South Mumbai including Zaveri Bazar where 21 people were killed and 130 injured.

Sir, similarly, Gadchiroli District, which is dominated by the tribal people in Maharashtra, is facing Naxal attacks. On October 9, 2009, Naxals killed 17 policemen in Gadchiroli. Not only that, two other people were injured in Naxal attacks in Gadchiroli District on 2nd November. Nearly 200 armed Naxal dressed in olive green uniform attacked a police patrolling team about a kilometre from Lahri Village.

Sir, then, there was a massive attack, which took place on October 13, 2011.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Why, Sir. I have just spoken for only two or three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*

You have to know the importance of this subject as to what is going on in Mumbai city, which is giving more than 34 per cent revenue to the country. It is the city, which is the cosmopolitan city where people belonging to different religions and different States of the country are living. This is the importance of Mumbai city. It is told that Mumbai is mini India; it is the Commercial Capital of India.

On October 13, 2011, the Chief of the CRPF unit, Mr. Vijay Kumar was killed. Every week we read in the newspapers that there is an attack where particularly, the policemen and CRPF people are being killed. That way, it is a very serious matter.

Sir, I would like to bring to your notice about Kasab. He was captured alive by our policemen. Now, he is in the jail of our country but he is still not hanged. What is the reason for not hanging him, I do not know. The same is the case with Afzal Guru...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Please yield for a minute.

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Yes, Sir.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I will tell you the reason. I will tell you the reason because this is raised again and again. ...*(Interruptions)*

We must decide as a nation – are we committed to the rule of law or are we committed to deal with certain

issues outside the rule of law? We can make up our mind one way or the other. If we are committed to govern this country or certain aspects of this country outside the rule of law, we can keep Kasab there and shoot him in the head. If we are governed by the rule of law, we must allow him a trial and appeal and a further appeal. He was tried in a court; he was convicted. He filed an appeal in the High Court; the conviction was affirmed. He has filed an appeal in the Supreme Court; the matter has been heard; and the judgment is reserved last week. When the judgment is delivered, then we can take action.

I think we must make up our mind instead of making this statement - why is Kasab kept there? Kasab is kept there because an appeal is pending. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing except Sh. Adsul, would go on record. Please take your seats and keep silence.

[*English*]

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: I agree with you totally that we have to follow certain procedures. But what about Afzal Guru? In 2001, he had attacked this very Parliament, which is the Temple of Democracy; which is the largest democracy of the world. Is there any answer with you?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I will answer it.

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: You cannot answer it. It has taken years together.

*SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): It is known fact that the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has multifarious responsibilities. Important among them are internal security, management of central armed police forces, border management, Centre-state relations, administration of Union Territories, disaster management, etc.

Internal Security is a sensitive issue which deals with police, law and order and rehabilitation. In order to face the emerging challenges on internal security in the form of terrorism, naxalism, etc., Police Forces should be modernized and they should be empowered with adequate powers, also have adequate forces of jawans, modern equipments, training etc. Every year, states should be provided with adequate grant-in-aid from the Centre as they are not able to discharge their responsibilities, if adequate funds are not released to the police force. Time and again, Central forces also made available to the States at their disposal in case of emergency needs to meet the

*Speech was laid on the Table.

security challenges. In many of the States, women police force is very less. Tamil Nadu and Delhi are leading states in having adequate number of women police force. States should come forward to increase the women police force and women should be encouraged in joining the State police and para-military forces. Besides, more funds should be allocated to the States for modernization of their police force.

Often working condition of the police and force personnel are pathetic. They have to work very long hours, keep standing, without adequate water/food/rest, rain, hot and cold weather conditions, etc. Quite often, they are denied leave for emergency situations. Frequently they are abused by their senior officers. Particularly the jawans working in forces are mentally disturbed, some of them are frustrated due to the behaviour of their higher officers. Those who are working in higher terrain, sensitive locations should be motivated, rewarded with adequate pay, protective materials, health check-up, leave, etc. Incidence of suicides among jawans is often reported. Their genuine grievances are not cared.

Officers are instructed to have a patient hearing of the grievances of jawans. Youths in the country should be educated and motivated to join the forces in order to guard the country.

Coming to National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC), there are complaints that the States are not properly consulted and many of the concerns expressed by the States are not looked into and there is a feeling that NCTC order is encroaching upon the domain of the States. It is not out of place to mention here that a powerful body should be constituted to counter challenges posed by terrorists activities. Before implementing the proposals, all concerns and apprehension raised by the States have to be addressed. Formation of NCTC is a must to fight terrorism and control narcotics anti-social activities. Every state must support this noble task. The State Government should cooperate with Centre to move the NCTC.

Coming to freedom fighters pension, large number of old aged freedom fighters who were not aware of the knowledge of having proper proof of their identify of having participated in the freedom struggle and are running from pillar to post in fighting to prove their eligibility for getting freedom fighters pension. Most of them who have fought for the freedom of our country are still in the hope of getting their freedom fighters pension and they are passing through the fag of their life. Besides, there are reports of irregularities/discrepancies detected in pension for freedom

fighters which are sanctioned by States being disbursed from Central revenues. Government should oversee the system and ensure it is foolproof. Likewise, many of the jawans, persons in police force who lost their life in guarding the country and VIPs are not properly rewarded like ex-gratia, etc. as assured at the time of happening of incidents. Their wards should also be considered for employment within a reasonable period of time.

India has become vulnerable to natural as well as human-made disasters like floods, drought, cyclones, earthquakes, landslides, avalanches, tsunami, forest fires, etc. Disaster mitigation measures should be strengthened and people should be educated to brave these challenges. Students should be guided and educated on disaster management programmes besides corporate and government departments should educate their staff for defence preparedness and disaster management.

Coastal security in the country is vital. India's coastal area is vast measuring about 7,500 kms. Lapse on coastal security is quite often reported and we have to guard our country from coastal threats. Coastal security should be strengthened and number of coastal police stations are also to be increased. Besides issuance of ID cards of fishermen, registration of boats, installation of transponders, issuance of Multipurpose National Identity Cards (MNICs) to the residents of coastal villages should be expedited and coastal patrolling needs to be intensified.

Jawans working in Border Security Force, Border Roads Organization doing construction works in neighbouring countries, ITBP and jawans working in sensitive locations, CISF jawans guarding vital installations should also be adequately taken care of. Their basic necessities should be taken care of as facilities which are normally extended to the officers. Their interests should not be ignored and their genuine concerns are also to be addressed.

[Translation]

*SHRI RATAN SINGH (Bharatpur): India is a great country. As per census of 2011 the population of the country has reached 113 crores. Aadhar card for all are being made. Registration of Child birth and death has been made mandatory. Our country is surrounded by Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Myanmar and China. Our security forces are deployed on all these borders, and they always monitor and defend our borders. Necessary security provisions have also been made on our coastal

areas. Coastal border of India stretches over 9 states and 4 Union territories, where all the possible security provisions for internal as well as external security have been made. Modern weapons, latest information system and other instruments have been made available to Indian police so that all the crimes by criminals within the country or from foreign countries can be checked. In the years, 2008-09, and 2010-11 approx. Rs. 3612 crores were sanctioned under this head. Under Integrated Action Plan of Government of India Rs. 1500 crores were sanctioned to provide facilities like education, road, irrigation, drinking water etc. in 72 districts So that the residents of those districts could get all the amenities and could also contribute actively for the development of the country in turn. And there could always be a peaceful and cordial atmosphere in these areas. Government has made necessary legal provisions to check the increase in trafficking of drugs.

There are about 27 disaster prone states and union territories, where government is always ready to provide all the necessary things like food etc. and other security measures in case of any calamity.

India has carved a niche among developed countries of the world by making progress in all the fields. India is known world over for its brotherhood and harmonious attitude and cooperation.

My humble submission to the honourable minister is that even after 65 years of independence in this developing India, oppressed and poor people are still not fully enjoying freedom in social, economic and religious terms. They still need social, religious and respectful freedom. Indians dream of India as one, having no discrimination, where all the classes of society, castes, religious groups enjoy freedom at equal level. Co-existence and religious tolerance should be there so that all the castes can grow equally. It needs to be ensured that everybody can use the facilities and freedom available in developed cities and villages. The numbers of crimes against oppressed people and women has increased in various states just because of social, economic and religious intolerance.

In Haryana there had been several incidents where oppressed people were beaten, their houses were burnt, and even their hands were chopped off. Such incidents need to be checked immediately. The number of cases of exploitation and atrocities on oppressed classes in the year 2007 was 29825, it was 33367 in 2008 and 33426 in 2009.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

The figures regarding crime against oppressed and those against women are given in the following table:

Year	UP	Bihar	Jhar- khand	Uttara- nchal	Delhi
2008	8009	3617	598	42	34
2007	6144	2786	538	71	24
Cases pending in court					
(2007-08)	30266	8115	854	300	92
Crime Against Women					
2008	23569	8662	3183	1151	3938
2007	20993	7548	3317	1097	4804

Details regarding cases of crime pending in courts during the year 2007 have also been given. Cases of crime in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and Delhi are ever increasing, which is the reason behind disharmony in society. There had been 1349 cases of atrocities on dalit women in 2007 and 1457 in 2008 and cases of incidents of rape in 2007 were 407.

- My submission is that in most of the villages of India a gap has been maintained between the dalit society and other people and they are not allowed to sit along with general people of the society.
- People of dalit society are still not allowed to sit on cots in the society as their counter parts in the society. They are still not allowed to enter into temples. They are not allowed to take drinking water from the same source of water.
- In rural areas grooms of dalits are not allowed to sit on mare and even they are not even allowed to call bands in their marriages. Such incidents can be seen in villages every now and then.
- They are not given admission in important subjects like, science, mathematics, economics, engineering and medical science as per prescribed norms for reservation, as a result they are not able to get appointments in these fields and these posts are filled up by candidates belonging to upper castes.
- They find it difficult to get appointments to the posts of A categories, judges of high courts etc. Recently in High Court of Delhi a dalit judge was not appointed as a senior judge. To restrain dalits from

being appointed in government services a special procedure of appointment on contract basis has come to light. As per this procedure all the posts are filled up by the upper castes of the society. Dalits do not get any reservation whereas principal employers are from centre and the state governments.

- During emergency dalits were allotted land in Uttar Pradesh. It then came to light that their land was grabbed by upper castes and goons. Dalits are fighting hard to maintain their self respect in the society in Uttar Pradesh. Recruitment is still not being made as per prescribed norms of reservation. Till now only 7-8% reserved vacancies of various posts have been filled up. People of oppressed classes are feeling discontentment. Despite being eligible as per norms prescribed for them they are not appointed to the important specialised posts. This needs to be reviewed at high level and backlog needs to be filled up. As per national survey in 2009, in 64 percent villages of India oppressed classes cannot enter in temples, in 43 percent villages they cannot take out their marriage procession (barat) on roads and neither are allowed to have musical bands in the marriages. In 38 percent government schools children of oppressed classes have to sit separate at a distance from the others to have their mid-day meal and such children are refrained from entering the kitchen or serving the meal. In 30 percent offices of panchayat they are not allowed to enter or sit, whereas 28 percent are not allowed to work in ration shops and 12 percent villages do not allow them to vote.
- British could rule India just because of mutual disharmony, untouchability, inequality etc. Foreign attackers could exploit India for these bad social practices only and it came under foreign countries time and again.. Even today this is the only reason which is a hurdle in equal and all round development of society and the India. Having this in view it is necessary that a movement be initiated on social level to remove social inequality, mutual disharmony and eradicate untouchability so that these social maladies are removed from the roots.

Mewat region of Bharatpur is very sensitive area where Hindus and Muslims live together. They live in total harmony. To ensure peace and harmony there RAC/CRP may be deployed on permanent basis.

Bharatpur area is the area where Shri Krishna had with his childhood activities had established the high social norms of acceptance in the society. Brijbhasha is the original language of the area. This language be given recognition and place in the eighth schedule of the constitution.

My submission to hon'ble Minister is that all the oppressed people, poors, labours, farmers etc. be given justice, They may be allowed to live respectfully, besides, they may also be given the right and opportunities to live their life in harmony with others and they may be treated at par with other classes of society and all the efforts in this direction be made so that in future no poor, farmer or oppressed labour is at a disadvantage. He must feel safe. He may live respectfully. I strongly support this good budget of the government for maintaining India as a welfare state with peaceful and cordial relations here.

[English]

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (Baramati): Sir, I stand here on behalf of my Party in support of the Demands for Grants for the Home Ministry.

The Home Ministry is probably one of the most complex Ministries and I would definitely like to compliment the hon. Home Minister for all the internal security issues very capably that he has handled in the last four years. Being in the eye sight of what is happening in the country today, a lot of speakers have spoken about the Left Wing Movement. They have talked about terrorism. I think terrorism today is not only restricted to our country but it is a global phenomenon which we all are extremely concerned about. Like Mr. Adsul said, I think it is a very valid point that the soft target in this entire country has always been the State where we all come from, which is Maharashtra. The maximum attacks or any terrorist attacks that have taken place in the last two decades has been Maharashtra being the most progressive State in this country, particularly Mumbai which has seen probably the worst blast in the last decade.

It is unfortunate that we talk only about the 27/11, the blast at the Taj Mahal hotel and Oberoi but there have been several blasts in various trains in smaller areas where the bottom of the pyramid, which is the common man, who uses these trains everyday, has been hurt, and somehow we have not been able to address and increase the security to the best of anybody's capacity. I thank the earth. The German Bakery case was mentioned even by my colleague Mr. Ritheesh and a lot of people have shown

concern about all the attacks that have taken place in Maharashtra. I would definitely like to compliment the hon. Home Minister because every time there has been an attack in Maharashtra, within no time, given whatever time and date, day or night, he has flown immediately to our State and tried to address all our issues as soon as possible. But there is definitely a couple of issues I would definitely like to flag to the hon. Minister.

He is fully aware because he is a very learned man and he knows his subject. But problem from the entire red corridor that India is facing, I think is the biggest problem. The hon. Prime Minister also has said about it. My earlier speaker also mentioned about it that the worst internal security today, the biggest internal security today, which the Prime Minister has reiterated many times, is the Maoist movement, the Left Wing Movement. Regarding Maharashtra today I would like to just highlight one issue which has happened very recently. It is that at the village called Pustola, 12 CRPF jawans were killed and 31 were injured. There was an incident even last week, about three days ago. I am fully aware that the hon. Home Minister has been regularly in touch with the Maharashtra Government. He is trying his best to support us but we need support at various levels from the hon. Central Government.

I think what we really need to do is, we have started Quick Response Team. We have about 38 Teams which need strengthening and financial support from the Central Government. We have asked for several helicopters. They have been kind enough to give us one for Mumbai but for all these Naxal and Maoist hit areas, we have asked for heli-slithering practice air for helicopter's request which we have not heard from the hon. Minister. I think our hon. CM also came to see the hon. Home Minister. I think he is looking into it.

There is a request for movement of Force One. I think these are within Maharashtra, which we have asked for. We have even looked at a good opportunity called a Cyber Monitoring Cell which is doing exceptionally good work in our State. We definitely need technical and financial support from the Central Government. We have managed to do the SID connection in 20 locations in our State with the support of the Central Government. The SMSC and SID are connected with the IB and we thank the IB for being so supportive to us.

I think another point which has not really been taken in this debate is the economic terror. FICM, the Economic Offence Wing, in Maharashtra has done exceptionally well. The Howrah railway line is probably one of the most

attacked areas. We need more support from the Centre to address this economic terror issue. Regarding the NCTC, a lot has been said. Maharashtra Government is definitely supportive about it but there is just one point. I think even our hon. Home Minister has mentioned that if they are going to accept authority for this, they will even take responsibility of it once the attack or whatever role they would like to play. I think we need more clarity and we are hopeful that on the 5th the hon. Home Minister will definitely clarify all these issues which are pending.

The other big issue is the Rapid Action Force. Rapid Action Force is always one of the best trained staff. When they come to all our States, not just to our State—it happens in all States—there is always a conflict. The State Government does not always be supportive towards these people who come from the North or any battalion and vice-versa. So, we have always had conflict and sometimes we have not got the results that we have looked for. So, whenever the Rapid Action Force comes, if the Home Ministry from here finds a better relationship with the States, I think, we will get superior results.

In the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System (CCTNS), the e-governance, the Central Government has been exceptionally supportive to us. For the entire modernisation, procurement is done through BSF, CRPF and NSG. This has all been submitted to the Central Government. This, if completed and stipulated in time, will help Maharashtra, which is probably has the biggest problem of terrorism which we have been handling for the last 20 years.

There are two points, which I would like to make, which have been mentioned earlier. I would talk about Kasab right now. I could see he is visibly upset about why the results have not come. Even among the people of India, there is a deep anguish about seeing Kasab and in Mumbai we see him day in and day out. What is very difficult for us to digest is - I appreciate that for human rights -that you cannot hang him. Fast track court is an option for us, but I think the world needs to know that India is and will have zero tolerance for terrorism and we should take some action against it.

The other bone of contention, which we have with the Central Government, is that the Central Government sent us ITBP battalions for looking after Kasab and sent us a bill of Rs.21 crore. I think that really has been a challenge. So, I think that needs to be addressed.

The last point is about the National Investigating Agency (NIA). NIA is a very good intervention and suggestion made by the Central Government. But, there are DIG posts, which are still vacant. Maharashtra, Goa and Gujarat are DIG posts, which have been vacant since the beginning. We had Malegaon blasts in 2006 and 2008, which Mr. Anandrao Adsul also mentioned in his speech. In both the blasts, the people from Hyderabad came and investigated. So, I think these are all points which the hon. Home Minister is fully aware of and I am sure that he would definitely address these issues.

There is just one last issue which has not been discussed. I am fully aware that it is a State subject. The hon. Home Minister cannot make direct intervention. But I am sure when he sees all the Chief Ministers on the 5th, he can definitely make a mention of it that there is a Crime Record Bureau and if you go through even the Crime Record Bureau reports in the Annual Report of the Home Ministry - whether it is the crime under the IPC, whether it is against women, whether it is against trafficking or under children - all the crimes in the last four to five years have gone up, if not gone up they had substantially remained where they were but they have not decreased.

Sir, I urge the hon. Minister to look in this matter and take it up. I support him. Increasing crime has to go controlled, especially when it is against women and children of this country. I support the Demands for Grants and compliment the hon. Home Minister on all his achievements as the Home Minister.

*SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Terrorism and extremism are the two great dangers threatening to destabilise India. But, India with its people's support and resilience will overcome the problems. There is no doubt about it. But, still the way the government approaches the problem in a cavalier manner is what pains most of us. Since 26/11 Mumbai terror attacks in 2008, there are nine unsolved terror attacks and the Home Ministry's performance and progress to track down the culprits is tardy and unsatisfactory. Besides jehadi groups, Hindu fundamentalists are also raising their ugly heads and it is time the Home Ministry acts with caution and speed. Terrorism needs to be tackled ruthlessly. Pakistan aiding and abetting terrorists is a known fact. India should tell in unequivocal terms that Pakistani's denial on its active role to aid terrorist groups will not cut ice with the comity of nations. So long as Pakistan harbours terrorist groups, no useful purpose and result would flow, from bilateral levels of talks. At the same time, the Ministry of Home Affairs

*Speech was laid on the Table.

should be fully geared up to meet any external and internal terrorism.

On Left Wing extremism, the state of preparedness of the centre is far from satisfactory. Extremists have become a law unto themselves and set terms for release of abductees, as in Odisha what does it mean? They are dictating terms to us and indirectly questioning the authority and sovereignty of India.

Let me say a few words about the National Counter Terrorism Centre. Nearly 11 Chief Ministers have opposed the move of the Centre in setting up NCTC, without consulting the states. The honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalavi Amma has aptly described the Centre's move as an attempt to belittle the importance of the States and is tantamount to relegating the states into glorified municipalities. It is not the intention of the framers of the Constitution to have strong Centre and weak States. You cannot have a strong and sound head with weak limbs. Similarly with weak States you cannot make a strong Centre. Be it NCTC or giving police powers to RPF or the Border Security Force (Amendment) Bill 2011, all your actions are intended to bypass the states, which is not the spirit of the Constitution. Don't treat states as subordinates. In the coming years only coalition governments at the Centre will become the order. If the Centre does not cultivate the culture of consulting the states on crucial issues, needless frictions may crop up.

I think it is appropriate to recollect what Pandit Nehru once said, "What we achieve in unanimity, what we achieve by cooperation is likely to survive. What we gain here and there by conflict and by over bearing manners and by threats will not survive long." Here, I make a special appeal to the Centre to respect the feelings of the states and give up the over bossing attitude. Let us usher in a prosperous, peaceful India by joining hands in a spirit of cooperation and appreciation.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Mr. Chairman, I am very thankful for giving me this opportunity to participate in the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry.

Sir, we have seen the figures of the budget of Home Ministry as to how much money the Home Minister has got. It is a very meager one. Our hon. Home Minister was also the Finance Minister previously. Now, he is the Home Minister. When he was the Finance Minister, the Home Minister approached him to get the finance. Now, as the Home Minister, he has to approach the Finance Minister to get the fund. But, the resources that he got is very meager.

Sir, we know that the Defence and Home are the important aspects of this country. We are the rulers to protect the human lives and also their belongings. When you fail in that, you are unfit to rule this country. In the morning also, so many Members raised the issue regarding problems being faced by the women belonging to the North East and how they are being gang-raped. They are not getting protection even in a city like Delhi. They raised so many other issues. Therefore, the protection of the human life is a very paramount thing. For that, we have to allocate more funds in which we have failed now.

According to the figures of the Demands for Grants compared to the previous year 2011-12, there is only an increase of 12 per cent this year whereas there was an increase of 31 per cent in the year 2010-11. Now, it is only 12 per cent. Therefore, what the Ministry has got is Rs.62,171 crore for a total of ten Demands. We also require that the Home Minister must make an attempt to get more funds and allocate them to the State Governments, for their Home Ministries.

Most of the State Governments have no power to raise funds. They are now depending on the Centre only because all their financial powers have been taken away. If they want to modernise the police force in any State, they are depending on the Centre. So, it is the bounden duty of the Home Minister to fight for funds from the Finance Ministry for that purpose and get the same, where he is failing.

At the same time, the Centre must not interfere in the rights of the State Governments. There have been so many instances recently where the Home Minister has interfered with the rights of the State Governments by creating so many bodies. For example, after the Mumbai blast on 26th November, what happened? The NIA was created. When the NIA was created, many Members had expressed the apprehension that since the arresting power had been given under the said Act, many State Governments would oppose that provision. At that time, the Minister had promised that he would look into the matter. Till now, he has not taken any action in this regard.

Regarding the creation of NCTC, many Members have expressed their views. It is a very important matter. We really want to counter terrorism. It is the paramount need of the hour and the Government needs to counter terrorism. At the same time, when you are bringing this kind of a body, you have to thoroughly discuss the matter with the State Governments. Most of the Chief Ministers have opposed this because NCTC once again is given the

power to arrest under it. When you are giving that power to them, naturally the power of the State Police Force is taken away. The Constitution has given the power of having police and arresting power to the police of the State Governments only. When the Central Government is bringing so many such laws, the State Government will become only a glorified municipality. When not only the financial power but also the power to arrest vests with the Central agencies, the State becomes a municipality. That is what is going to happen. The same thing has been said by my Chief Minister also in the recent Chief Ministers' meeting that they have taken away most of the powers and not consulted the States. Our Chief Minister has written so many letters to the hon. Prime Minister expressing this apprehension and what is happening in the Home Ministry.

Similarly, the Home Ministry has constituted another agency called NATGRID. The Central Government wants some information. That is why, they have established this agency. At the same time, the Defence Ministry and other Union Governments Ministries are not accepting this proposal. They are not ready to part with information they have to you. The Government is allocating Rs. 300 crore for this purpose. In this regard, they have not consulted the State Governments. They have taken to their own way of functioning.

Already Shri Khagen Das, our Marxist colleague, has raised the issue of amending the RPF Act. There also, they are giving more power to RPF, taking away the power of the State Governments. But so far, this provision of 'Powers of the Police Officers' was provided only in the Indian Police Act. They are taking away that power also and giving more powers to the RPF.

The other instance is that the Centre has proposed to bring amendments to BSF Act. Shri Khagen Das has also raised this matter. This is also against the principle of federalism, where you are encroaching upon the powers of the State Governments.

Regarding CBI, some Members raised the issue of how CBI is handled by the Central Government. It is well known. There are so many instances. You know what is happening in the 2G Spectrum case. When they are probing the matter, they are threatening some people and sometimes you are dealing with them leniently and some are escaping. This is a very prestigious organisation which has to be given such kind of powers, but they have to function in an impartial manner. So, for that purpose, they have to give more authority to the CBI. I would request him to do that.

Now, I come to recruitment policy. Now, recruitment of IPS is very slow. It is not sufficient also. For that, you are trying to induct personnel from the Armed Forces and Paramilitary Forces. They are taking this step, but we are against that. They should recruit more IPS officers.

Sir, the security in the coastal areas is very important. Already our Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has taken so many steps in this regard. The Coastal Security Group was first formed in 1994 when she was the Chief Minister. Under Phase I of the Coastal Security Scheme, infrastructure like marine police stations, outposts and check-posts was created. Recently, under Phase II of the Scheme, 30 marine police stations, 20 boats, 12 jetties, 30 four-wheelers etc. have been sanctioned. We have created these things for coastal area security.

The Central Armed Police Force consists of CRPF, BSF, ITBP and CISF. Most of the employees, nearly 50,000 people, resigned from these organisations. There is no certainty for them as they are not given any protection.

Suppose, one personnel from Southern part of the country is serving in some Northern part of our country and he wants to get transfer to the South, they are not able to get it. They are compelled to continue in service there, and as a result, some of them are resigning and some of them are committing suicide in this force. Hence, we must show some leniency and sympathy towards them and help them. If they cannot be accommodated and transferred to their own State, then, at least, transfer them to a neighbouring State. You can help them in this way. Some personnel have been serving for as long as 20-25 years in some border areas and they are not able to come to their place.

Sir, now, I am coming to another important point regarding Naxalism and Maoism. Once, Naxalism started in Tamil Nadu when Dr. MGR was the Chief Minister. How did he handle this situation? He very forcefully handled the situation of Naxalism, and he also gave many welfare programmes for the people. Similarly, our Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Amma J. Jayalalithaa, is also doing it in the same way. An hon. Member mentioned about providing rice at Rs. 2 per kg. or that rice going to be provided at Rs. 3 per kg. under the Food Security Act. But our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is giving free rice and so many other house-hold things as also increased pension for the aged people and employment opportunities being created for the youth. If you want to tackle the Maoist problem, then you have to give some welfare programmes and develop infrastructure in the remote areas, especially,

tribal areas. Further, they have to bring the democratic process there. Otherwise, this problem will continue forever.

Another important issue is regarding the abduction of officers. An issue was raised here regarding the abduction of an IAS Officer who was from Tirunelveli District of Tamil Nadu. Mr. Alex Paul Menon was serving the Chhattisgarh State, but we even do not know what happened to him. Our hon. Member also recently raised this issue. His family members are also worried about him. The civil servants want to serve such areas, but where is the guarantee for these persons who are serving those areas? If there is no protection for them and they are being kidnapped, then who will come forward to serve those areas in the States? Therefore, the Central Government must come forward to resolve such situations.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

[English]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Sir, I am going to conclude. This is a very serious matter that I am raising here. It is because if IAS officers are kidnapped, if foreigners are kidnapped, and if an MLA is kidnapped, then tomorrow other politicians may also get kidnapped. You also may be kidnapped. Therefore, this is the situation that we are facing. In the morning also many Members raised the issue of ill-treatment of MPs in various States.

Shri Chacko, who is the Chairman of the Privilege Committee, has already sent a proposal to the Home Ministry to give some facilities and protocol position for the protection of MPs. I do not know as to what is the present status regarding this and I would request him to inform us of the status regarding that proposal. Further, an issue was raised here by an hon. Member that the hon. lady Member could not attend a function in the State Government and that she was ill-treated. This is the position that many Members are facing. Therefore, we want some kind of a right or facility. The Committee has already recommended to various Ministries, and I think that now pending with the Home Minister. Therefore, I request the Home Minister to see that protection is given to the hon. Members of Parliament for which some proposal is already there.

Finally, I would like to mention this. I want to see that there is coordination between Centre and States, but in the name of coordination, Centre must not interfere in the rights of the States. They have their right because our

forefathers have given this to them in our Constitution, but they are taking away everything in the name of Concurrent List and bringing so many organisations without consulting the State Governments. Therefore, in order to protect true Federalism, the Home Minister must play a vital role to see that the rights of the States are protected.

*SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): I congratulate the UPA Chairperson, Shrimati Sonia Gandhiji, hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh and the hon. Home Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram for maintaining law and order in the country and ensuring that governance of states is carried out in accordance with the Constitution.

The Home Ministry is protecting States against internal disturbance by providing adequate security to the States. But still a lot needs to be done with regard to the naxal-affected States. Very often naxals are indulging in kidnapping of VIPs, senior bureaucrats and causing landmine blasts.

Being a member of the Official Languages Committee, I am proud to say that the Ministry is implementing the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963, in letter and spirit. We have examined a number of Departments and emphasized on them to implement the provisions of the Act.

Department of States in the Ministry deals with Centre-state relations, inter-state relations, Union Territories and Freedom fighters' pension. Of late, there has been some problem between the Centre and some states in regard to the establishment of the National Counter Terrorism Centre. As per the information available, the Home Minister has sorted out this problem and I congratulate him for finding an amicable solution.

So far as the crime against women is concerned, it is matter of great concern for all of us. Being the capital city of any state, there is a lot of migration of population from neighbouring villages to the cities in search of jobs. As a result there is a floating population. We all know that after committing crimes, they are escaping to the neighbouring villages. In spite of this, I thank the Police that they are able to exercise control over these crimes. They need to be provided modern weapons and latest technology to deal with terrorists and other crimes. As crimes against women are rising by 15 to 20 per cent, it is absolutely necessary to raise women police force and to reserve, at least, 10 per cent of IPS posts only for women in order to deal with this menace.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

If any crime against women is committed, speedy trial should be there through a single window system by women force like lady advocate, lady doctor and woman police.

There is a need to raise more women battalion police force. They need to be encouraged to join the police force in large numbers. They should be imparted special training to deal with any type of disturbance. There is a need to set up women battalion in coastal Andhra under the Indian Reserve Battalion to protect women.

In recent years, we have seen private security agencies coming up. We welcome them. They are manning ATMs and other important offices in public and private sectors. This will provide employment opportunities. What are the training modules for these private security agencies? Is the Ministry monitoring their working schedule and their deployment?

I thank the Home Minister for providing coastal police stations. But there is urgent need to provide them with modern weapons and jetties to patrol the coastal belt. Those who are working in these police stations be provided with 30 per cent special allowance. For all the police personnel there should be a compulsory deputation to the marine police stations for two years like other police departments so that they can work with great zeal and enthusiasm. I request the Home Minister to depute his officials to ensure smooth functioning of coastal police stations wherever those have been set up and also emphasize on the State Governments for spending the budget effectively for the purpose for which it has been allotted.

At all Central Government departments in the country, the three language formula-English, Hindi and regional language should be written on the sign boards. It will not only ensure implementation of Hindi but also ensure national integration.

Though the Demands for Grants have been examined by the Standing Committee of Home Affairs, in detail, still I wholeheartedly support the Demands for Grants for 2012-13.

*SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (Guwahati): It is the responsibility of Ministry of Home Affairs to maintain internal security, boarder management. The Ministry has to see smooth functioning and working of States and not to encroaching or interfering.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

NCTC is an obsolete idea formulated by Ministry of Home Affairs. With, this weapon, the Ministry of Home Affairs wants to interfere and destroy the federal structure of the country. Direct and indirect move to control the states will be counter productive.

This misadventure of the Ministry of Home Affairs should not be pursued any more. Also the country will fall apart like nine pines. The NIA is already functioning.

Peace and harmony are essential pre-requisite for overall development and for building a strong prosperous nation.

There does not exist a co-coordinated policy to handle the emerging irritants. Is there a holistic approach to handle with the problems of extremists like Naxals, Maoist and other insurgents that operate in the country?. Instead of receding, it is growing in every nook and corner of the country.

Can we brush aside as law and orders problems as it is done now.

It is high time to come out with a comprehensive approach to know the cause from which these have taken roots in the last 60 years.

Power crazy leadership sometimes at whose insistence this menace survive, it must be eliminated.

So far we are not fighting disease but symptoms of insurgency and terrorism.

We must know why youths have become prey of such groups.

Much dexterity is required to handle these dangerous and sensitive tendencies. Socio- economic priority along with stringent measures can solve this curse of the nation.

One must remember terrorism and insurgency thrive in a weak state caused by internal divisive forces added by external interested quarters and thrives at the behest of power hungry people. If not careful, it will destroy the country.

Multiple strategy pursued in J&K yield result. Nearly 20 lakh tourists visited J&K last year.

So far North East Region is concerned, surrender and arrest of the militants are taking part in Assam but not in other North East States. But overall picture is not healthy.

Insurgent groups are still operating from Mayammar. Arms/explosives are coming abundantly. Insurgent groups

in Manipur/Nagaland are continuing their onslaught in the region.

Unscrupulous coal merchants amassed huge money and it is reported that they are support to these people also. It is reported that Maoist movement is gradually growing in North East Region. It is reported that NSCN and insurgent groups in Manipur started imparting arm training to these people.

Arms snatching and extortion has already taken place in North East Assam as reported. I urge the Minister to clarify the position. Bangladesh has become a safe haven as shelter for insurgent groups. Although a few who had been in Bangladesh had surrendered, but major groups are still operating.

What is lacking in Assam is clear cut policy. What is the Ministry Home Affairs is going to do with crores of Bangladeshi coming to Assam? Why borders are porous. Why border fencing has not been completed. Why inspite of BSF, thousands of Bangladeshi daily enter Assam.

Why border police force has not been given modern arms?

Why there is no river police to guard border rivers?

It is the policy of Ministry of Home Affairs to let Bangladesh come to Assam settle with Government approved and get citizenship and destabilize the entire nation.

If the situation presently going in Assam, continues another partition of-India will be a reality within a few years.

What is the condition of police stations? They have no force, no modern arms, no surveillance equipment, no communication system. Only few Khaki clad people work leisurely with obsolete arms.

Outpost is very few. In the sensitive areas, outpost is necessary. In Assam alone in 6 years, 7500 girls are kidnapped, 300 murdered; Mandir and Namghars are systematically robbed, idols are destroyed.

All the police stations have no records of crimes and criminals. That is why crimes in Assam and North East Region are not reported.

North East Region is surrounded by different foreign boundaries - namely China, Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan. As such internal security is essential condition for the survival of the region. This region is connected with the rest of the country by thin land mass.

Dead and callous attitude of Ministry of Home Affairs will act as a lethal poison for the region.

Hence I urge the Ministry of Home Affairs to take timely step without delay.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): Thank you, Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants on the Ministry of Home Affairs.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the law and order situation in the country is deteriorating day by day. The main reason behind this is no increase in infrastructure facilities. Just now Mr. Sandeep Dixit was speaking about police stations and coastal lines. This is a fact that in 1991 there was 131 police stations for a population of one lakh but now there are only 125 police stations for a population of one lakh.

16.59 hrs.

(SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA in the Chair)

Similarly position of jails needs to be improved. Occupancy in Central Jail and district jails is reaching upto 150 per cent, which is nowhere else. Infrastructure of jails also needs to be improved.

17.00 hrs.

The Budget allocation made for the improvement in infrastructure is 4.5 per cent of total allocation made for Home Affairs. It needs to be improved substantially. It should be atleast 6 to 7 per cent of total Budget allocation made for home affairs. Developing countries allocate 10 to 15 per cent for this. Since the allocation is less, it should be increased. There are only 73 police stations for a stretch of 7,516 Km. of coastal line, i.e. only one police station for 1100 Kms. How can that be protected, it needs to be taken into consideration. Issues regarding Jammu-Kashmir and border security need to be taken care of by the Government. Mafias are increasing in the country. Mining mafias are increasing, land grabbing mafias are increasing, there are a number of political mafias...
...(Interruptions)* you are right. The number of these mafia increased substantially during the regime of UPA 1 and UPA 2. There is a liquor motion in Andhra Pradesh which is controlled by a sitting Minister there.

[English]

It is very unfortunate. In this way, political people are involved in Mafia activities.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Translation]

Controlling mafia is very important. If you see in recent past, during last UPA govt.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: This should not go on record. Please do not name because allegations have to be proved. This should be expunged.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): Documents for proof have been given.

[English]

We have the CBI report with us. In 2005, ...*(Expunged as ordered by the Chair)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, hon. Member, do not name anybody. It should not go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Mr. Chairman Sir, with your permission I would give one copy to the Home Minister. In the year 2005 *. Nothing was done in the case.

[English]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is the way in which the Mafia is growing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will not go on record. You can submit whatever you have brought at the Table.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: CBI Report clearly says.

[English]

"The investigation statement of Mangali Krishna said, "The case of disclosures have substantiated that the associates of. hon...." ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please stop this, otherwise I will call the next Member. You please give those documents at the Table. You made your point. You give it to the hon. Minister.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: I will give, Sir.

[Translation]

The manner in which mafia is getting involved and the CBI Report is ...*(Interruptions)* CBI enquiry is being

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

held against that gentleman, that too after court has given its order. This is just an issue but he has not been arrested yet all others have been arrested. If you go on supporting political persons, mafia would go more strong.

[English]

Chairman Sahib, these people are more dangerous than the naxalites. The naxalites are living in areas where poor people live. These people live in rich houses. We should understand that due to support of political persons, these people are indulging in Mafia activities. Proper action should be taken against these people. How can we control law and order, when these people are having the political and financial muscle? That is the reason why the Mafia activities are increasing. What I want to tell, through you.

[Translation]

Chairman Sahib, as even after having the proof action is not being taken against these people and the way mafia is increasing, I would like to tell the Home Minister through you, to take this issue seriously.

[English]

Otherwise, it is very difficult to control the things. The naxalites are staying along with the poor people in the jungle. I am not saying that they are good people; I am also not supporting them. But these Mafia people are more dangerous than the naxalites. Now, India is divided in two ways:- One is the rich India and the other is poor India. Naxalites are with poor India and these mafia people are with rich India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. You have taken enough time. I am giving one minute more.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Lastly, I would like to say about Telangaria. In the statement, which the Home Minister gave on 9th December 2009 about Telangana he had said it in clear cut terms that they are processing in the matter.

[English]

These people are responsible for suicide. This Government is responsible for the suicides of the students and same time, on 23rd.

[Translation]

the same statement was reversed. Due to the reversal statement about seven students have committed suicide.

[English]

These people are responsible for the suicide of the students. This Government is responsible for the suicide of the students.

[Translation]

Shri Krishna Committee was formed thereafter and the Committee gave its recommendations

[English]

they are not talking anything

[Translation]

Nothing had been said but gave a letter on behalf of TDP. We had given the letter.

[English]

You take the action.

[Translation]

You people are running the State Government. You are in the Central Government. It is your responsibility to solve that problem. You people are required to solve that problem with responsibility. Due to this reason the investment in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh has stopped and the unemployment is increasing

[English]

Entire State is disturbed area.

[Translation]

There is great disturbance in Telangana.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: I want to request the Home Minister through you, what is the stand of Congress on it, what is the stand of Government? Whether you will give Telangana or not this should be clear. About NCTC our leader Nara Chandra Babu Naidu has written a letter against it. It is required to be considered. With these words, I am concluding.

[English]

*SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): The main objective of the Home Ministry is to maintain law and order in our country. It is sad to say that it is even after 63 years of Independence, we could not achieve this goal. Year after year, we are facing new problems and the old problems are remaining unresolved. The nation was shocked when three years back in Mumbai the terrorists attacked the industrial capital and number of innocent persons have lost their lives and some efficient officers have also died. This House had discussed the matter in detail and Govt. has introduced some new legislations to deal with this matter. The National Security Act has been strengthened and many other measures have been taken. This incident has shown our poor security measures which were prevailing for a long time.

Though the Act was passed unanimously in the Parliament, all powers are given to the Government, the situation has not changed much. Last year also there was attack on Mumbai. There was bomb blast in High Court in Delhi and also bomb blast in some other places. It shows the security measures are still not in a better condition. Though we are spending crores and crores of rupees, this is one aspect of the total security assistance.

With regard to the internal security arrangements, we are still facing lot of problems. The Maoists and Naxalities attacks on various states are strengthening especially in north eastern states. It has become a major threat to the Government and nation. Why the Government has failed to tackle this issue in time either in West Bengal or in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, UP, Odisha, Manipur, Assam and in almost all the north eastern states. The threats of these forces are increasing. In South India we have the examples in Andhra and Karnataka. In recent times that one MLA was kidnapped in Odisha and one Collector was taken hostage by the Maoist in Chhattisgarh. The Govt. was compelled to release the notorious criminals from the jail in order to save the lives of MLA and Collector. This is really a trend emerged in states.

In recent times, some of the laws passed by the Government have become a controversial issue between state and centre. Government has introduced a new Bill with regard to the protection and intervention in border areas especially when foreign interferences are coming. I agree that the Government should take some strong measures. But at the same time state Government has to be taken in confidence. Without consulting the State

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Governments and also without considering their views, it is an improper step and also against the spirit of states and nation. Many of the State Governments have come strongly against centre's move. Central Government should reconsider their authoritarian approach.

The role of CBI has become a controversial issue in many cases. Government has miserably failed to include CBI under the purview of Lokpal Bill. Centre want CBI as a political instrument to implement their political decisions. CBI had a reputed status earlier in India. But now its prestige is diminishing due to the interference of the Central Government. We know that in many cases Central Government has utilized CBI either to give support to some political parties or to get some political parties or make them neutral. The main objective is to maintain the stability of the Government. This would not assist in law and order situation.

We experienced in Kerala how CBI was used against political leaders. Some political parties have made allegations against the Secretary, CPM and through investigations have made by the vigilance and not even a single charge was proved. But before the last election, this case was again left for CBI inquiry and when the CBI had made a move, it was purely in political motive. Even though CBI has made, again the inquiry nothing is seen about. Now CBI has taken some other methods to chargesheet CPM workers in some false cases, especially in Kanoor district. In some cases of 10 or 15 years back, CBI is asked to reopen the case again and they include CPM workers as culprits. These persons have no connection or relations with these cases but they want to tarnish CPI(M) and left parties as political agenda. This really is a very dangerous move and the part of the CBI which we can never expect. So, I request the Government to keep the prestige and the status of the CBI in realm of law and order.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important issue. I am starting with two examples that are before the nation today. In Odisha, where a people representative was kidnapped and afterwards on the mercy of kidnappers he returned to his family. Secondly, the District Magistrate is the head of executive in the institutional set up of the Government. In my opinion none other is so much powerful as is the District Magistrate in the administrative. Today he is entangled in the net of naxalites in a hapless condition. He will return to his family over the

mercy and kindness of those people. Where is the authority of the Government? This Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs is being discussed, in the context of that nation, where the head to the district administration are being kidnapped. Sir, I am sorry to say, how the democratic system of the nation will function and how the Ministry of Home Affairs will protect the honour, dignity, respect and provide security to the people? Sir, I want to place one point here, why the administrative system of the State is being failed. The strength of the police force of the country should be nearly 20 lakhs and 25% of the posts are lying vacant today. It is because they have short of revenues to bear the burden. It is the responsibility of the Government of India to maintain the revenue capabilities of the States and it is also the responsibility of the Central Government to act according to law, but it is being affected. One very common thing I want to say that during last year eleven hundred crore rupees were to be provided to States as a grant for their modernisation and increasing their capabilities but only seven hundred crore rupees were spent. Four thousand crore rupees were surrendered. On the one hand, the police machinery of the State is facing paucity on the other hand, the cooperation which the center was to extend to them, is not being given to them as a result they are unable to spent.

I want to tell one thing more that to maintain the capabilities of the States is the responsibility of the Centre. Its Budget is of more than rupees Fifty Thousand Crores. Only rupees seven hundred crores are for the training. A country where the police is not trained, not equipped with weapons, not able to face the challenges of today and we are not in a position to spent the funds which the Ministry of Home Affairs receives for the development of capabilities of its own police and the police of the States.

Sir, I know the time is short. In Bihar, at Aurangabad the fire was open on the demonstrators because they were demanding for the arrest of accused. The people of the place which is under the influence of terrorism, we are running from fighting against it. The people, if put their demand before the administrative machinery under their democratic rights guaranteed to them, they are fired. After all, how the democratic set up of the nation will function?

It is the duty of the Central Government to maintain their boundaries. I am not talking about the coastal or other regions. I am talking about the boundaries of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh which is running with Nepal. All are aware of the greatest influence of Maoist in Nepal. All the boundaries are being maintained whether it is the boundary

of Bengal, Tripura or running with the boundary of Myanmar and Bangladesh, fencing work is going on. The boundaries of India with Pakistan have been made safe by fencing and lighting. After a long demand the Government of India has deployed ITBP only on the Nepal border. As a result all the offender therefrom cross the border and are making a persisting problem for Bihar.

I want to say one thing, wherefrom the offenders terrorist are getting the modern weapons? The weapons can be acquired only from two sources. If imported, then it is your duty to check them on the border or if they are getting all the arms and ammunitions from the ordinance factories of the Govt. of India, where these are produced, whether the Union Govt. has not play any role in it? If the Central Govt. allow the terrorist and the culprits to equip with the modern equipment, how the law and order and peace in the country can be maintained.

People are making encroachments by crossing the river Gandak flowing near the Indo-Nepal border. The Central Government has no such plan to check the encroachments at the Indian Border when we have central force, the Bihar police cannot do anything to look after the border. If the central forces are unable to protect our boundaries then what is the level of management of borders? I want to say that the borders of India and Nepal or India and Bhutan should not be taken so easy. You may surround the nation with fences, but even if one side remains open it will give passage to the culprits, extremists and terrorists for the entry into the country. When the incidents of terrorism took place in Mumbai its links were found in Bihar, because it is the entry gate. The entry gate will be the place which is open. I want to demand through you with all the respect at my command that the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders should not be kept unprotected. The way we are protecting other borders of the country by putting fences and flood lights, similarly the boundary of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh which is with Nepal should be made secure in the same manner where posting of only police cannot work. ...*(Interruptions)* It is an important question. If the boundaries of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are unsafe, it will be such an open gate which will give birth to every kind of offences in the country. The weapons will be available to extremists for terrorism and extremism.

Sir, now the economy of the country is also under attack. The fake currency is also routed through the same root in the country, which the weapons and the terrorist followed. After all on that basis that border had been left unsecured, whether it is the coastal area, Western

boundaries or the eastern boundaries. If you claim to save India then that boundary will have to be kept safe. Flood light will have to be fixed. The police men equipped with modern arms will have to be deployed on that part. ...*(Interruptions)*

With these words I conclude my speech that I am grateful to you for giving me time on this important issue.

*SHRI MOHD. ASRARUL HAQUE (Kishanganj): Our Hindustani society is based on different religious units, different tribes, castes and communities. We are though different in colour or race or religion yet we are one and it is the greatest asset of our society. We have been living in this manner for the last hundreds of years. We cannot be separated in any manner. It is our national legacy. It is our heritage and our history. We have to protect this national legacy by all means and we have to keep our self ready for all kinds of sacrifices.

We are a community of a great country and of a great nation. Greatness is not easily received as a gift, it has to be acquired. To get it our ancestors, our fore-fathers had given unprecedented sacrifices. The path of sacrifice is not the way of weakness. It is the path of those people who were the owner of strong determinations. Those who take the danger as challenge and go ahead facing all the challenges of time with trust and confidence.

Hazar Baad Hawadis Hu Aandhiya Uthe

Magar Chirage Mohabbat Hame Jalana Hai

(Let thousands of disasters take place

And revere storm rise

But we have to kindle the lamp of love.)

It was the foresightedness of our nation builders that they declared the free Hindustan as a secular state. The vision of secularism is unity in diversity and in a democratic system where the diversity exists a middle path is required to be adopted. If we have a look on our history of last 63 years we can justly proud that the greatest achievement of people republic that in spite of number of difficulties and problems, we have kindle the light of democracy, facing the strong Opposition with all the proud, dignity and honour.

Jahan Bhi Jayege ye Roshni Lutayega

Kisi Chirag Ka Apna Makam Nahi Hota

(Wherever you go you will spread high

As no lamp has its fixed home.)

*Speech was laid on the Table.

With this, we are also aware of this reality that in the secular and democratic country still such mentality persists, which has become the cause of communalism and communal riots. As we are taking firm steps to curb the evil of terrorism and corruption and naxalites, similarly firm and concrete steps are required to be taken for the eradication of Separation. It is because our country is a secular country and the feeling of separation will make its foundation hollow. Such type of communal riots are stigma on our secular face. Undoubtedly, seeds of these riots were sown by the English. During the regime of Lord Clive the first riot took place in 1741 at Murshidabad. The English had gone but even then the incidents of riots continued and till now thousands of riots have taken place. Till the effective steps to check the communal riots are not taken this stigma cannot be cleaned. In spite of continuous efforts of UPA Government to prevent the communal riots the way the poison of Communal riots are taking place the feeling of insecurity among the minorities is increasing and if it is not dealt with as early as possible the social fabric of the society will be spoiled. Disputes are indispensable but these disputes, differences, conflict and political vendata should not come in the way of spirit of democracy and resolved in a peaceful manner.

It must be remembered that our constitution lay emphasis on maintaining the feelings of diversity and for the unity of the country no other system is so important as is secularism and republic. It is our duty to have strict vigilance on it, so that this system never suffer.

Utho Badhkar Un chiragaon Ko Bujha Do.

Jin Chiragaon Se Nafraat Ke Dhuan Uttha Hai

(Rise and march forward to extinguish

these lamps which gives the smoke of hate.)

Sir, our father of nation and great leader of freedom struggle made it possible for us on the 15th August when the Union Jack was replaced by tricolour. He was not present in Delhi to celebrate the pleasant moments. He was in Calcutta. He was busy in saving the Hindustan and Hindustanis. If Gandhiji would alive today he will not have taken rest till that time till the evil of communalism is washed away from our motherland. It was the view point of Gandhiji that to achieve your goal if you had to cross the river of violence then leave that feeling of achieving the goal. He was of the opinion that good results cannot be achieved by following the wrong paths. So he adopted the path of non-violence to get rid the country from the British rule. I will conclude my speech with a couplet to Gandhiji.

Phoonk Kar Apne Aashiyane Ko

Roshni Baksh Di Jamane Ko

(By burning his own shelter

Enlighted the universe.)

[*English*]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Sir, the Ministry of Home Affairs discharges multifarious responsibilities - important among them being internal security, management of Central armed police forces, border management, Centre-State relations, administration of Union Territories, disaster management and so on. Due to paucity of time there is a limited scope to touch upon all these aspects. Hence, I would like to confine myself to two or three aspects. I seek the indulgence of the Chair in allowing me to put forward all the points. My first point is on the Centre-State relations, and then comes the extremist activities, the border situation, and disaster management.

With regard to Centre-State relations, time has come to revisit the situation. A lot of recommendations have been made by the Sarkaria Commission, but they are pending with the Government for a long time. Government should respond in this regard. We are now talking about the NCTC. The argument of some of the States is very genuine that the NCTC is going to encroach upon the rights of the States. The subject of law and order is in the State List. By enacting this law, is the Government of India going to encroach upon the rights of the States? So, we are against it.

That fact that we are a federal state should be taken into account. We should not think that the States will be weak and the Centre will be strong. On the other hand, States will not be stronger, if the Centre is weak. There are checks and balances. The Constitution is there. Sarkaria Commission's recommendations should be taken into account.

What is the problem? The problem is coming from the Home Ministry itself. I will cite two examples and one of them is that of Telangana. What is the stand of the Home Minister in this regard? A statement by none other than the Home Minister himself had aggravated the situation. The situation now has become so alarming that everyday in the House we are facing disruption. So, it should be made clear whether the position of the Home Minister is the same even now or he has shifted himself from his position.

I now talk about the GTA in my State West Bengal. It was hoped that by the intervention of the Home Minister the problem will be solved. But it got aggravated. Not only in the hill areas, it has now spread to the plain areas, the Dooars areas. Strikes and counterstrikes are going on. They are playing with fire. Instead of solving problems, what is happening nowadays is that both the Home Minister and the State Government are playing with fire. So, this problem should be immediately solved. An all-party meeting should be called to resolve the matter.

I now come to the problem of the so-called Maoists. I very consciously use the term so-called here. This is not Maoism. These are the so-called Maoist activities. Extremist forces are operating in some parts of our country as duplicates.

The question is how to deal with the problem? It is clear that those outfits have no faith in the democratic system; they are against parliamentary democracy; they believe in "armed struggle and to over-throw the prevailing Indian democratic system. Since 2007, so far as my information goes, I gathered the information, more than 2,500 civilians had been killed by these outfits, a majority of whom are tribals, who were branded as police informers. Now, they are changing their tactics - kidnappings are going on. Even the people's representatives and the executives are being abducted. The Home Minister himself made a declaration that they are ready to sit with them, if they abjure violence. But they did not abjure violence. Even then, some negotiations are going on. The State and the Central Governments are succumbing to the pressures of these Maoists forces. They are following new tactics. What is the Government's approach in this regard? What is their line? What are they thinking about this?

We have been told about the three-pronged policy. I will come to that. The first is the policy about law and order. Law and order is a must; the modernization of police system and other related things must be taken up. It is a fact that police excesses are going on and abuse of power is going on, which accelerated the people's resentment largely in different areas. That created this situation at different places. So, this Government should be alert in this regard and the State Governments should be instructed accordingly so that no police excesses take place, and that there is no abuse of police power. Only policing the situation cannot solve the problem.

Secondly, we are talking about development. Development is required, but the question is if a large section of the tribal people got evicted due to land

acquisition and those lands had been given to the corporate sector in large numbers, they should be rehabilitated. During the last decades, not less than 225,000 lakh acres of arable lands have been given to the multi-nationals. If the tribal people got evicted from their lands, how would you solve the problem? This is not coming under the Home Ministry, but the Union Government should take the responsibility in this regard. If a good rehabilitation policy is not adopted in the case of land acquisition, rehabilitation and adequate compensation, how will you solve all these problems? Lakhs and lakhs of tribal people are getting evicted from their own lands. Development without their rehabilitation and without solving their problems is impossible.

The third is the political approach. Political approach should be there. They are following wrong policies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: What would be the alternative policy? It does not mean that there will be domination of the ruling party and no other political parties would be allowed to function. This is not politics. This will create problems and the problems will get aggravated. We have multi-party system and all the parties must believe in parliamentary system; they should be united. The Government should take initiative to call upon them so that all of them can start their political activities in this area. Without that, the situation cannot be solved.

I am coming to another point with regard to disasters.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, please conclude now.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Yes, I will take just a minute. India with its geo-climatic and socio-economic condition is vulnerable to a large number of natural as well as human made disaster and ranks as one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world.

My point is that what the attitude is in this regard. This is not only about giving some relief to address the problem. Therefore, development cannot be sustained unless disaster mitigation measures are made part of the development process. Out of 28 States and 7 Union Territories, 21 are disaster prone. So, the Government has to see in its approach on prevention, mitigation, preparedness, relief, response and rehabilitation in this matter.

I think that the Government will think over it. We know prevention is better than cure. It should not be that the Government will come after the disaster. So, all these

things like prevention and preparedness are required. In this regard, very little has been said by this Government.

With these words, I express my gratitude for giving the opportunity to express my views.

[Translation]

*SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): While expressing my views on the demands for grants of Ministry of Home Affairs. I would like to say that the situation of law and order is not satisfactory in the country. The coordination between Centre and States is lacking. Terrorists attacks have created a wave of fear in the country. Nobody knows when and where they will strike and no place is safe in the country. Terrorists involved in terrorist activities have been sentenced death penalty by the court but the Home Ministry of the Central Govt. has not yet allowed to execute the death penalty. The people of this country are worried as to why Home Ministry is doing so. Country want to know the reason. We do not know what our intelligence agencies are doing, they do not get any prior information and they only become active when anything has happened. Similarly, naxalites are posing a tough challenge to law and order situation of the country. Till now police jawans and common people were killed by them but now they are kidnapping collectors also. Naxal affected area is constantly increasing and their criminal activities are also increasing. It will not solve any purpose if you say that it is a State matter.

There is a need to maintain a close coordination between Centre and States to deal with such problems. Central Govt. is giving more stress on NCTC arrangement but it will affect the constitutional structure of our country and it will adversely affect the rights of States. The Central Govt. should think about it seriously.

Today, we need to provide modern weapons to para-military forces and more facilities should be provided to them but Government is not paying sufficient attention towards it. There is a need to increase the strength of police forces in view of the number of criminals. CBI is under this Ministry but questions are always raised about its impartiality. Why it is so? Can we not stop its misuse? Why steps are not being taken to ensure its impartiality?

People of this country want that CBI should work impartially. The Central Government should cooperate with the States to strengthen State police force but that is not being done. Home Ministry should identify the root causes of this problem and take concrete steps to solve those

*Speech was laid on the Table.

problems in Naxal affected areas. There is a need to strengthen the internal security of the country. The confidence of people is dwindling. The Home Ministry should also come forward to fulfil its other social welfare responsibilities. Incidents of misbehaviour by police forces with the people are common in the country and such incidents should be checked because they violate human rights of the people. There should be rule of law in the country but that is not there. People should be provided with proper security so that they could give their hundred per cent contribution towards nation building. In different districts of the country the strength of police force is quite less in ratio to the population. More provision should be made in this Budget for this purpose so that this shortage may be removed.

In the end I would like to draw the attention of the Govt. towards Nagar Sena Police working in different States. They are doing their duty like regular police force, but they have not been provided with sufficient facilities. They are working like daily wages. Nagar Sena Police, working in all States of the country should be granted the status of Police force. A para-military force consisting of young men and women from backward classes should be constituted so that they may also get an opportunity to serve in Police force.

Separate Telangana is being demanded in Andhra Pradesh but the Govt. is silent on this issue. It is wrong, immediate decision should be taken on it. Till now thousands of people have lost their lives. The Opposition party in the House has said that if such a Bill is brought by the Govt. they will fully support the Bill but I think the intention of the Government is not clear about it.

The cases of intrusion on international border are constantly increasing. China is unauthorisedly occupying our land in Arunachal Pradesh. Anti-National Activities are going on unabated in Jammu and Kashmir and they are not being checked by the Government. Who will answer all these questions? The Central Govt. should discharge its duty more effectively and that is my demand.

[English]

*SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA (Ferozpur): I thank you, Chairman Sir, for giving me the opportunity to speak on this important subject. Today, we are discussing the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 2012-13.

*English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

Sir, Punjab shares a long international border with Pakistan for about 550 kms. Three major rivers Sutlej, Beas and Ravi also pass through this area. The people living on the border face a lot of hardships. During rainy season, the rivers are in spate and they cause a lot of floods in the entire region. Many times, the rivers change their course. They run along the international border. No permanent flood-control measures have been taken in this area. There is no mechanism to check floods which wreak havoc in the area during monsoon season.

Sir, during the time of partition of India, the fertile land of Punjab was also divided into Indian Punjab and Pakistani Punjab. Unfortunately, the condition the farmers of the border areas is very bad. The education and health facilities in the border areas are non-existent. Most of the people are illiterate. Many young people are unemployed. The roads are often in a dilapidated condition. During the time of tension or war, tanks and heavy army vehicles ply on these roads and reduce these roads to rubble. Potholes are a common feature on these roads. The State Government has limited resources. Rivers in spate add to the woes of the people of the border areas.

The Hon. Home Minister is present in this august House. I urge him to undertake the work of repair of border roads under some central scheme as these roads are vital even from the security point of view. In fact, the infrastructure of the entire border region throughout India needs to be improved. The centre should take upon itself this important responsibility.

Mr. Chairman Sir, education in the border areas is a casualty. Schools are mostly non-existent in this region. Sir, due to rising unemployment, the youths of the border areas are often misled and become misguided. They join illegal activities like smuggling of fake currency and arms and other extremist activities. The need of the hour is to wean these youths away from such harmful activities. These youths should be provided employment in BSF, Army, ITBP and other paramilitary forces so that they remain in the mainstream of India. Thus, we can also check the nefarious designs of Pakistan which wants to fish in troubled waters.

Mr. Chairman Sir, the Government has given a green signal to the rehabilitation of estranged Sikhs in India and Punjab. These Sikhs had gone out of the country and settled abroad after operation Blue Star or due to various other reasons. However, sir, visas have not been granted to these Sikhs. These people should be allowed to come back to India and Punjab.

Sir, in Jammu and Kashmir, the Government is providing employment as well as cash incentives to the misguided youths who crossed over to Pakistan. They have been allowed to come back to India and they are being rehabilitated into the mainstream. We are happy about this development. However, such a step should be followed in the case of Punjabis and Sikhs also in Punjab. Why this discrimination against Punjabis and Sikhs?

Sir, Punjabis and Sikhs were always at the forefront during the freedom-struggle. They were second to none in attaining martyrdom for the sake of the country. We were the harbingers of Green Revolution. Still, we are being discriminated against by the centre.

Mr. Chairman Sir, many Sikhs and Hindus of Afghanistan were driven out by the bigots and religious zealots of the area. They sought refuge in India. However, the Central Government has turned a deaf ear and a blind eye to their plights. They have not been given any assistance by the Government. They have no source of income. They have no place to stay. They have been left to fend for themselves. The centre must bail these hapless people out.

Sir, the police force in Punjab needs to be modernised. They have obsolete weapons. Nowadays, criminals have better weapons than policemen. The need of the hour is to train and modernize our police force. Only then can they provide security to all of us. Hence, the Central Government must earmark some amount for this purpose.

Mr. Chairman Sir, let me now raise an important matter regarding my community. Sir, the Rai Sikhs form the majority in the border areas of Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat. It is a valiant and hard-working community. In Punjab, they have been provided SC status. However, the Rai Sikh community in other states finds itself in a miserable condition. They have not been provided SC status in other states. So, I appeal to the Hon. Home Minister to provide SC status to the Rai Sikh community in other states too.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please conclude now.

SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA: Sir, during the time of NDA Government, the farmers of border areas, whose fertile land fell beyond the barbed wire fence, were given a compensation of Rs. 2500 per acre. However, when the UPA Government came to power at the centre, it discontinued this compensation scheme. These hapless farmers are suffering. Kindly restart this compensation

scheme for these unfortunate farmers. They should be provided Rs. 10,000/- per acre as compensation now in view of the price-rise and sky-high inflation.

Sir, as I had said, during the rainy season, the rivers of Punjab often change their course in the border areas. It results in change in the demarcation of border. The people of the area suffer due to this erratic behaviour of the river as at many places, the river marks the international boundary. When it changes its course, it results in confusion among the people of the area as the erstwhile Indian areas sometimes fall inside Pakistan or vice-versa due to the behaviour of the river. It adds to tension among the people. Hence, some mechanism should be developed so that there is an end to this confusion.

Sir, farmers, whose fertile land has been taken over for erection of barbed wire fence, must be adequately compensated. The fencing should be done right on the zero-line at the border. As of now, the fence runs about 4 to 5 kms inside Indian territory. In the end, let me reiterate sir, that the youths of the border areas must be given employment so that they are not misguided. It will help the country in the long run.

*SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER (Ponnani): Today we are discussing on a most important department of our country. It goes without saying that there are heavy duty and responsibility on the home department. Maintenance of security, border security management, upholds the principles of human rights to meet the threat to internal security etc. are certain very important issues the Home Ministry has to address. We all know that there are extreme elements which raise threat to our security. Whether it is left wing extremism, son of soil type extremism or the fundamental group activities, it is all dangerous. In this context, I wish to point out that it is not only the responsibility of the Government but also the joint responsibility of all the political parties of our country. In this, we need not have any kind of party politics and we should keep up the mindset of togetherness.

We all know that we are proud of our heritage on human rights. Unfortunately, there are incidents of human rights violation in India. I wish to point out that we have to treat this very seriously.

I wish to point out certain important thing on repatriation of prison act-2003. We all know that hundreds of Indians are languishing in different jails outside India.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

India has already entered into agreement with 15 countries as per the repatriation of prison act - 2003. I myself have pointed out on another occasion in this August body on the Indian prisoners in Saudi Arabian jails. Hundreds of Indians are still in jails even after the tenure of imprisonment. Our country is maintaining a very good relation with Saudi Arabia. I humbly submit that we must use our good office to get this innocent people released from the jail. Similarly, there are prisoners in Sri Lankan jails also who are kept there on filmy grounds. We must open discussion and take urgent necessary steps to get them released.

The next point I wish to raise is coastal security issue. Maritime security and cargo security is a serious issue. In this exclusive economic zone we have to ensure protection of life and interest of our fishermen. In this context, I wish to congratulate Government of India and Kerala State Government for the bold stand taken in respect of the Italian ship from where two Kerala fishermen were shot dead. I wish to add another important issue pertaining to cyber crime. Cyber crimes are increasing day by day. We have to take various steps to modify the cyber law and to get it implemented in an effective manner.

The last point which I wish to raise is in respect of streamlining the procedure under CRPF Act. It is a fact that it take years together to dispose a case. Investigation and other process are delay bound and complicated. We have to amend the laws accordingly. We know that 77th Report of the Law Commission has suggested certain important modification in this direction. The Law Commission headed by HR Khanna is so significant. In the last para of the Report, they have stated as follows, "there should be no undue delay in taking action on the Report which itself deals with eliminating delay". We have to keep one thing in mind that is in respect of undertrial prisoners. Undertrial prisoners in India are facing denial of justice. They are put in prison for years together without completing the legal formalities. Delay of justice is denial of justice. So, we have to review the procedure in respect of under trial prisoners.

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on demands for Grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs. Important responsibilities like Internal Security, Management of para-military forces, border management, Centre and State relations, official language, disaster management etc. are lying with Home Ministry. The Home Ministry should fulfil its responsibility more effectively, police

force and other security agencies should be given modernised training and they should be equipped with necessary resources and whatever provision has been made in this regard in the Budget, I think there cannot be any objection to it. But we have seen that during last five years the condition of internal security and border management has further deteriorated. Shri Chidambaramji is our Home Minister for the last three and a half years. When he became Home Minister, people had many expectations from him. He tried to do something in his first year but later on he suddenly started losing his sharpness and today not only Home Ministry is in deteriorating condition but Home Minister is also living in dilemma and under such circumstances, you can very well imagine as to what would be the condition of internal security of the country.

Sir, terrorists attacks have increased very fast in the country during last two decades and I think the honest efforts and initiatives to have an effective check on such attacks, have not been made. At least such initiatives should have been taken. In September, 2001 there was a terrorist attack in America and in December 2001 our Parliament was attacked. Terrorists have attacked at different places earlier also but this was a big attack on the temple of our Parliamentary democracy but till now the convicts have not been punished. Just now when an Hon. Member of Shiv Sena asked about it, the Home Minister was trying to give clarification on Kasab but this country wants to know why Afzal has not yet been hanged. When we will show leniency towards terrorists then the condition of internal security will deteriorate further and that is what is happening. A message will go within country and abroad that India is a soft country. Terrorism is being viewed from a vote bank point of view. In this way the Govt. is not only indolent towards terrorism but also careless and this carelessness is becoming dangerous for internal security of the country.

Sir, everybody knows that there were serial blasts in Mumbai in 1993. The Govt. has been repeatedly demanding from Pakistan that Dawood Ibrahim should be handed over to it so that action may be taken against him.

But whether it is not a fact that the entire kingdom of Dawood Ibrahim and his underworld gang is flourishing in the country. All his immoral and anti-national activities are being conducted in Mumbai and in other parts of the country. Why the Ministry of Home Affairs and State Governments are silent on this? Why does Government not take any effective action to check these anti-national

activities of underworld? So far as the question of Maoism is concerned, I would like to say that Maoist and Naxal activities have increased in the country rapidly. I remember that in the year 2004, 54 districts of this country were under the grip of Naxalism. Today the Government itself accepts that 230 districts of this country are affected with Naxalism and Maoism. It is at peak in 90 districts. The situation of peak is so grave that MLAs are being kidnapped. District collector is being kidnapped and then by negotiating with Maoists the State somehow is trying to show before them that the governance of this country is being conducted by the Maoists itself. It is very unfortunate. We are not able to decide it, whether the Government of the country is being conducted by mafias, criminals, Naxalists and Maoists or by any resurgent Government and that is why when we are discussing on the Demands for Grants related to Ministry of Home Affairs we find that the situation of Naxalism and Maoism has become very dangerous before us. Therefore, I would like to say that ultimately for the politics of vote bank for how long we would be adopting a lackadaisical attitude towards internal security of this country?

Sir, I don't want to say more on this issue because I think you will ring the bell. I tell you the recent incident of just two or three days back. I represent Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh. Ours is almost a border district. 1751 km of Indo-Nepal border is fully open border. Today if any terrorist from Pakistan intends to enter in India, he moves from Karanchi to Kathmandu, from Kathmandu to open border and then takes shelter in border area of India. Therefrom, he enters in India any time. It is incident of 29th April. In Sunauli border which is a town of district Maharaj Ganj adjacent to Nepal, 40 terrorists related to Hizbul Mujahideen are arrested, interrogation is made upto 48 hours. After 48 hours they are released with respectfulness and it is said they belong to Jammu and Kashmir. It is confessed by them that they had gone to Pak occupied Kashmir leaving India in 1986. While living in POK they got terrorist training. After getting the training they have been involved in terrorist activities for the last 25 years.

It is how unfortunate that in the name of rehabilitation, terrorists are being rehabilitated. In this country, so far as the rehabilitation and human rights are concerned, human right is only for terrorists and Naxalists but there is no human right for common citizens and personnels of security forces. There is no provision for their rehabilitation. In Jammu and Kashmir 58,697 families were displaced in the year 1990 and no arrangement has been made by the Ministry for their rehabilitation, Government could not do

it. In Mizoram of North-East States 36,000 people belonging riyang tribe had to pay the cost of not conversing their religion in 1997 and they were displaced therefrom. They are living in Tripura in shelter camps. No arrangement can be made for their rehabilitation till date. 36,000 people of Riyan Tribe still bound to live in shelter camps in Tripura. They are living in shelter camps for so many years and we are saying that there is a rule of law in this country. What is the rule of law? What kind of security, peace and harmony is being talked about by the Government? I, through you Sir, would like to ask the Government when the Government can announce the rehabilitation policy for the terrorist then why the Ministry of Home Affairs not take any action to rehabilitate its own citizens, who are associated to nationality and tradition of India, who see their interest in the interest of India, on their native land by forming a rehabilitation policy? We have no objection on the Demands for Grants related to Ministry of Home Affairs, we support them. We demand that Police and Para-Military forces should be given proper training and modern weapons. Modern resources should be provided to them. They should be equipped with modern facilities. The Government talks about providing protection to the elements engaged in terrorism, antinational and antisocial activities, it talks about their rights but it is not able to take any effective action for giving guarantee of the security of citizens of this country.

Sir, I would like to demand that Ministry of Home Affairs should make the arrangement of rehabilitation of bonafide residents displaced from Kashmir and Mizoram. Whether the Government is aware of the fact that after coming of UPA a new organisation in the name of CPI (Maoist) has been set up by reorganizing of PWG and MCC? I would like to ask, whether they have so much resources that they are challenging security forces, paramilitary forces and army of India? Why the Government not take strict action against the people who have no faith in the Constitution of India, have no faith in tradition of India, who do not want to solve the problem through a talk, who do not want to communicate? Why do the Government want to be helpless? I would like to demand that the Government should initiate the action to deal with such elements strictly who conduct against the Constitution of India and intends to make armed struggle with India.

Sir, I would like to say something about the activities of religious conversion. In the North-East State, antinational activities of religious conversion play big role behind separatism prevailing there. No discussion should be made on it but a legislation should be brought for it. If the religious conversion is unconstitutional then Ministry of Home Affairs should take action to put effective check on

antinational activities of religious conversion. It has continuously been talking about the Kashmir that the Government is going to abolish the Armed Forces Special Powers Act. I would like to request that Armed Forces Special Powers Act plays very important role for maintaining peace in Kashmir. For the criminals having no faith in the Constitution of the country and its dignity, strict action is necessary. This Special Powers Act should not be withdrawn as it would bring down the morale of personnels of Army and Forces and it would pose a major threat to the security of our country. May God give them wisdom so that they do not perform such an act that becomes danger for the security of the nation.

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA (Jammu): Thank you, Chairman Sahib. Before I speak I was expecting from my colleagues sitting that side but after the speech of Shri Aditya Nath ji and Shri Anurag ji entire House would have understood that all the countries are aware that for maintaining peace in India particularly in Jammu and Kashmir the credit should go to UPA first and UPA second, particularly to our Prime Minister Sardar Manmohan Singh ji, Home Minister Shri Chidambaram Sahib and Chairperson of our UPA who had maintained peace in Jammu and Kashmir from time to time and encouraged the State Government and provided them help from here and today I can say that the situation in Jammu and Kashmir is quite peaceful. Nearly 2.5 crore of people have visited awaken Kashmir so far. Similarly, one crore or one and one fourth crore of people from all parts of the country went Vaishno Devi shrine for darshan. You have also seen the figures that last year six and half lakh people had reached for Amarnath Yatra. I don't want to make any comparison. But for the last 22 years, the situation of Kashmir had become a serious problem for the country as a whole, I would like to congratulate the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir that despite so many hardships he and Central Government had made concerted efforts together for the same and today the situation has improved. But there are so many elements in our country who are trying to disturb the situation there again. The outside people do not want that our country would move ahead. They do not want that our country would make progress or harmony, peace and brotherhood would continue in the country. They always try to find the opportunity that the prosperity and integration of this country. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please do not disturb.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record except what Shri Madan Lal Sharma says.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Please listen to me ... (Interruptions) Sardar ji, please listen to me ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please do not disturb.

Nothing is going on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Rattan Singh ji, what are you saying. ... (Interruptions) I would have been happy if you had raised this issue during speech and I could reply to that.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Madan Lal Sharma, please address to the Chair.

Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: You do not like good talks... (Interruptions) I would like to say that they do not like to listen to such things. That is why they can't digest such discussions... (Interruptions) Then they are saying such things. When such a situation arose... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please stop the cross talk.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Sir, I have not said to you anything wrong... (Interruptions) Sardarji, why did you get angry, you should feel happy. ... (Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[English]

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the version of Shri Madan Lal Sharma.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: You should have congratulated the Prime Minister and the Home Minister for creating such a good situation in Jammu and Kashmir. ... (Interruptions) You are unable to understand. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, you please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please maintain the decorum in the House.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: I am unable to understand as to why my friends are feeling uncomfortable? Why my friends from Akali Dal are feeling uncomfortable? ... (Interruptions) It is a good aspect that a good situation and circumstances have emerged there. Development of that area has taken place. You are our neighbour. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record except the version of Shri Madan Lal Sharma.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. member Shri Bajwa, please sit down now. Hon. Members, please maintain the decorum in the House. Nothing will go on record except the version of Shri Sharma.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please sit down now.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Sir, I understand that ... (Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, do not waste the time of the House. Nothing will go on record except the version of Shri Sharma.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, they are not the contractors of Sardars. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No cross-talk is permitted.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Sardars are the crown on our head.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You say the same thing.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Prime Minister of our country. Sardar Manmohan Singh Ji is a sardar ...(Interruptions) He is not happy after listening good things about him. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bajwa, please sit down. I will tell him. Hon. Members please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please maintain the decorum in the House. No cross talk is allowed Shri Sharma, please address the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Sir, I have not said anything otherwise. I am a Punjabi and I can speak their language. If you allow he will be able to understand that I was not speaking anything wrong.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, if you continue to do this, I will request the hon. Minister who will reply now.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: They do not consider

*Not recorded.

work done by the Prime Minister good. I cannot withdraw those words if they don't like. ...(Interruptions) Sardars are the crown of our heads and he is the Prime Minister of the country. We are one. I don't know what he understood. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please do not disturb him.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Sir, I would like to add that situation in Kashmir became cordial. When our Prime Minister provided Rs. 24 thousand crores to Kashmir under Reconstruction Programme. ...(Interruptions). When the amount was spent then the people realised that we want development and peace and intend to progress. People of Kashmir tried to bring peace after having understood that. I want to say that we got full support of the Union Government. Shri Anurag Singh Thakur has also said one thing. ...(Interruptions)

18.00 hrs.

Anurag ji has added something about Kashmir, Jammu and laddakh.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what the hon. Member is saying.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: I can accept that there would have been shortcomings in the previous Governments. But I want to congratulate UPA-2 Government who realised this and an all party delegation visited there. After that they provided Rs. 250 crores for Special Task Force in Jammu and Kashmir and Laddakh, Kargil and Jammu. They also removed the paucity of funds required. They should listen to the correct things. I came from that area. How hard days we have spent during 22 years? They should feel delighted if good days have come and there is peace throughout the country, may be north-east or it may be Maoist militants or Kashmir militants.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members I have a list of 8 more Speakers of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry

*Not recorded.

of Home Affairs. If the House agrees, the time of the House may be extended by one hour, including the reply of the hon. Home Minister.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time of the House is extended by one hour.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Amount was not provided only for Special Task Force but industrial package was also provided for removing unemployment. 8000 youth of Jammu and Kashmir are getting benefit. ...*(Interruptions)* Why are you worried? Whether anything against you is being done? I am talking about the work done in my State by the Union Government. Should we not thank our Government? ...*(Interruptions)* You should have spoken on your turn but at that time you could not. You could not represent your State? ...*(Interruptions)* You could shower curses upon the Central Government? Now you are interrupting me. Brother, I have said nothing to you. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members do not disturb him.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: You should have come well prepared with figures while representing your party and the State. You should have followed Punjab but you could not. Now the Central Government have given us something and restored normalcy in the State and there is peace. I would like to congratulate the whole House and all should pray that peace may prevail in Jammu and Kashmir and people from the whole country should visit the beautiful valley and watch wonderful scenes which they could not see for the last 20-22 years. I would further like to dwell upon two-three points about the initiative taken.

So far as the refugees are concerned, there are four types of refugees viz. refugees of 1947, West Pakistani refugees, refugees of 1965 and refugees of 1971. Kashmiri migrants are going for pillar to post since 22 years. I want to congratulate the UPA Government and especially the Prime Minister. When the Prime Minister visited Jammu and saw refugee quarters, he announced construction of thousands of quarters, Quarters were constructed immediately and people were shifted there. Recently, Adityanath ji was saying that there is no arrangement for them. I admit that there are shortcomings and I demand from the Home Minister to remove those. More attention should be paid towards this issue. A committee should be constituted comprising some officers of the rank of Joint Secretaries of the Union Government and officers of Revenue Secretary level here to resolve this issue. Since 60 years, no Union Government or State Government could understand this problem. One time settlement of 1947 refugees should be done. The number of West Pakistani refugees is not much. They are only 9 to 10 thousand families. They are not getting state citizenship nor employment. They can neither purchase land nor they can cast vote in Panchayat and Assembly elections. They can only cast votes in the Parliamentary elections since they have their houses there. They are the inhabitants of this vast country. Although, persons who migrated to Pakistan have their rights secured here and those who have settled in other parts of the country are getting all facilities but they are not getting. Refugees of 1965 and 1971 are State subjects. If someone has got less land, it is to be provided by the State Government and if that has not been provided, it becomes a Centre subject. I demand that the Home Minister should provide relief to the 1965 and 1971 refugees.

As far as border management is concerned, militancy and infiltration on border has declined after fencing on borders. I accept that a mistake was committed in 1999 when due to fear fencing was done 5 kilometers backwards. Our land was left forward. The lands of people of our country living in border areas have gone the other side and they are starving. They did not get any compensation for that land because that land has not been acquired nor they can go to their fields. If they go to their fields they have to return to the village before six. The wild animals destroy their crops causing them loss. Therefore, the Central Government should direct the army to acquire the land permanently and provide compensation to those persons or the fencing on some area on zero line should be removed. Pakistan has done cowardly activities several

*Not recorded.

times. They resort to firing. Bomb shells are thrown on the fields, schools and hospitals. Crops are destroyed due to this. The Union Government should take initiative in this matter. We are strengthening our army and paramilitary forces. We should also strengthen our civilians residing in border areas. The crops and life and property should be insured so that people are secured on the borders and do not migrate due to fear. They should reside there with our brave soldiers and paramilitary forces. India and our borders would be safe in this manner.

18.06 hrs.

(DR. GIRIJA VYAS in the Chair)

Madam, there is one issue pertaining to para- military forces. I want to request the Home Minister that they retire after putting in the longest service. Status of ex-serviceman is not given to them. They retire at the age of 58-60 years. They get benefits during service period but Madam Chairman, I want to tell you that when they retire, I have got figures, the Subedar Major of the army gets Rs. 12285 as pension. Inspector rank officer of paramilitary force get Rs. 5535. Captain of army gets Rs. 27700 but Deputy Commandant gets Rs.17,200. Colonel of army gets Rs. 51400 as pension but Commandant of paramilitary force gets Rs. 23000 as pension. You can see the difference. I feel that a person who has spent the best part of his life on borders in the service of the country and gets less pension, it is not correct. He should get the status of ex-service man and canteen facilities.

Secondly, I would like to tell you about ITBP, BSF, CRPF and S.S.B. S.S.B. has done a lot for the country and especially at the borders. They work the civilians which is necessary at the China borders now. At the time of Kargil war, Mr. Yogiadityanath ji when Vajpayee Ji was embracing and Pakistani troops had reached. It was a soldier of S.S.B. who first gave information about Pakistani troops reaching Kargil. Today, you are raising a number of issues. We also know how to talk but we would be doing injustice towards the Home Minister, U:P.A Government, ourselves and those persons who are safeguarding our country in difficult situations. I, therefore, want to say that one time settlement of SSB personnel should be made. Under age should be recruited and for over-age there should be one time settlement.

The State of J and K is facing problem of unemployment. I thank the Central Government and the Home Minister for the initiative taken. But relaxation in age and qualification should be given to the people living on

J&K borders because they could not continue their studies due to the disturbances on borders. The area of eight kilometers on board areas should be declared backward and special development of this area should be made.

Madam, I congratulate you, the Prime Minister and Madam Sonia Gandhi and I say with pride that situation in J&K have come to this position due to your efforts. I don't know who told Shri Rattan Singh Ajnala and he could not understand. But, I want to say that today all of you can say with pride that Kashmir which was a headache for the whole country, today it is progressing towards peace. Both the Governments have worked together in that area.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I would like to request the House that we are discussing a very important issue of home affairs, therefore, please maintain dignity and do not disturb so that we could arrive at some conclusion.

*SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH (Surat): The area which I represent is Surat and that is a part of Gujarat State. It is a very important place on the map of India from geographical point of view. On the one hand, Gujarat is a bordering State and is an adjoining area a Runn of Kuchh and on the other hand it has 1600 km long coastal area and it can become an entrance gate of India. Surat is just 40 to 45 nautical miles from Pakistan and along the coastal areas it has so many industrial establishments worth billions of rupees and if any untoward incident happens there, entire Southern Gujarat will get adversely affected.

Some demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs are very important for national interest and for the future of our country. Taj hotel in Mumbai was attacked for the first time in the history of India. They attacked on our national respect through sea-route. But the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Central Govt. has shown so much activeness in this regard, perhaps a parallel of that you won't find anywhere in the world. Years have passed but we could not hang Kasab.

I would demand from the Home Minister that if you cannot hang Kasab then at least you may make such arrangements that another Kasab may not enter this country. Therefore, more funds should be allocated for strengthening security of coastal areas and Run of Kuchh in Gujarat] in association with the State Government of Gujarat. The demand for setting up a Sainik Kendra at Surat is lying pending for years. I would demand from Home Ministry that a regional NSG Centre should be set up at Surat. A Coastal Guard Station at Hajira should be set up so that

*Speech was laid on the Table.

another Kasab may not enter this country. Coastal Security Scheme should be implemented in the Coastal areas of Gujarat. Indian fishermen are captured frequently by the Pakistani Authority from the adjoining sea border of Gujarat State. I demand that funds should be allocated for education, protection and creating awareness among fishermen. A service station and maintenance station should be set up for interceptor boats at the sea border in Gujarat. In addition to that, if there is shortage of ground staff whether they are constable or traffic police that should also be looked into so that the incidents of bomb blasts or any other act of conspiracy could be averted in time. The Government should formulate and implement a plan to provide a proper training, proper education and modernised weapons and equipments to the ground staff.

[English]

*DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI (Bhubaneswar): The Ministry of Home Affairs has all the responsibilities, very important among them being internal security, management of central armed police forces, border management, centre-state relations, administration of union territories and disaster management. Article 355 of the Constitution provides to protect every state against external aggression and internal disturbances to ensure that the government of every state is carried on in accordance with the provision of the constitution. In pursuance to these obligations, the Ministry of Home Affairs continuously monitor the situations, issues appropriate advisories, extends manpower on the financial support, guidance and expertise to the state government for maintenance of security, peace and harmony without encroaching upon the constitutional rights of the states.

The Department of internal security deals with police, law and order and rehabilitation.

The Department of States deals with centre-state relations, union territories and freedom fighter's pensions.

The Department of Border Management deals with management of borders including coastal borders.

In my state Orissa, there is beautiful coastal belts. It starts from Bengal and ends at Andhra. During the British regime, the name of the coastal belt was known as Bay of Bengal. I am extremely sorry to convey my agony expressing the truth that the entire ocean belonging to my State Odisha and named after Bay of Bengal every ruled by the Britishers. During the colonial rules, the Bay of Bengal is named. It should have been named after Odisha.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

The entire coastal belt is belonging to our state only. So, this time should have been changed immediately for the greater interest of public and near to this great ocean which is having high heritage of naming Mohodoudhi, the great Chandrabhaga and Lord Jaganath Temple and Konark are located beside these oceans. Therefore, I earnestly request the Hon. Minister, that this entire belt should be named after Lord Jaganath only. The Government should pay proper attention while guarded by Security force and police to check the attack though ocean to Puri and Konark Temple. Every possibility is there, any moment this august temple of the global monument would be attacked by the terrorists.

Peace and harmony is essentially prerequisite for development of individual and as well as for fulfilling aspirations of the society for building a strong stable and prosperous nation.

To control law and order according to population there should be more police stations and the states wants the security guidelines mostly framed in collaborating in state-central relations. In this present scientific days some new machines and the modern computer should be installed in every police station and the police personal are still using the arm and armaments ever sanctioned during the British period. Because the extremists are getting more and more arms and ammunition from abroad, compared to them we should provide better arms to our police and security. They are brutally murdered by the extremists. So more police stations and sub-police stations should be constructed in the rural areas and more police forces are to be deployed to protect the poor people out of attack and danger. How the extremist's attack, could be controlled which is increasing day by day. The policy of the government should have been changed and the extremists stationing in the hilly stations and capturing the poor adivasi people, there should be roads, school, communication and to alleviate the poverty, the Central Government should sanction more money. If the poverty is eradicated, automatically the extremist attacked would be doomed.

I belong to the constituency Bhubaneswar-the capital of Odisha. You can easily examine the traffic congestion because of the growth of population. I demand to change the mechanism to govern through the police station and police commissionerate to provide more police, more security and they should be vigilant to control the law and order. The guidelines clearly state that the full proof security right has to be put in a place around the sensitive buildings,

like religious places, malls and other crowded locations. I request the hon. Home Minister to have an immediate enquiry relating the murder of Odia student at Boston.

Some of the major programmes, schemes implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs i.e. construction of fencing roads, border outposts and flood lighting along the international border, modernization, rehabilitation of schemes, projects, police networks, national disaster management, modernization of force and emergent service and central schemes for assistance to victims of terrorists. There should be schemes for financial assistance to states for strengthening their enforcement capability to combat illicit trafficking narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Strengthen the country a cross border so that terrorism can be controlled. It can be done only through the assistance of state governments and more arms and ammunition, police forces, helicopters should be provided immediately.

[Translation]

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG (Anantnag): I will tell you about it and you shall have to listen. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mr. Beg, you please address the Chair.

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG: Then an agreement was signed, Mr. Chidambaramji knows about it. I would like to tell it to the entire House. Sheikh Abdullah and Mirza Afzal Beg, who were the law knowing persons had signed that agreement in Delhi in 1952. Those who are talking about federalism should go through it. They gave a concept as to how a Republic can survive within a Union or a Republic. That was Delhi agreement of 1952. Agreement was signed with us and we stick to that accession. We can proudly say that we have done accession with Secular Democratic India. We had a special position. Till 1964 we had our own Prime Minister and President. That does not make India weak, that is your misunderstanding. It is a strength of Hindustan that there is a constitution within constitution, a Republic within Republic and a nation within a nation can survive and that is our strength about which you talk nowadays. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG: We believe that the resolution of Kashmir issue is the restoration of 1952 Delhi Agreement. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You please sit down. You had made your submissions. Now he is making his submission.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG: An agreement was signed with us. ...*(Interruptions)* we had made negotiations as to what would be our relationship. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Any objectionable word would be expunged.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I have told you, I will look into it.

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG: So far as our party is concerned. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I have told you that it will be looked into. You please sit down and you please address the Chair.

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG: My party believes ...*(Interruptions)* The basis of accession should be restored. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I will see it.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG: The Report of Interlocutory should be made public. ...*(Interruptions)* The committee which was constituted by the Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)* It has given recommendations. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: That will be looked into.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG: A retired Justice was also in the Committee. They have given recommendations that autonomy should be restored. What he is talking about was an incident which took place in my constituency. ...*(Interruptions)*

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): He is misleading the people by his statements. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG: Six innocent people were killed. A case is going on in the Supreme Court. It is not Mehboob Beg but CBI has said that it was a cold blooded murder. People ask us as to why they are not getting justice. Six innocent youths were killed in a fake encounter. CBI has said in the court and Supreme Court has made observations that

[English]

You cannot tell me, you cannot say that AFSPA gives immunity to security forces, and you cannot say that they can walk into some room, commit a rape and then say that they are discharging their duties.

They cannot say that. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

It is the ruling and observation of the Supreme Court. People in any constituency ask me as to why they are not getting justice. It is related to Sikh brothers and they say that these boys have killed them, then we would also like to know that if it was a fake encounter, then who killed Sikh brothers in Chhattisinghpora. We also want to know that. ...*(Interruptions)* who were those people who killed our Sikh brothers. We also want to know. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Beg ji, please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG: I would like to ask the BJP. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Beg ji, now please wind up.

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG: Madam, I am winding up. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You please sit down.

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG: Don't come under their pressure. I would like to say that Prime Minister as well as Home Minister have also said. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now please wind up.

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG: The biggest threat to our country is from Naxalism. Our Chief Minister asks whether they believe that Army should also be deployed there, should APSPA be imposed there. We have seen TADA, POTA and NCTC, all these proved counter-productive. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

[English]

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG: I am just winding up. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

I am concluding. So long as basic issues are not resolved, all such things become counter productive. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: No speech or word will go on record except that of Mr. Mehboob Beg. Please wind up now.

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ (Baramulla): My time should also be given to him.

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG: Madam, I am concluding. I would like to ask my colleagues from BJP that there are unmarked graves. One Human Right Commission went to Kupwada where there are thousands of unmarked graves. Our Chief Minister said that a Truth and Reconciliation Commission should be set up to find out who those people were. If they were militants they should be punished but if innocent people are buried in those graves, the people of Kashmir have every right to know as to who were those people who killed them. Our strength is. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You have only one minute left.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG: Madam, I am concluding. We believe that problems cannot be solved by using force. The strength of our country is that we believe in dialogue and peace process. Just now they were saying something but they must know that there was a boycott call but people did not listen to that, they defied it and 85 per cent people participated in Panchayat election process and cast their votes. Lakhs of tourists have come to Kashmir, lakhs of people went to Amarnath Yatra and there was no untoward incident. Our people believe that at present infiltration level has gone down, there is notable reduction in militancy and encounters so the extra judicial laws, extraordinary laws, draconian laws and special power acts should be withdrawn. We believe that now time has come when these laws should be withdrawn so that people may take a sigh of relief and they may also be allowed to move ahead like other people of the country.

*SHRI P. L. PUNIA (Barabanki): The UPA Government has given importance to internal security and with that view, it has constituted National Investigation Agency (NIA), National Intelligence Grid and implemented various important schemes like modernisation of Police force, crime and criminal training network etc.

As of now, besides external security, internal security has also become a big problem. In 2004, our Hon. Prime Minister had himself accepted that Naxalism is a major challenge for the internal security of the country.

Chhattisgarh is one of the most naxalite affected State. In addition to that Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal and Bihar are also affected by the problem of naxalites. I would like to appreciate the steps taken by the Government of Andhra Pradesh as a result of which the problem of naxalite has almost been solved.

The Communist Party of India (Maoist) launched in the year 2004 is also known by the name of Naxalites. It is the amalgamation of the two organisations namely Communist Party of India Marxist Leninist and Maoist Communist Centre of India. Today naxalites army has more than 11500 persons as a result of which more than 200 districts in 20 States are facing the problem of naxalites.

Due to naxalism, a heavy loss is being caused to the country and mainly to the basic infrastructure. During the last four years, they have caused damage to 150 Railway structures, 65 Panchayat Bhavans, 156 School buildings, 30 Power Plants and minings, 444 roads and margs and many police stations and BSF camps were also targeted by them.

At present naxalites have taken one collector as hostage. Earlier also, they had kidnapped one MLA and, in ransom, they demanded the release of their arrested colleagues. 731 such cases have come to light during the last four years in which 1554 people were kidnapped and out of them 328 persons were killed. In addition to that, in 535 cases money was extracted.

I would like to say that the number of deaths has increased manifold due to naxal problem during last four years. During these last four years, 2190 persons of general public were killed and 957 security personnel laid down their lives.

Government of India has taken this problem seriously

*Speech was laid on the Table.

and following some schemes and plans have been prepared by taking hard decisions. In 83 most affected districts

[English]

security related expenditure scheme

[Translation]

is being run and through which families of deceased due to Naxalism are provided an amount of Rs. one lakh. Besides it, several other provisions for assistance have been made. For this purpose 602 crore rupees have been released.

[English]

Central scheme for Assistance to Civilian Victims/
Family of Victims of Naxalism

[Translation]

The families of victims in case of death due to Naxalism are given three lakh rupees through this scheme. To face naxalites 78 Battalions of Central Armed Forces have been deployed. During the last four years 362,17 crore rupees have been released for affected area under the special infrastructure scheme. During 2010 a scheme of Rs. 3300 crore was launched for two years an Integrated Action Plan. Till now Rs. 2500 crore has been released. During 2011-12 Rs. 1,111 crore were released to modernize the police force. Rupee 311 crore have been returned to Centre as State Governments could not spent the whole amount. I would like to request the Hon'ble Home Minister that effective action should be taken by deploying adequate number of security forces to root out this problem for ever. He should make arrangements to fill up the 98443 vacancies in various security agencies across the country without delay. The problem of Jammu & Kashmir is also a very serious problem for the country and now due to the steps taken by the UPA Government the number of incidents in Jammu and Kashmir could have been reduced to a great extent. During the year 2005 the number of incidents was 1190 while this number has reduced to just 340 in the year 2001. The pilgrims of Mata VaishnoDevi and Amarnath pilgrimage are also feeling safe. There is a provision of various laws to check atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

[English]

PCR Act-1955, SC/ST PO Act 1989, EMS&CDL(P)
Act-1993, Bonded Labour System Abolition Act 1976.

[Translation]

But the fact is that when a victim belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes goes to Police Station then his FIR is not registered. Only after the orders of Court, cases against the said Acts are registered under section 156 of C.R.P.C. As per section 4 of POA Act, action should be taken against those police officers who indulge in such acts. Recently in a meeting organized by Home Ministry on Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act Scheduled Castes Commission apprised you that State Government are not paying much attention in this regard. Conviction rate is very poor in all the states. The Conviction rate is Gujarat is just 3.5 per cent. Various courts of Gujarat have repealed 423 cases as police has not done investigation. This is a serious matter. I would like to give the following suggestions to Hon'ble Minister:- The Right to FIR should not be limited to Police only. It should also be made available to village level Revenue Officers and other Voluntary Organizations through e-Governance. There is a need to make the punishment awarded to accused under Section 3(1) of POA Act more stringent. The assistance amount paid to victims of rape/murder/serious injury needs to be raised to 10 lakh rupees. N.C.T.C. (National Counter Terrorism Centre) is proposed by the Home Ministry under which there is an important plan to rightly utilize by combining all the security agencies of the country. Efforts to reach a consensus on N.C.T.C. are being made. Meetings of officers of states have been organized in this regard. I hope this great plan could be implemented by arriving on a consensus at an early date. As far as the matter concerning public sentiment for including various languages in the eighth schedule pending with the Home Ministry is concerned 38 proposals of languages are pending with Union Government and out of these eight proposal have been sent through state governments. In reply to on Unstarred Question No. 2249 dated 27.03.2012 asked by my colleague Shri Rattan Singh in Lok Sabha, government has stated that there is neither any criterion for including languages in the eighth schedule nor any time limit for including them through a proposal.

I think that all the Members of both the Houses of Parliament are in favour of including some or the other language in eighth schedule. It is the demand of all the people of the country that the language they speak should get recognition in their own country. We have been discussing in the House under various rules regarding inclusion of various languages in the eighth schedule of the Constitution. There were fourteen languages included

in the eighth schedule of Constitution. When the Constitution came in force. Today, there are 22 languages included in the eighth schedule after doing Constitutional amendments from time to time. Languages may be regional, but in today's age of rapid speed where one reaches, nobody knows, everything has become global. A person lives somewhere, doing job somewhere else, doing business elsewhere. India is a country of unity in diversity. The language spoken here, the culture is the heritage civilization of the whole country. The language spoken in India have their own history. All have their own creative work poems, folk songs, ragnis, bhajans, serials, films etc. I have come to know that recognition has been given to languages of Indian States in foreign countries, viz Bhojpuri in Mauritius, Rajasthani, Bhojpuri in America. Indian citizens are suffering from this pain also that Nepali and Sindhi are not the language of Indian origin, even then these have been included in the eighth schedule of the Constitution. Government has given the assurance on the demands raised in the House from time to time. The Hon'ble State Home Minister in his reply to a private member's Bill on 27th April, 2012 had stated that to consider the proposals of including the languages in eighth schedule, a committee had been formed in the chairmanship of Sitakant Mahapatra in 2003. The Committee had prepared the report and sent to the Ministry with it's recommendations in 2004, on which Ministry is taking action till date. At present advice of UPSC is expected on the proposals of including various languages in eighth schedule. The UPSC had set up a high level standing committee on 17.07.2009 in this regard. The report of the committee has not been received so far. The central government is unable to take decision in the absence of report. It is, therefore, requested to the Hon'ble Home Minister that keeping in view the feelings of the people of the country, proposals of members and State Government and the assurances being given by the Government, there is a need to take it seriously and to take early action to include all proposed languages in the eighth schedule of the Constitution.

*SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): In the discussion on demand for grants of Home Ministry during discussions on General Budget 2012-13, the Members spoke prior to me discussed on internal security of the country and on other subjects in which it was said that Home Ministry had failed in it's responsibility to maintain law and order in the country. The country is struggling with the situation of internal security because of committing mistakes by this very important Ministry and delay in taking policy decisions by it. People are suffering because of such serious situation and standing questions with regard

*Speech was laid on the Table.

to Home Ministry. Terrorists are targeting big cities in the country. They attacked repeatedly. Metropolitan city like Bombay was attacked by coming through the sea route. Hundreds of people died. People have not yet forgotten this terrorists attacks of serious nature. The Government did not learn any lesson. If a cognizance would have been taken, the coast guard would have been fully equipped with all types of modern arms and in full strength and so the life and property in Mumbai could be secured. But Home Ministry could not do any reform in it so far. The Home Ministry which could not succeed in getting the culprits of 26/11 punished, need to take result oriented decisions and framing successful policies to strengthen its working system. Naxalims and Maoism have started increasing in many states of the country. In some states, viz. Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bangal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra democracy is challenged in democracy. In my home state Maharashtra, people's representatives, officers and contractors are feeling very difficult to survive in Garhchirdi and Gondiya districts. Officers do not visit. Leader contractors are being murdered, development has stopped. Naxalites are issuing orders to many Panchayats, district panchayats, sarpanch members to do agreements. Democracy is at the verge of end. It appears as if naxlites and maoists have taken control of certain villages. Police have also failed to combat them and give security to the people. Attacks were done on large scale many a time and police was at receiving end. The danger of jungle can be seen in villages. Terrorists and Naxalites are proving heavier than police. People are afraid. Democracy is in danger. I urge upon the government and Home Ministry to take cognizance of the matter and take steps to prevent these activities with these words, I conclude my speech.

*SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI (Jalaun): Today, the borders of the country are not fully secured. Every day terrorists from other countries do crimes in our country. Government should take stringent steps to prevent them. There should be no laxity in the security of borders. All threats of the internal security should be fully curbed. There should be a crime free society environment. The environment of fear should go. We have to make secure, protect and progressive society. The responsibility of the government is to implement rule of law in the country and to provide an effective judicial system. But government do not appear to be capable to do security with the borders of other countries. We should develop those areas so that our army can reach smoothly there. Other countries borders are connected with Uttar Pradesh. Central Government should give money to Uttar Pradesh government for the

*Speech was laid on the Table.

maintenance of that area and we may remain alert. Internal borders and seashore borders should be properly managed so that we may face the natural and manmade calamities. Government should think over all these points seriously. We should take all steps to prevent terrorism and Naxalims in the country. Government should make all our efforts so that common people can get prompt justice. Government should take stringent steps to remove terrorism, state police forces should be well equipped with modern arms so that they can combat with terrorists. The government should pay attention to my suggestion.

[*English*]

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Respected Madam Chairperson, 65 years have passed since our independence. India resides in villages. There are about 7 lakh villages in the country. The poor hapless people do not know what administration is all about. Economic development of the people is the responsibility of the Government of the day but it does not perform its duties properly. Therefore the poor and destitute are left to the mercy of the wealthy money-lenders, land owners and rich agriculturists. They are exploited and oppressed. They don't have access to education or better health care facilities. Starvation leads to untimely death of the have-nots and they had accepted it as their fate. But today things have come to a pretty pass. Resentment and anger have reached its peak. The fourth or fifth generation now has taken up arms. About 200 districts of the country are plagued by the menace of terrorism or naxalism. Entire Eastern India as well as Central India are reeling under the threat of terror. Even the paramilitary or the joint forces have not been able to curb this menace. The operations to counter Maoists have not been successful. We fear that we might very soon lose the tag of a democratic country and go the Nepal way. Thus the leadership must change the policies to suit the ordinary people who are always deprived of basic human rights, education, health and two square meals a day. Along with that, it must be remembered that everyday, infiltrators are pouring in from Bangladesh and Pakistan thus putting immense pressure on Indian economy. These infiltrators are often involved in unwanted anti-social activities. Fake foreign currencies are sneaked into our nation from the neighbouring countries without any hindrance via Malda and other bordering areas. This is adversely affecting the economic development of India in many ways. We must also remember that once the persons from other side of the border enter India with a visa, they do not return to their own place ever. Nobody

*English translation of speech was originally delivered in Bengali

is able to trace them if they mingle among the fellow Indians. The Government does not think it necessary to find them out so that they can be sent back. This aspect must be looked into very seriously. We know that UID cards are being prepared; the National Population Register is also being updated in one or more states. But there is duplication of work and I seek a clarification on this from Hon. Minister. In the South Dinajpur district of West Bengal, the homeland was to be set up, but the work has stopped completely. Thus I want specific statement from Hon. Home Minister on this issue. Moreover we still do not know about the exact population of the country as the census report has not yet appeared. I request the Minister to come up with the report.

I once again urge upon the Government to take care of the common people, the poor countrymen and adopt pro-people policies. Otherwise, democracy might become a far-cry and India too might become a state like Nepal in near future.

With these few words, I thank you for allowing me to participate in this debate on Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs and conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY (Cooch Behar): Thank you, Madam Chairperson for giving me this opportunity to speak on this subject but I request you to extend time by 2 to 4 minutes.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please start, you will get sufficient time.

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY: Several hon. Members have discussed this subject. I urge the home minister that my constituency is Cooch Behar of West Bengal. The Government has accepted that Maoism is the pressing issue of the country. All the members have said the same. North Bengal is one of the parts of West Bengal. I belong to the middle Darjeeling. Last year when government was changed and new government took charge, the home minister visited Bengal and remitted GTA. We also want that GTA should be remitted as per constitution. We also want that peace must prevail in the hilly areas but the GTA remitted has not been successful so far and creating clash between the hilly people and the people living in plain areas. I urge to address this problem as early as possible.

Madam, I want to say one more thing that fencing has been done between India and Bangladesh to protect West Bengal and border, to stop infiltration and black-marketing and government's concern in this regard is right.

But there is a problem, all the members want that Kashmir should remain with India even after 62-63 years of Independence. My constituency Cooch Behar is a live problem 'enclave land' in Jalpaiguri, which is known as Macchidmahal in Bengali. That is my constituency Exreagaro enclave land village is in India but within Bangladesh territory and likewise fifty eight enclave land village of Bangladesh is within India, having no fencing. The citizens, the habitations on that side do not get facilities of modern age as per law. When we talk of inside the country the lack of enclave land regulation poses threat to it. A criminal settles on the enclave land of Bangladesh after committing crime in India. The government is aware of this news and likewise the criminal settles in India after committing crime in Bangladesh. The smugglers black-marketeers exchange goods because there is no fencing. Madam, there is one more shameful thing. We continuously talk about Mahatma Gandhi and Netaji. Our Indian security management is very large but Jalpaiguri is one of the districts of West Bengal. Werubadi has not been shown on Indian map which is known as adverse land. It is very shameful. Our independence and security is very strong. My constituency Cooch Behar constitutes 52 per cent schedule caste population and all of them belong to Dynastic Community. Some people of KPP and KLO are trying to flare up our schedule caste community since 2001. They want separate Cooch Behar. Our government is so weak that it invites everyone who raises his voice from any part of the country. We saw two days ago in the newspaper that our Home Minister and Prime-Minister invited those who separate Cooch Behar. The people of Cooch Behar tell the KPP that separate state is possible only after GTA. Our Cooch Bihar shall remain united. Now everyone wants CTA after GTA. This is people's demand. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now, wind up please.

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY: I want to say that don't divide Cooch Behar again. Solve our problem as per GTA. Security issue should be addressed immediately. People on the other side of the border, the Indians land, children across fencing do not have schools. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY: BSF do not open fencing. There are lakhs of people on the other side of the fencing. These are farmers in large number. They do not have school facility for their wards. We are in the direction of eliminating Polio and the number of engineers is increasing. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Your points have been noted. Now, nothing will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)*

[*English*]

SHRI AJAY KUMAR (Jamshedpur): Thank you, Madam Chairperson, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 2012-13.

First of all, I would like to bring it to the attention of this august House certain questions, which have been troubling me for many years. A lot of people I have discussed on a lot of issues, which are very important. But one of the fundamental issues, which I want to bring to the attention of this House is that by and large, most of the citizens in this country face a very bad policing. All my colleagues will agree me on it. Nobody has focused on this primary reason. We have a very intelligent Home Minister. I would like to request him. How can you have a police force, which has less than 30 per cent housing? You have a police force, which does not have any kind of accommodation, which is guaranteed; you have a police force, which does not have any kind of insurance. How can you fight? How can you have a 21st Century police force when 95 per cent of the budget is for salaries and five per cent is for everything else? How can you have a police force, which has one promotion for 99 per cent of the people. The IAS and IPS officers make sure that they have their own promotions but a constable joins as a constable and he retires as a constable; a sub-inspector joins as a sub-inspector and may be he also retires at the same post. There is no motivation for them.

One of the primary forces of crime control in the modern police of India is by non-registration of FIRs. I will give you a personal example. When I was fighting the election, I tried to register an FIR. It took me three days. So, do we have a process? Today's newspaper also mentions it. If any of the Member of Parliament tries to register an FIR in this country and if he does not introduce that he or she is a Member of Parliament, it is actually impossible for him/her to register an FIR. It is continued for 60 years. So, there has to be a process in which proper measures are to be taken for registration of FIRs. This is a very serious issue. The poor people cannot register FIR.

The other question is about the conviction rate and pendency in the courts. I would just bring it to the kind attention of this House that one of the primary reasons for pendency in the courts is that we depend on oral evidence;

*Not recorded.

and there is no scientific investigation at all. The highlight of any police station investigation is getting a police dog, which does the track. That is the level of investigation. So, my request is that when you are having graduates now joining as constables, why can you not bring forensic and modern investigation?

Why are we so primitive? We believe only in oral evidence and then we blame it on the courts. Today the conviction rate is less than five per cent. So we continue to talk about everything in this country without focussing on that. Then, we talk of a superstructure like NCTC and NIA. But I would request the Minister that like the well implemented NREGA or well implemented Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, in the similar way, we should actually start focussing on improving police stations. Actually, that is where the action is. Every time we have a problem, we create one structure on top. You are as good as the last person in the system which is the constable. He is the guy who collects intelligence. We continue to ignore them and create one after the other, organisations after organisations.

You know, I come from Jharkhand. I speak on Naxal because it is a very critical issue. In the Integrated Action Plan, one of the budgets is for the Anganwadis. My question is, in my area, in some parts of my district, it is actually sixteenth century India. Why cannot we have a monitoring by the Rural Development Department and the Ministry of Home Affairs on extremely Left-Wing extremist affected areas so that we actually bring development to the doors? It is because policing is one method but you know, creating it is very important.

I have a couple of more points and then I will finish because of the time constraint. As India moves to a modern society, it is very much important that we finally bring the intelligence agencies and their budget under some kind of a Parliamentary oversight. Whatever it is, we cannot continue to have a modern India where there is no accountability of intelligence agencies, where we do not know where the budget is spent.

And last but not least, I request this House that it is high time to bring police reforms. There is only a talk on police reforms. We will never implement it. Our people will suffer. Unless we form a Joint Parliamentary Committee for police reforms, 95 per cent of the people will suffer. We might talk about Naxalite and terrorism. Every day every citizen, who goes to a police station, has a miserable experience. If you want to change this country, let us start with police reforms and a Joint Parliamentary Committee on all police reforms.

[Translation]

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI (Hyderabad): Madam Chairperson, I am thankful to you gave me an opportunity to speak on this important subject of budget of 'wazarat-e-dakhila'. Ministry of Home, Madam, first of all I would like to say to 'wazir-e-dakhila' Minister of Home that Shayri of Galib encourages terrorism? Maharashtra Police in an affidavit presented before tribunal under Maharashtra unlawful act has mentioned one couplet of Galib which says.

"Mauje khu saksh se Gujar hi kyon na jaye,

Ashtane yar se uth jaye kya?"

As per Maharashtra police, 'shayri' of Galib encourages terrorism and the group like SIMI wants separate Maharashtra hiding themselves behind this shayri. I have neither read nor thought such a stupid thing till now. Our 'wazir-e-dakhila' in his reply would throw light on it.

Another point, Delhi Urdu Academy publishes a children book 'Umang'. Maharashtra police also presented this book before the tribunal and mentioned that SIMI is promoting terrorism with the help of such books. And more than that Andhra Police mentioned before the tribunal that SIMI is the frontal organisation, means safa-e-avval of ISI group. Please tell what are they doing and when they are providing strength.

Our honourable opposition started debate on Telangana. I want to tell them that BJP got 18 per cent votes in 1998 election. After that BJP offered two concessions in lieu of one vote. You rule for six years and forget separate Telangana issue. What was your compulsion? Did people not lose their lives then? Today you are talking about suicides. Undoubtedly, no one in this country wants the young children should commit suicide. But this political opportunism should come to an end. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: He was listening to you peacefully. Please don't disturb.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: I know you are feeling uneasy. ...*(Interruptions)* I want the same. Truth is bitter. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, I would like to tell that now the time has come that the Government should take a decision. The Hon. Minister of Home Affairs says that the members of four parties have not expressed their viewpoint which

included our own party members. Through you, I would like to tell him that whatever we have given to Shri Krishna Committee in written form is our final opinion in this regard. Now you take a decision. You take such a decision that communal forces would not be able to take advantage of that decision. The decision you take should be like that no compromise should be made in respect of Hyderabad. Hyderabad should be brought under the control of the Union Government as Telangana is hinterland of Hyderabad.

Madam, third important thing relates to setting up of NCTC. I oppose this because once it is created then the atrocities on minorities will be committed under this organization and it is most surprising that this organization will work under IB. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs as to whether IB has been established under an Act of Parliament or not? When IB has not been established under an Act of Parliament then it is not accountable to the Parliament. It has no constitutional validity also. Therefore it is absolutely essential that first IB should be made accountable and such institution should not be set up. Today your party is ruling the country, tomorrow some other party may rule the country. Do not make it a tool against the minorities.

Madam, my fourth point relates to report of interlocutors on Jammu and Kashmir. The interlocutors were appointed in a wrong manner. It was absolutely necessary to include the political leaders in it. You have not included the political leaders in it, hence we cannot solve this issue without having discussion with the people of other organisations. I would like to know how this report has been leaked in the newspapers. The report of interlocutors is surprising. Those people say that the solution to this problem is that the Chief Minister should be designated as Wazir-e-Azam and the Governor should be designated as Sadar-e-Riyasat. If they are so intelligent and have logic in their point then I would demand the Government that the name of Andhra Pradesh should be changed to Telangana state so that the problem would be solved. If this is their viewpoint and the report of interlocutors is correct then I would like to ask as to why the report of interlocutors on Jammu and Kashmir has not been presented in the House despite the lapse of seven months. A discussion should take place on that report. The political representatives of the entire House visited Kashmir and issued an appeal. Their visit had huge impact. Peace was restored and it raised the hopes of the people. Our problem is that whenever there is peace in Kashmir, we forget Kashmir and whenever violence erupts in Kashmir, we

start thinking about Kashmir. There is an urgent need for adopting continuous approach in respect of Kashmir.

Recently, a conference of Chief Ministers of states has taken place. In that conference, the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs said that whenever somebody is arrested under any investigation then it should not be viewed with communal angle. He was pointing towards Muslims. Through you, I would like to ask him as to why we think like this and view everything from communal angle? I am quoting six examples before you. One, the incident of Moinuddin in Delhi. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Owaisiji, you please express your viewpoint in short. We are discussing on a very serious issue.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: I am concluding my speech in two minutes...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You please conclude your speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Madam, I am expressing my views in short. Incident of Irshad Ali, incident of Indian Military Academy (IMA), incident of Imran Kirmani, incident of Shahzad, Haren Pandya's incident in Hyderabad and Gujarat etc. In my constituency children were kept in prison for six years and thereafter acquitted by the High Court of Gujarat. The mother of one of the children is suffering from cancer. I request you to tell the definition of secular Government. ...*(Interruptions)* There is a secular Government in Gujarat, the High Court of which. ...*(Interruptions)* given verdict against CBI. ...*(Interruptions)* The widow of Haren Pandya. ...*(Interruptions)* The issue of naxalite is not a issue of peace and security, this is a grave issue. This is the issue of governance. The Minister of Communications has rightly said that mining should be banned in tribal areas.

Madam, finally I would conclude my speech with this couplet. A former member of parliament has quoted this couplet nicely. His poem was - Mera Watan.

"Geeto se teri zulfo ko meera ne sanwara
Gautam ne sadaa di tujhe nanak ne pukara
khusro ne kai rango se damman ko nikhara

Har dil mein mohabbat ki ukhuwat ki lagan hai,
yeh mera watan, mera watan mera watan hai"

Madam, the name of the person who wrote this couplet was Ehsan Jafri who was brutally hacked and burnt to death. Ehsan Jafri's soul desires that if you believe in supremacy of the law and if humanity is alive then get me justice. My wife has become old, those culprits should be put behind the bars. The National Advisory Council enacted a law to check communal violence. Today the chairperson of the said Council is present here, through her, I request the Government to implement this Communal Violence Bill in all the states of the country. A few days ago, communal violence took place in my constituency. ...*(Interruptions)* In that violence, your people who had cast their votes in the name of religion. ...*(Interruptions)* Not once but several times. ...*(Interruptions)* All the members of the RSS have been arrested. ...*(Interruptions)* I demand the Government that* ... should be arrested immediately for bomb blast that took place in Malegaon and Ajmer...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Madam, the name of only one person has been mentioned, but why the names of other persons have not been mentioned. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: It should be deleted. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You please sit down, it has been deleted.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

**SHRI O.S. MANIAN (Mayiladuthurai): While we take pride in calling India is vibrant democracy, we must also remember the heavy price we have been paying for safeguarding this democracy, for protecting the unity and integrity of our country.

It is a fact that India has been bruised a number of times by terror outfits. The government has taken several measures to handle terrorism. But we can't say our country will not be subjected to another attack ever. This does not go well for a nation that is projecting out its nuclear face to the world. A lot needs to be done to turn India into a peaceful democracy.

There has been confusion in understanding terrorism. At times violence is mistaken for terrorism. The

*Not recorded.

**Speech was laid on the Table.

dynamics of global political and economic changes during the past quarter of a century have given rise to a number of political and social conflicts. At the same time, call for increasing empowerment of deprived sections of society has become more vocal and unyielding. Such demands often lead to violence. Such violence could be successfully defused through people friendly political and administrative mechanisms of the state. Cooperation of states is very important, but unfortunately states are being continuously neglected by the centre while making policy decisions in tackling terrorism and insurgency.

The recent decision of the centre to set up National Counter-Terrorism Centres in states by amending the BSF Act is a glaring example. The Hon'ble Chief Minister has already stated that powers of state governments should not be abrogated by the Centre through passage of such bills. Unilateral decision of the centre on the Indo-US joint naval exercise in the Bay of Bengal without taking Tamil Nadu government into confidence has also been criticized. Such attempts strike a severe blow to the fabric of federalism. I hope henceforth the centre will consult the state governments on vital issues concerning the security of our nation.

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has amply demonstrated uncompromising determination and firm resolve not to spare anti-social elements. Tamil Nadu Government has constituted 39 Anti Land Grabbing Special Cells at a cost of Rs.20.75 crores. The government have received 30,071 complaints of land grabbing in various districts and lands worth Rs.724.22 crores have been retrieved so far. 25 Special Courts cases have been sanctioned to try land grabbing cases. Tamil Nadu Government is modernizing and strengthening the Police Force with sophisticated equipment and training. E-governance initiatives like Crime and Criminal Tackling Network and Systems (CCTNS) with central funding will be put in place shortly to make the department efficient and public friendly. Special units such as Crime Branch, Economic Offences Wing, Idol Wing, etc. which were not covered under central funding, will also be brought under CCTNS with state funding. I appeal to the centre to release funds to Tamil Nadu for these schemes in the larger interest of the nation.

When we talk of violence, we have to make a clear distinction between insurgency and terrorism. Insurgency is aimed at capture of state power. Since independence India has been facing militancy and insurgency by sections of population fighting for a variety of causes. The causes

generally relate to preservation of ethnic, linguistic, religious or territorial identity. They adopt militancy and insurgency as unconventional modes to fight for their goals against the well entrenched state machinery. This needs to be handled very carefully and with political will.

Of late insurgents have begun using terror as a tool for achieving their goals. The abduction of Sukma Collector Alex Paul Menon is an example of this. I hope with the intervention of the centre and the help of Chhattishgarh government Collector Alex Paul will be released very soon.

The emergence of terrorism as a global threat to order and peace has become a major cause of international concern particularly after 9/11 Al Qaeda attacks in the US. International community has come together to coordinate their activities to root out terrorism. International protocols are coming into force to control maritime traffic, illegal arms purchases and traffic, and money laundering to eradicate the internationalization of terrorism through front organizations and propaganda tools to spread their influence. The European Union and the US have introduced strong enactments to curb terrorism.

However, such international actions can be fully effective only if frontline countries of South Asia take equally strong action to control terrorism. Unfortunately, lack of national consensus in acting against terrorists due to overriding political considerations remain a handicap with us.

Hence it is important the state introduce systemic improvements in all arms of administration, including the initiation of a dialogue process with the aggrieved population. Experience in our country has shown that systemic improvements alone cannot wean away the public support to insurgency movements if the state cannot ensure the physical security of the common man. To regain the trust of the alienated population the state has to show it is a reliable functional entity that can ensure security of the people. To do this the state has to physically curb the insurgents from interfering with the normal life of people even as the state introduce systemic improvements. Then only insurgency movements will lose their relevance to the people.

A strong centre together with the total involvement of state governments will be able to put an end to the menace of terrorism in the country.

[Translation]

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Madam, the Demands for Grants presented by the Minister of Home

Affairs do not need formal support because the funds budgeted for the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Defence are never reduced. This may happen in the case of Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education.

Through you, I would like to submit two-four points before the Minister of Home Affairs. The hon'ble Home Minister should review the legislations like EOPA, NCTC, NSA, AFSPA which were brought to check Insurgency, terrorism, Maoism, abduction etc. and see whether these activities have increased or decreased after implementation of these Acts. I would like to submit that all these Acts should be reviewed and withdrawn because they are violating the right of people in democracy. Joint forces are still deployed in Jungal Mahal in West Bengal. I would like to tell the hon'ble Home Ministry, that as present circumstances, there is no need to deploy joint forces in Jungle Mahal now. The Government can use these joint forces in other areas of Bengal to unearth illegal arms. There is no need to deploy joint forces. The police forces and the para-military forces have been gradually encroaching the people's right. If somebody wants to hold meeting, stage protest, or dharna, he is not able to do it because of many restrictions. If anyone stages protest, the Police behaves with him in a manner, which cannot happen in any civilised country. The people are tortured inside the Police station. Madam, you are Chairman of National Commission for Women and you are aware the way women are treated in Police station. The Supreme Court has given direction in this regard. The police should accede to it. The Ministry of Home Affairs should take serious note in regard to atrocities committed against women and children, and women and child trafficking. This is particularly true with regards to the Dalits, SC, ST etc. Even there, the complaints are not registered in the Police station. My third point is that, I have also submitted with the hon'ble Home Minister in regard to setting up NCR in Assam. Bengali speaking Muslim minority people are facing discrimination in Assam. This is not good. Civilised countries give fundamental rights to its people. The funds made available for issuing AADHAR identify cards are being misutilised. It should be checked.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. TARUN MANDAL: I am concluding my speech. I would like to submit to the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs to carry out reforms in the Police force. Corruption and connivance of Police with Gangsters and anti-social elements should be checked. Besides the fake encounters should be checked. Police forces should be made secular.

We have seen in Godhra, Ayodhya and other places that in absence of secular sentiment in Police forces, the risk to internal security of the country looms large. Besides the more recruitment should be made in Police forces. Police stations are not present in remote areas and there is shortage of police forces. Therefore, atrocities particularly against Dalits and the poor remains unchecked. Therefore, Police stations should be set up in every area of the country and security arrangements should be made in every corner of the country. Police is necessary evil for the society.

[English]

We cannot live with it and we cannot live without it.

[Translation]

*SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN (Churu): Today, our country is facing a serious problem regarding internal security. It is of paramount importance the strengthen internal security. Parliament was attacked, which left the entire country in shock. Despite Supreme Court's order, Afzal Guru has not been executed till date. The nation wants to know, why it is happening? due to rise of armed naxalities, the challenge has emerged before internal security and economic growth of the country. It is intervening in politics. In such circumstance need arises for efficient internal security management. Extremists are getting modern weapons, what steps the Government has taken to check it? Recently, incidents of abduction and making people hostage by naxalities has taken place. We realised that we do not have any well defined legal procedure to tackle such situations. Naxalities had abducted the highest ranking officer in district, the district Magistrate, MLA and two citizens of Itlvi. Many people have been abducted. It is not appropriate to get your demands accepted by abducting people. We are accepting their all kinds of demands. Whether the Government will be able to save honor and dignity of the citizens of India. Attention needs to be paid for generating employment opportunities and executing development works in the naxal affected states. A number of Chief Ministers have raised objection on setting up of National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC). According to the, the setting up of NCTC will harm the federal structure of country, the states should be taken in confidence. By setting up NCTC, the Governments intends to not to divide power between the Union and the State government. War against terrorism is collective responsibility of the Union and the state governments. The solution to this problem should evolve through dialogue.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

The Union Government has to take assistance of the state governments to combat terrorism and naxalism. There is no other way out. Naxalism adds a new dimension to the crisis our country has been facing in the form of religious fundamentalism, drug trafficking, black marketing of arms and explosives and cross border terrorism. Circulation of fake currency notes through smuggling into the country is also a big problem. There is a need to check these activities without wasting any time. 26/11 attack took place in Mumbai, earlier also many such attacks took place, and even today it is happening. But in USA, no such incident happened after a terrorist attack. Whether terrorist activities will not be combated in this country. The government is not having any action plan, and determination. Police forces need to be modernised because without modern arms they will not be able to handle the present security challenges. They should be given proper training so that they may be able to face all kinds of crisis. Last year, Rs 1100 crore were allocated on training. Only Rs. 700 crore were spent. There is need to pay attention in this regard. The Government has set records in corruption. Corruption is prevailing in all departments. The entire country is paying the price of mistake committed by hon'ble Jawahar Lal ji in regard to Jammu and Kashmir. It seems that it will not be rectified in future. Crops have get ruined due to frost and cold wave, particularly in Churu district of Rajasthan. Cold Wave should be included in the list of natural calamities to provide relief to the farmers. The demand to include Rajasthan language in Eight Schedule of constitution is being made for the last many years. The state governments of Rajasthan has also sent proposal in this regard. Rajasthan language should be given a constitutional status. CBI is being misused in many cases. It should be checked. The Government had issued orders to retire BSF jawans after service of 10 years. The government had also issued orders to provide them pension and other facilities after retirement, but many Jawans are not getting pension. They have been making this demand since long. I and many other Parliamentarians had also met the hon'ble Minister personally in this regard. They had also met hon'ble state Minister of Home Affairs and top officers of BSF, but till today, they have not got any relief. They are being deprived of pension and other facilities on various pretexts. They are running from pillar to post and living in very pitiable condition.

[English]

*SHRI CHARLES DIAS (Nominated): I would like to bring the attention of the Home Minister to the problem of Maoists in the country.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

The so called Maoists show their presence in a number of States in the country. In states like West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, etc. they have created havocs challenging the very law and order situation of a large extent of areas. Many innocent people have suffered because of the intervention of Maoists and many police personnel have lost their lives.

It is not yet clear what the so called Maoists want. The ultimate result is they catch hold of people whom they accuse are 'exploiters' and in the bargain they trouble innocent people also. They force a good number of people and make them 'revolutionaries' of their so called ideology against exploitation, looting, kidnapping and spread terror among people. This is a situation difficult to handle for a Government that works on democratic lines.

My suggestion is to conduct a survey of areas that shows presence of Maoists and see that basic amenities and employment are available to them. Also, it is the duty of the concerned State Governments to see that law and order is maintained and if any social group is suppressed or denied their legitimate right or denied basic education, those aspects have to be attended, it is also important that the backward and SC/ST groups are getting their due share and their welfare has to be attended.

The Government also can try to give the so called Maoists an open forum of discussion and listen to their grievance.

I think, by armed struggle the Maoists can only cause misery to the people and it is the duty of the Government to see urgently the menace of Maoists control is checked and the people affected have to be saved.

*SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA (Gurdaspur): I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs and compliment the Hon'ble Minister for his efforts and initiative taken to maintain readiness in face of unimaginable threats to the internal safety and security of the nation. That there has been visible improvement in the internal security situation of the country goes to credit the administrative acumen of the Hon'ble Home Minister.

Modernization, training, gathering of actionable intelligence and having the means to act upon this intelligence inputs swiftly and forcefully is what thwarts the agenda of anti social violent elements, be it terrorists, both foreign and domestic as well as internal insurgents. In order to ensure that crimes particularly crimes against women, children and the elderly are prevented, due

*Speech was laid on the Table.

emphasis must be given to beat policing and establishing of posts and pickets in sensitive areas.

Disaster Management: I must take this opportunity to commend the ministry on initiative that it has taken and nurtured. We have made significant inroads in disaster management, prevention and mitigation. India's premier disaster response agency, the National Disaster Management Authority, was put to the test several times this year in response to various natural and other disasters which has yielded valuable feedback on measures that needed to be taken to improve disaster response. In addition to the National Risk Mitigation Projects for earthquakes and floods, measures such as mock drills and disaster simulations have taken place across the country to gauge the effectiveness of a coordinated response at district, state and central levels. India's development has led to unplanned and haphazard growth of cities. Buildings are coming up, often in clusters without proper safety precautions. Many serious issues and lapses in the existing setup have been exposed by these drills and I trust that they will be addressed and improved procedures and response measures will be put in place.

Fire Services: Fire services in the country leave much to be desired. Being a hazardous field, with the lack of advanced equipment and even protective clothing is it any wonder that there are large numbers of vacancies in fire services across the country? The Ministry's initiative to render technical advice as well as the scheme on strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services will go a long way in ensuring that we are in a position to respond to Multiple Hazards and as the first response units in emergency situations.

Central Para Military Forces: Well being of the Central Paramilitary Forces is a matter that requires urgent attention. Considering the stress of working in theaters ranging across the country often in isolated areas under adverse climatic conditions, many cases of constables taking extreme steps are being reported, whether it be committing suicide, shooting comrades and officers and even harming local residents. The Government must work towards alleviating their stress as well as addressing their legitimate concerns of wanting to connect with loved ones and improved living and working conditions.

Martyrs of state police forces: A thought here must also be spared for the state police forces as well. While fighting terrorists and other anti social elements, in encounters, state police personnel often lay down their lives for society. Their sacrifice is no different from the

sacrifices of defense personnel and those of Central Paramilitary Forces and as such martyrs belonging to the state police forces should be treated at par with those mentioned above. Their families should be given the same benefits that are accorded to the families of the BSF and CRPF who lay down their lives in service of the people.

Destruction of Public Property: During protests and agitations, public property is often damaged and destroyed. The Prevention and Damage to Public Property Act, 1984 was enacted to give authorities the power to try such cases. The Supreme Court, looking into the effective implementation of the act appointed the Justice Thomas Committee to examine the modalities of the act and suggest changes to make it more meaningful. This was in 2007. The Hon'ble Minister may kindly appraise this house as to the latest in this regard as public property is still wantonly destroyed.

The state of Punjab provides a good illustration of the various aspects that relate to the mandate of this Ministry and its effective functioning.

Drug Menace in Punjab: Punjab is a state sharing its border with Pakistan. In addition to infiltration threats, trafficking of arms, ammunition and other contraband, there is a prolific drug trade that takes advantages of the international border. Efforts made by the Narcotics Control Bureau as well as the Border Security Force have resulted in high number of cases of drugs trafficking being detected and strict action being taken against offenders under the NDPS Act, however the situation is far from satisfactory. The people of Punjab, particularly the border districts that have large number of unemployed youth display very high levels of drug abuse. We seem to have no control over the case with which this organized international trafficking takes place. International trafficking can only be tackled by international cooperation, which the experience of other countries has shown, is the most potent tool to combat this menace. India has signed bilateral agreements with many countries including Afghanistan, Bangladesh and China amongst others to reduce demand and preventing illicit trafficking. India has also taken measures towards cooperation in this regard with Pakistan. With the Punjab-Pakistan border, being a conduit for drugs, I welcome the institutional mechanism formed with Pakistan and look forward to further bilateral cooperation and policing in the fight against drugs.

Border Area Development: Gurdaspur, my parliamentary constituency, is situated along the international border. Post partition it has not witnessed

much development. Infrastructure development is at a standstill and industry has not been too kind on the people here. The government's Border Area Development Programme aiming at meeting the special developmental needs of border areas gives additional central assistance beyond state allocations to holistically saturate the border areas with essential infrastructure. Over the past year, Punjab was allocated Rupees 3292 crore for this project. It is saddening to state that this programme which is implemented by the state government of Punjab has only seen many community centers and barat ghars being built. Infrastructure such as roads which would bring industry to these areas are not being given priority. We must find an effective way to channelise this programme so that proper development of border areas such as my parliamentary constituency takes place.

Increased recruitment from border areas and special force with persons from specific borders: Central Paramilitary Forces are having a large number of vacancies. With regards to addressing the unemployment in border areas, I welcome the initiatives taken by the government towards providing job opportunities to the youth of border states in these forces, such recruitments must be made on a regular basis. Additional stress must be placed on recruitment of persons living in border 'districts' as there are even fewer employment opportunities for the youth of border areas such as my parliamentary constituency of Gurudaspur. The Government must also consider raising a special force consisting of persons belonging to particular border areas to supplement the central paramilitary forces operating there.

Increase compensation for fenced off land: The flood lighting and fencing of the border between India and Pakistan has led to a considerable amount of fertile agricultural land being cut off by the fence and the buffer zone created thereby. The agricultural value of this land is lost to the farmer. The present Central Assistance Scheme of Rupees 2500 per acre, is grossly inadequate. I would urge the government to increase the assistance provided to them to at least Rs. 10,000 per year as the agricultural income from the surrounding land such as in Gudaspur is well over Rs.30,000 per year.

Police training to deal with agitations: The number of incidents of police resorting to firing in which innocent people have either lost their lives or were injured is unfortunately on the rise. Two such incidents are of recent origin-one incident occurred at Mansa and the other at Gurudaspur, the Parliamentary constituency that I represent from Punjab. While in the former case, nearly dozen farmers

of Gobindpura, Mansa, who were agitating against the acquisition of their land for setting up a thermal power plant were injured in police firing, in the latter incident in Gurdaspur, one young person was killed and another was seriously injured. From the video footage and other reports, it appears that the police personnel who were responsible for the killing were new recruits.

When tempers run high, the police officers could easily tackle the situation by peaceful means rather than resorting to the use of force. I am given to understand that very often the young officers resort to unnecessary use of force which could have been avoided by experienced and capable officers. It clearly points out the lack of strict administrative control that has a restraining effect on the frequency with which officers use their firearms. As far as maintenance of law and order is concerned, the police officers are supposed to work under stressful and confrontation conditions. But the recent police excesses suggest that instead of controlling their tempers, they seem to be trigger happy and prone to violence. It is high time that we sit up and take notice of such excesses and gross violations.

ICP: I thank the Hon'ble Home Minister for inaugurating the Integrated Check Post at Wagah Border. However, I must bring to the attention of the Minister that the traders are agitating over high handling charges and delays in unloading at the ICP. I am confident that you will have these problems addressed and ensure smooth flow of traffic through this route in the near future.

Smuggling of products through J&K: American origin dry fruits and spices amongst other items are imported duty free from the POK border for the consumption of the State of Jammu and Kashmir vide a notification to this effect from your Ministry. Unfortunately these goods being transported illegally out of the state and are ending up in other parts of the country. Needless to say that these goods being duty free are sold at much cheaper rates, causing great distress and losses to those importing from the Wagah Border. The Government must ensure that this facility offered for the State of Jammu and Kashmir is not exploited to the detriment of importers in other parts of the country.

Unscrupulous Travel Agents: I have often raised the issue of Indians duped by unscrupulous travel agents, languishing in foreign jails as a result of improper entry documentation. Although steps are taken to safely return these citizens to India, forceful action against such travel agents is not taken. Throughout the state of Punjab these agents have established themselves as an organized

industry of fly by night operators who extort money from innocent persons and put them in perilous situation.

Family Heirloom Policy: I would also like to draw the attention of the Minister to the grants of arms licences under the Family Heirloom Policy. Earlier, legal heirs being the husband/wife son and daughter were allowed to have these arms transferred as heirlooms. Subsequently the definition of legal heirs under the policy has been extended to cover son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother and sister of the existing licensee. Unfortunately grandchildren do not fall under these categories despite being direct descendants of the licensee. I wonder why a grandson who meets all the requirements and is eligible to get such a licence should be denied to get that licence transferred under his name under the 'Family Heirloom Policy'. It is a matter that the Ministry needs to address.

Support for major initiatives: Having said this, I reiterate my support for the activities undertaken by this Ministry. Progressive and proactive measures are the need of the hour to tackle internal rebellion, terrorism, naxal activities. New initiatives such as the NCTC and the NIA are steps forward in the right direction. I hope that consensus can be built on this and other path-breaking initiatives of the Ministry.

With this, I reiterate my support for these Demands for Grants.

[Translation]

*SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): Madam Chairman, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on the Demand of Grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs. The government has assigned the responsibility of internal and external security of the country to the Ministry of Home Affairs. Today, the increasing violence in all aspects of society has put up a question mark on responsibility and success of the Ministry of Home Affairs..The public was told that the Government would face the five major challenges in the country. The challenge in front of the Home Ministry is to ensure internal and external security within the framework of an equitable, pluralist, secular and inclusive democracy. Not only this the economic security in the country, internal and external security, women safety, safety of children etc. have remained as challenges only because for challenges have not been resolved till date. Naxalism is spreading across the country day by day. Naxalities are using kidnapping as a play to achieve their objectives and the union Government has been reduced to a were spectator.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Through you, I would like to say to the Minister of Home Affairs that Gujarat has 1640 Kilometers long coastal boundary. There are 13 districts and 38 tehsils in this area. Even today, this area is struggling due to marine terrorism for years and terrorism has not left this area untouched either. Just recently an incident if terrorism has come to light. In such state the Chief Minister of Gujarat Shri Narendra Modi has sent letters to the Union Government regarding setting up of Coastal Guard Station and National Security Guard but no positive reply has been given to the state government in this regard till date.

No effective action has been taken by the government to help fishermen in Gujarat till date. No central assistance/grants have been received for their help till date. The Chief Minister had requested the hon. Prime Minister to grant 392 crore rupees under the Coastal Security scheme on 29.01.2008. But the state government has got only 58.42 crore rupees till date which is only sufficient for expenses on 30 boats. In view of the terrorist attacks in other states the state government had sent letters addressing internal security concerns in Gujarat after the Jaipur bomb blast on dated 14.05.2008, but no affirmative action has been taken till date. The state government had drawn the attention of the government and requested for appropriate action. I urge the Minister of Home Affairs to consider the recommendations made in the Internal Security Council on 20.02.2010. Likewise 12 points related to coastal security were presented in front of Duggal Committee on 27.12.2012. I urge you to consider them.

We have sent a request for setting up a regional centre of National Security Guard. No approval has been given to setting up of NSG center in Gujarat and demand for strict punishment for terrorist tendencies. MCOCA has been approved in Maharashtra but GUJCOCA has not been approved till date. Provision should be made for budgetary grants for Kamini Talim Academy and marine policing under the coastal security scheme of the government. The amount of 50 lakh rupees given for jetty for security state-2 is insufficient for five jetties. I request to increase the grants. It is extremely necessary to set up solar power project for the use of BSF, setting up of communication mechanism to curb anti India propaganda in Kuchch at the Indo-Pak border. I would also like to say to the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs that we have a lot of demands but, I would like to raise a couple of points. Please release funds for starting NCC Navy wing in Gujarat and revival of fishermen. Central grants should be given for the process of national population registration and security of 42 small ports in Gujarat. Around 75 per cent

of grants have not been given to Gujarat under the Jail reform programme. Gujarat is also a part of the country. Through you, I would like to say to the Minister of Home Affairs to consider the issue of security in developing Gujarat.

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL (Kurukshehra): Madam Chairman, I have stood up to support the demands of grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs during 2012-2013. I would like to congratulate the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs. As a lot of members mentioned, the joint efforts of Home Affairs Ministry and the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir have led to a fall in violence in Kashmir. After an interval of 10 years elections were conducted in Jammu-Kashmir peacefully. I would like to congratulate to the Minister of Home Affairs for the same as well.

Madam Chairman, the situation is slowly improving in north-eastern states and most of the states are peaceful now. Before me, my colleague Sandip Dikshit and a lot of members have elaborated as this so I would not take much time on this. Madam Chairman, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards left using extremism/naxalism. It has become very dangerous now. The Hon. Prime Minister has also remarked several times that if the country is at threat then it is from naxalism or left using extremism.

Madam Chairman, we all know that naxalism started 45 years ago and if we look at the trend it is becoming stronger continuously. Although, the central and state governments are trying to curb it. But I believe that it requires more effort. I would like to put some figures in front of the House through you. In the last 50 years we had 4 wars. 1400 people were martyred in war against China in 1962. 3000 people were martyred in war against Pakistan in 1965. Later 4000 people were martyred in war against Pakistan in 1971 and 600 people in Kargil war against Pakistan. So in all these wars a total of 9000 people were martyred but more than 12000 people have died during the last 10 years due to naxalism. This includes our police personnel, central armed forces personnel. My colleague, member of this House Shri Sunil Kumar Mahato was killed by naxalities on 5 March, 2008.

19.00 hrs.

The son of my colleague Shir Babu Lal Marandi was also killed by naxalities. Therefore, till the time all of us are not united to fight them, we cannot succeed. Thousands of our Police personnel have been martyred.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have three Members to speak, if the House agrees, we can extend the time of the House up to the passing on the Demands for Grants.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees, we can extend the time of the House up to the reply of the Hon. Minister.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The Hon'ble Members who have not been able to deliver their speeches, can lay them.

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL (Kurukshehra): Madam Chairman, thousands of police personnel who got killed while fighting with naxalism had joined the police to serve the nation. They had joined police to earn livelihood to support their families. But sometimes, 10, sometimes 20, sometimes 50 and sometimes even 75 policemen were killed at one go. It is our responsibility to get justice delivered to them. Appropriate action through our legal system should be taken against the people who have committed this wrong. During the last few two days, we witnessed that an MLA from Odissa was abducted, Sometimes foreign tourists, sometimes collector is abducted and at this time also, collector Shri Menon has been abducted in Sukama district of Chhattisgarh. All of us are aware that naxalites have no faith in democratic system of our country. They want to rule on gun's point. Therefore, consensus should be evolved. Till all State Governments and Union Government get united to combat this problem, we will not be able to tackle it.

19.02 hrs.

(Dr. M. THAMBIDURAI in the Chair)

Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs has made available all the required assistance to all the State Governments. But above this, all of us should work collectively in this regard, then only we can achieve success.

Sir, we can easily blame our neighbouring country for attack in Mumbai, but since terrorist camps are set up in our country itself, we cannot blame any other person for this. If anyone is responsible for it, we have to fight against it collectively.

Sir, through you I would like to raise a very important issue that there is shortage of IPS officers and I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister of Home affairs to apprise as to how this shortage is likely to be bridged.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Kindly give me two minutes.

[Translation]

Madam, there is need to reform the recruitment process of IPS because today common exam is conducted for IAS and IPS and most of the candidates want to become IAS officer but when they do not get IAS cadre, they opt for IPS. Out of them, many do not join the police force willingly, but even then they also policing. There is huge shortage of police personnel in our country. As per United Nations, 222 police personnel should be available on the population of one lakh. I want to give examples of a few States. This number is 74 in UP, 66 in West Bengal and only 64 police personnel on per lakh population are present in Bihar. Therefore, there is need to bridge this shortage.

Sir, I would like to congratulate Hon'ble Minister for making efforts for modernisation of the police force.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jindal, please take your seat.

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: I am just concluding. Let me conclude Sir.

[Translation]

Sir, all the political parties need to forge a consensus in the matters pertaining to national security. Politics should not be practised on the issue of security of the country.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jindal, please take your seat.

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Let me conclude.

[Translation]

Through you, I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs that low abiding citizens go through a harrowing procedure to obtain arms license because due to a Government order, objection is made on issuing the licence to them. We need to have proper system in this regard. I support Demands for Grants.

*SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): I would like to make two points:-

1. Sikkim, under the leadership of our Chief Minister, Dr. Pawan Chamling has emerged as the most peaceful State in the country, despite the fact that it is a strategic border State. The rest of the country can learn from Sikkim.
2. It is time we do not use the bogey of law and order and allow the 17th Karmapa Ogyen Trincety Dorjee to take his rightful place in Rumtek. The Home Minister may take effective steps in this direction.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants.

[Translation]

*SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Earthquake and Tsunami struck Andaman and Nicobar Islands on 26th December, 2004 and the farm land and orchards of the farmers submerged in the sea water completely. The Home Minister talked to the Tsunami affected farmers whose lands got submerged in Seaghat village on 22nd January, 2012 and told them that as Tsunami is a natural calamity therefore it is not possible to give them land against land because revenue land is not in hand. The only land available is in possession of Department of Forests. Therefore, in view of natural calamity, these farmers will be paid compensation at the rate of Rs. 19 lakh 39 thousand per hectare and the Government will not acquire land of farmers and the farmers will not have to surrender their land and compensation will be paid to farmers upto March 31st 2012. But now the Andaman Nicobar Islands Administration and the Union Home Minister have back tracked from their assurance and Raj Niwas was gheroad on 19th April, 2012 and farmers are very agitated. Therefore, I demand that the Government should pay compensation at the earliest to the affected farmers from Tsunami in 2004 as per the assurance given to them. The farmers should not be compelled to surrender their land.

2. There are many police look out posts in great Nicobar Islands. Police look out posts in Indira Point, Gandhi Nagar, Manga Chuha, Afrabe, Tilangchung etc are for name only. Police personnel have to use a sea route for patrolling that they do not have sea worthy vessels. Police personnel go on patrolling on the dongies of fisherman without caring for their lives.

A police personnel died after falling from a small boat, his dead body has still not been recovered. Proper

*Speech was laid on the Table.

seaworthy vessels should be provided to the police personnel to reach to look out posts, otherwise the lives of police personnel should not be put at risk.

I would like to submit to the Government that it is essential to maintain Police Look Out Post and adequate funds should be provided to the police for purchasing seaworthy vessels as well as procurement of modern arms. Till the Government is able to provide seaworthy vessels, the police personnel should be transported by helicopters to check posts so that police personnel may not have to travel by 'Dongis' of fishermen.

3. Tsunami hit Indira Point on 11th April, 2012 and destroyed police post. Somehow, 15 Government employees were able to save their lives and come back. The Government kept the incidence under wraps because disaster management is for name only. For instance, the required arrangements in case of natural calamity are completely absent in Cambell Bay Islands. Disaster Emergency Operation Centers are for name only. The Center became completely dysfunctional on 11th April and Barracks of Police/Fire Brigade are in dilapidated state. There is no proper arrangement available for maintenance and storage of material in Disaster Management Department.

I request the Government to send an all party committee to Andaman and Nicobar Islands to take stock of the situation after Tsunami that hit the area on 11th April 2012 and to meet the affected people there and appraise the Government with the ground reality.

4. Ex-servicemen were settled by the Government of India in Campbell Bay in the year 1969. Their land got submerged in the Tsunami of the year 2004. Sluice Gates should be set up to save their land so that India's guards should be able to secure the border of the country at last point.

Respected, Hon. Minister of Home Affairs will not be able to understand the problems of Andaman and Nicobar by sitting in AC rooms in Delhi. Therefore, the Government should make announcement in respect of sending a delegation there with immediate effect. Then, the people of this country will term him as patriot Minister of Home Affairs.

*SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Today there is an urgent need to strengthen the internal security of the

*Speech was laid on the Table.

country. The development of any country is ensured by its internal security. It is necessary to strengthen internal security of the country and to modernise police and para-military forces to wipeout naxalite violence and terrorism prevailing in the country at present. Today, it is computer age and cybercrime is increasing rapidly and in order to deal with the cyber crime it is necessary to educate and train the police personnel and para-military personnel.

I would like to raise a very important point in regard to Lateral Transfer. Earlier also, I had raised this matter during the Zero Hour. I have not received any reply so far. It would be possible to directly adjust the Personnel Below Officer Rank (PBOR) in Central Para Military Forces through Lateral Transfer. In a report on improving National Security System submitted by the group of Ministers, special emphasis has been laid on the fact that soldiers in armed forces are able to face defence challenges effectively in young age only. Under the Chairmanship of Adjutant General and Joint Secretary of Home Ministry, Police Para-military Forces and members of National Security Council should decide collectively as to how Lateral Transfer of Soldier from defence services to Central Para-military forces can be carried out. The suggestion in this regard was also given that after seven years service in Army Lateral Transfer to the Central Para-military forces should be allowed and if it is done, the ex-servicemen who have got army training will be included in the forces responsible for maintaining Internal Security of the country and they will contribute honestly in maintaining the Internal Security and law and order situation in the country.

It will provide an opportunity to the youth of our country to get inducted in the army and also give an opportunity to the retired army personnel to serve in the Central Para-Military Forces. By Lateral Transfer, they will be apprised of the place/office at the time of retirement where they are to be absorbed. Alongwith, the crores of rupees spent by the Government on training of para-military forces will be saved, and it can be used for development of country. Lateral Transfer was also recommended in the Report of the Sixth Pay Commission but in absence of mutual consent between two Ministers Lateral Transfer is still pending.

I would also like to say uniform and more compensation should be paid to the dependents of the para-military forces personnel who attain martyrdom while fighting naxalism and terrorism. Alongwith it, employment should be provided to one member of the family so that dependants of the martyrs may be able to lead a respectable life.

Today naxalism and terrorism is spreading in various States of the country. A special scheme and policy should be formulated at the earliest to combat naxalism and terrorism.

In the end, I would like to support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI (Banka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak on the Demand for Grants under Ministry of Home Affairs.

At the time when our country is facing the challenge of internal security, we are discussing a major issue in the House. As far as the question of India's security is concerned, history shows that whenever the security and pride of the country has been challenged by the outsiders, we have united to accept that challenge and defeated them. But when the question is of internal security a lot of other issues too crop up. We all know that even after 6 decades of independence, we have not reached the level of progress that was envisioned by the leaders amongst our freedom fighters. What has been the reason behind this? The major reason for this has been our struggle with various forces within the country, separately and it led to slowdown of the growth process. Independence has given us democratic system and federal structure under which the Union Government and State Government work together, ensure security and progress and work together on economic and social development. But it is regrettable that the deadlock came to light on the issue of NTCT. When the NTCT was constituted the State Governments alleged that the Union Government was acting arbitrarily and imposing its will on them. At present, Kashmir might be comparatively peaceful but we cannot say that we have resolved this issue completely. Even today there is a burning issue of the North-East which encompasses so many issues which are obstructing the growth process. Today internal security is a major challenge. Our borders, be it on land or water, are insecure. We have not been able to complete the work of setting up fence on India-Pakistan border till date. Maritime boundaries are completely exposed which allowed a savage terrorist like Kasab to enter India without any checks and kill many. The terrorists kept spreading violence in various parts of the country. The session in House was on and there was an attack outside the Parliament as well. Just at a distance of four kilometers from this House a terrorist attack was carried out at Patiala House a few days ago and neither the House nor the country can forget this terrorism. The same terrorism was the cause of death of a young Prime

Minister in this country. Then what is the matter that we take the issue of the country's security so lightly? We are trying continuously to engage our neighbouring country. One sided efforts are on but no results we are in sight.

Bangladesh is a tiny country which keeps on threatening us from time to time. China is increasing its power day after day. It is also interfering in our decisions. In this context if we look at this Budget, it is insufficient and there was a need to increase it. The slight increase in this Budget is due to inflation and it is not an actual increase. At present, we need to provide modern weapons to police and paramilitary forces, mobilize resources and create such a political atmosphere which could raise the morals of the police and the army.

Sir, the Centre needs to take State Governments in confidence and move forward in this direction to ensure a meaningful step.

Hon. Minister, whether it be a national issue or international issue, strict decisions need to be taken because excessive humility sometimes turns a person into a coward. Therefore, please take strict decisions. Country is ruled by strict decisions. Please ensure implementation of the decisions to the letter. The entire country is united behind you. With this, conclude my speech.

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH (Jaunpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to recommend a few points with regard to Demand for Grants in front of Hon. Minister of Home Affairs. When a Shiv Sena member was expressing his point of view, in the House, with regard to the punishment to Kasab, the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs intervened and said that the country is run by law.

I would like to say politely that definitely country runs as per the law but the House has been set up to formulate the laws. I hope that the Hon. Minister would introduce a law which would punish the people involved in anti-national and terrorist activities and the whole House would pass the Bill so that such people could be punished at the earliest. If we copy other countries and set up institutions such as NCTC then we should also take a look at ordinance made there as they have made laws to immediately punish people involved in anti-national activities. I hope that the Hon. Minister would announce the time bound law in the House today. A number of Members in the House raised questions on governance and delivery system.

I would like to advise the Hon. Minister that as per the prize and punishment theory Government officials should also be held accountable. The accountability of

elected representatives is a lot more than the Government officials. I would like them to be made more accountable. Their accountability would increase once the role of the House would increase. It is evident how the Governments misuse the Director of CBI. Just a while ago a colleague was expressing concern that at present there are secular forces but if in future other people come to power, power would be misused. Likewise, all institutions such as CBI, I.B. and other organisations are misused. I would like to suggest that the role of House should be increased and the way CAG is appointed, likewise a panel should be set up to appoint the Director, CBI, heads of para-military and the Director, I.B. and that panel should consist of Leader of Opposition, Prime Minister or Leader of House and Chief Justice from Supreme Court so that the said institutions may not be taken advantage of.

Sir, there is a need to ensure coordination with the States. There is no justification for NCTC today. More than setting up of NCTC there was a need to make a law to punish the terrorists working against the country. What is the purpose of NCTC?

NCTC was constituted to divert the attention of the people in the country. NCTC has been assigned the work related to intelligence operation and investigation while there is already an agency for state intelligence and operations in the form of the I.B. ATS has been set up as well. Most of the state organisations are working in this manner. Did he empower NIA? I want to say that instead of empowering the existing agencies, the Government is setting up new institutions. This is imposition of more liabilities on the country. This is no way to do things.

Sir, China has come up with the policy of named 'String of Pearls' to pressurize India. But look east policy would be successful only when we would focus on development in north-eastern states and along with this our efforts to make the entire south-east...*(Interruptions)* we need to work in that direction.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ramkishun — please take only one minute.

[Translation]

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my colleague in the House had raised an important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. Already you spoke all those things. Please do not repeat all these things.

Now, Shri Ramkishun.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: He had said that under the leadership of Shyama Prasad Mukherjee in J&K in 1952. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record, except the speech of Shri Ramkishun.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take only one minute and conclude. You may come straight to the point.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak on the demand for grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards increasing naxalism and separatism in the country. Naxalism has increased in the country at present and it has increased because of the poverty, illiteracy and injustice with poor people, regional inequality, snatching away their rights in the tribal areas and regional imbalance in the country. In our country an area is developed with political motives and in backward areas where poor people live there is no development. Therefore, there are some elements which take advantage of poverty and illiteracy and the external power are fueling naxalism.

I would like to tell the Hon. Minister that 3-4 districts in Uttar Pradesh are deemed as naxal affected areas. He cannot stop naxalite activities in such areas by only army or by force. It is necessary to develop these areas to bring them out of the clutches of poverty. There are no arrangements for education there, no medical facilities or hospitals like AIIMS. There are no schools like DPS or colleges there. Students from such areas come to Delhi. The poor children of Jharkand and Madhya Pradesh work here in five star hotels, work as domestic help in the

*Not recorded.

houses of rich people. I think that countrymen should think about this issue with seriousness. We would not be able to solve this problem by only using force. Therefore, through you I urge the hon. Minister to grant financial assistance as our government is strongly working to stop naxalite activities in Uttar Pradesh. Such assistance can enable development and keep a check on the naxalite activities.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would just take one more minute.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is the problem. I am giving the chance, and you are taking advantage of that. You said that you would take only one minute, but you spoke for three minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMKISHUN: I would like to say that there is a need to pay attention towards the increased regional imbalance at present. Today, due to separatist feelings in regions, there is a talk of creating other new states like Telangana. The reason behind this is lack of development in these regions. I want balanced development in such regions then only this problem can be controlled.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. Now, hon. Minister.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Sir, I would also like to speak for two minutes. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those hon. Members who want to lay their written speeches, can lay them on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Sir, I would like to ask only one question. Let me speak for a minute.

[English]

I want to put only one question. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question? You may ask only one question.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. I will not allow anyone now. Hon. Minister may reply. Please take your seat. Hon. Minister will only reply, and nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Sir, I would like to ask a question. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: After the Minister reply, you can raise a clarificatory question.

...(Interruptions)

**SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Santhal Parganas Areas is a Naxal affected area. The last three years were very painful for us. In every session, we have been requesting the Government of India for infrastructure development in six districts namely, Godda, Deoghar, Sahibganj, Dumka, Pakur, Jamtara, and inclusion in IAP. Bangladeshi infiltration is a major problem. Fencing of the border is not going on well. So, till that time stop UID projects in Santhal Praganas areas.

In IAP projects, please include S.P. also.

Coal is a major product in this area. Please instruct them for CSR.

Deoghar is a major religious hub. It is a cultural Capital of eastern India. Please announce Shravani Mela as National Mela.

[Translation]

**SHRI PREMDAS (Etawah): Today, there is a discussion going on the demand for grants. I would like to recommend:

1. The sons and the poor people and the farmers join police force, not the sons of capitalists. Therefore, special attention should be given to honour such people.
2. The strength of police forces should be increased.
3. A timely assessment of the senior officials should be carried out from time to time.
4. The work hours of police should be clearly defined.
5. The security of borders should be re-examined from time to time. It's details should be placed in the House.

*Not recorded.

**Speech was laid on the Table.

[English]

*DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur): I support the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Home Affairs for 2012-13. Now, I would like to highlight only three important items.

First, army maintaining law and order in the country. The Army should not be used to maintain law and order. They are not for it. They are not trained for it. Their orientation is entirely different. They are meant to fight external enemies. Using them in the maintenance of law and order in various parts of the country, we are playing havoc to their professionalism.

Instead, it is the need of the hour to expand and strengthen our police force and para-military forces. I firmly believe that any situation regarding law and order must be handled by the police and certainly not by the Army. Let us revamp our police with manpower and new weapons and equipments. Let us stop using rather misusing the Army for internal security.

Second, I am really tired of mentioning it again and again. But I shall still continue to say that the Armed Forces (Special) Power Act (AFSPA), 1958 must be repealed. It has no room in a democratic society like ours. It is a repressive law. It is indeed a colonial law. It is also learnt that the UN Human Rights Commission has appealed to the Government of India to do away with this draconian law. Justice Jeevan Reddy Committee which was appointed by UPA -I had also recommended the repeal of this Act. I don't know why AFSPA has not been thrown into the dustbin of history. Frankly speaking, AFSPA could not contain the then Naga hostile and insurgency in the Northeast and the Jammu & Kashmir. Rather it created a huge distrust between the Armed Forces and common people.

SUPPORT FOR REPEAL

INDIAN VOICES

- B.P. Jeevan Reddy Committee (2005)
- Veerappan Moily's Administrative Reforms Committee (2007)
- Mohammad Hamid Ansari's working group on confidence-building measures in J&K (2007)

* Speech was laid on the Table.

INTERNATIONAL VOICES

- UN Special Rapporteur on extra judicial summary of arbitrary executions (2006)
- Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (2007)
- Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (2007)
- UN Human Rights Committee (1997)

Third, keeping in view, the crimes committed against the Northeast people in the Cities and Metros, particularly in the NCR, it will be prudent on our part to think of a legal remedy. Meghalaya's Chief Minister has perhaps rightly said that a law should be enacted for the safety and security of the people from Northeast. Almost every day it is reported in the Media of the various crimes committed against the Northeast people. I strongly believe that there must be hundreds of unreported crimes too. Therefore, I urge upon the Union Home Minister to bring a law which can work as a deterrent against such criminal offences committed upon Northeast people. We have laws for SCs/ STs to protect them from harassment and discrimination. A similar stringent law may be enacted to protect and safeguard the Northeast people from various kinds of criminal onslaughts. Finally, I support the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Home Ministry.

[Translation]

*SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): Today, I am talking about coastal security through which lives and employment of lakhs of fishermen can be saved and loss to life and property can be avoided. There is a huge shortage of employment opportunities in developing country like India. People are economically backward. More than 5 crore people in the country are engaged in fishing and out of them two lakh 65 thousand people are from economically weaker sections. They are earning their livelihood from this occupation. The Government has declared it.

I am stating a very important fact that India has 7100 Kms of coastal line, out of which 1600 Kms of coastal line lies in Gujarat and around 90 thousand people are engaged in fishing. By this way, this profession besides providing employment is playing an important role in the growth of the country.

It is very sad that though this profession plays an important role in the development of the country, but the

* Speech was laid on the Table.

Union Government is not paying special attention towards safety and problems of the fishermen. If we talk of Gujarat alone, even today 450 fishermen and more than 600 boats are in the custody of Pakistan. The cost of one boat is around 30-40 lakhs. Fishermen purchase boats after taking loan from money lenders and when boats are captured during the course of fishing, the fishermen are not able to repay such a huge amount of loan and reels under debt for the entire life.

As per agreement signed between Indian Coast Guards and Pakistani Maritime Agency in 1994, if fishermen caught on borders are proved fishermen after interrogation, they should be released with full honour, but it has not happened till today. Fishermen and their boats are captured now and then by Pakistani agencies and those fishermen go through painful torture in Pakistan and they are put behind bars in Pakistan.

Fishermen are also like farmers but the Government is not providing them the facilities provided to farmers. Four years ago, the fishermen used to get duty free diesel like farmers, but now it has been discontinued due to which one more burden has been added to fishermen's woes. Today, the condition of farmers is deteriorating day by day, social security of their families is at risk. If any fishermen dies or become handicapped in an accident, he does not get any compensation or insurance money and by this way his family gets ruined. In these circumstances, in order to ensure social security of fishermen's family, there should be a provision of providing job to one member of the fishermen family as per his/her ability under the Ministry of Home Affairs and the financial assistance being provided to create awareness among fishermen should be further increased so that adequate awareness should be created among them.

The Government of India provides financial assistance for jetty under coastal security, which is mere Rs. 50 lakh for one jetty. The estimated cost is around Rs. 5 crore. The Government should review and increase the financial assistance provided for jetty. Secondly, the funds being provided for modernisation of jails is very less as per the demand of present time. Therefore, I would like to request the Government to accede to all necessary demands made by the State Government of Gujarat. Gujarat shares international boundary of around 512 Kms with the neighboring country Pakistan, from where smuggling of prohibited items like weapons and ammunition etc. takes place and these items are also seized at the border, then also proposal for fencing work

of around 170 Kms is lying pending with the Union Government which is like putting internal security of the country at risk. Therefore, I would like to request the Government to give approval to the pending work at the earliest.

The Government of Gujarat has written more than 94 letters to the Government of India in regard to problems in the coastal areas from the year 2005 to the year 2011 and all the MPs from Gujarat had all raised all these issues during the last sessions. But the Union Government has not been able to find the permanent solutions to all these problems. Therefore, I would like to urge the Union Government to give priority to this issue and a separate committee should be constituted to find solution to these problems and the fishermen languishing in Pakistani jails should be brought back along with their boats.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Chairman, I am the 30th speaker today, 29 hon. Members have spoken, which are led by Shri Anurag Thakur from the principal Opposition Party and Shri Sandeep Dikshit from the Congress Party.

I am grateful to all the hon. Members for sitting for about a little over five hours to debate the Demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs. We are talking about Demands; I do not have too much money. We have only about Rs. 46,000 crore which is given for 'Police'. I do not think that we should be misled by the larger number because the larger number includes items like expenditure of the Cabinet, money given to the Union Territories like Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep.

For matters that we have discussed today, the head 'Police', we get about Rs. 46,600 crore. It is not a large amount. It has increased substantially over the last two years. Therefore, what we can do and what we cannot do, what we can do ourselves and what we can do to help the States is actually limited by the money that we have. Given the money that we have, I think you should ask what has been accomplished in the last year which we are reviewing and in particular since the watershed of 26th November, 2008.

We have a 7,500 kilometre coast line, we have 15,500 kilometre land border. This does not include Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. We have neighbours like Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Sri Lanka in the South. These

are countries abutting us. We live in a neighbourhood which also has Afghanistan, Iraq and some other countries. Believe me in terms of violence in the world, this is the most troubled neighbourhood. Eighty per cent of all terrorist incidents have occurred in three countries, that is, Pakistan, Iraq and Afghanistan. All the major terrorist groups in the world have their bases in these countries, that is, Al Qaeda, Taliban, LeT, JeM, Hijbul Mujahideen and HuJI. All of them have their bases in these countries.

To assume that we will not be affected by the fact that we are in the most troubled neighbourhood; that we will not be affected when we have such a vast coast line and a long land border; is I think not a correct assumption. We will be affected.

Therefore, it is up to us to work together to make this country more secure. I ask all of you to honestly ask yourself the question - I can read out numbers and if you wish I will read some numbers - is not J & K today a much safer and much better place than what it was three years ago? Is not the North-East witnessing the most peaceful years in the last 10 to 15 years?... (*Interruptions*). Madam, please do not interrupt me. Please, I beg of you. Except in Nagaland and Manipur where we have difficulties and we are trying to get over those difficulties, North-East is witnessing the most peaceful years in the last couple of years. Take West Bengal—this has nothing to do with the other differences that we have — undoubtedly in the last six months Jungle Mahal which was the most intense conflict zone has seen peace and calm returned to it.

In terms of terrorist violence, there was a time when every year we had an average of about five to six major terrorist attacks. Since Mumbai, we have had three major terrorist attacks and I am the first who would admit that the three are blots. But if you go back to 2001 onwards, every year we have had five to six major terrorist attacks and in the run up to Mumbai, we had an average of seven terrorist attacks a year. Now in the last three and a half years, we have had three terrorist attacks. In the entire three and a half years,—the three are blots - but surely no one can deny that our capacity to deal with terror has increased. No one can deny that.

So, my respectful submission is that much has been done in the last three and a half years under UPA-II and much has been done in the last year. I give a report at the end of every year. Unfortunately, it is not noticed and it is not read. In the last year alone, given our limited finances, we have spent Rs.2485 crore for purchasing arms and ammunition for the Central Armed Police Forces; Rs.2128

crore for land and buildings for me CAPFs; Rs.200 crore was released under SRE to LW-affected States; Rs.460 crore to J&K; and Rs.350 crore to the North-East.

Let me just give you one piece of evidence which will surprise many of you. The District of Bastar until last year was one district having one Collector and one SP. The land area of Bastar is larger than Kerala. It is as if Kerala had one Collector and one S.P. This is only last year, we urged the Chief Minister, the Chief Minister responded and he has divided it into five Districts. In many of these areas, there are no Police Stations. For the first time, we are giving Rs.800 crore to construct 400 model Police Stations and each Police Station is costing Rs.2 crore. Even the most advanced State in the country does not have a Police Station constructed at Rs.2 crore. These are fortified Police Stations.

We have signed agreements with the Gorkha Jana Mukti Morcha and a Memorandum of Settlement with the UPDS in the Karbi Anglong District of Assam. We have signed Suspension of Operation Agreement with ULFA, with UTLA and with PRA. We have got tripartite talks going on with DHD(N) DHD(J), NDFB (Progressive), and 1695 cadres belonging to nine outfits surrendered before the Chief Minister of Assam and me a few months ago.

We have sanctioned 3477 additional posts to the CAPFs. We have recruited 53,646 Constables last year. A sum of Rs. 44 crore was released for 131 new coastal police stations under Coastal Security Scheme Phase II. 274 new posts were created for the National Police Academy; a sum of Rs. 35 crore was released for the North-Eastern Police Academy; 21 Counter Insurgency Schools were approved, 17 of them are functional. Sanction has been given for six new RTC, one new Jungle Warfare School and to upgrade 9 STCs, 2 BTCs at a cost of Rs. 493 crore.

Sir, now, why do I read this? I believe that security can be enhanced by enhancing our capacities in three areas. First is intelligence. Without intelligence there is no security. Intelligence is the key to security. The second is capacity. We need more policemen; we need more arms, more equipment, more vehicles, more schools to train them. That is capacity. The third is - this is where I wish to spend a few minutes because I do not intend to make a long intervention - we must have a complete and common understanding that as a nation we are willing to take firm, pre-emptive steps to control any kind of threat to internal security.

Sir, I think, on the first two there is no quarrel. I did not find anyone talking in a dissonant voice on intelligence and capacity building. I think, we all agree that we need to expand our intelligence capabilities. Everybody has welcomed MAC; everybody has welcomed SMAC. It is MAC and SMAC which seamlessly share intelligence 24 x 7 with every important functionary in the Intelligence Establishment that has given us this capacity to deal with terror. I get SMSes at midnight. Every important functionary in the Intelligence community is alerted 24x7. Every Chief Minister has acknowledged the fact that MAC and SMAC have made a remarkable difference to our intelligence capacity.

On capacity, I have said what we have done. But hon. Members tell me do this and do that. But who should do this and who should do that? There are five lakh vacancies in the State Constabulary today against a total sanctioned strength of 20 lakhs. Who should fill them? Hon. Members talked about police stations which do not have weapons. Who should appoint police men and acquire weapons?

Dr. Baliram said that the Government of India should interfere in law and order failures. Shri Viswamohan Kumar said that there are police stations with no buildings, no toilets, no policemen, no arms. The Government of India must do it. Shri Suvendu Adhikary said, take action against CPI(M) cadres'. Shri Pinaki Misra said, the Government of India has done little to control naxalism. Shri Jagannath Singh said, Central Government cannot absolve itself of its responsibility. Shri Sher Singh said, roads on the borders should be built by the Central Government. Schools in the borders must be constructed by the Central Government. Shri Ajay Kumar said that the weakest link is the police station and an FIR cannot be registered.

I am willing to take the responsibility. But do I have the capacity to take this responsibility? What about the responsibility of the State Governments? Then, you tell me, take all these responsibilities, but rollback NIA; rollback NATGRID; rollback NCTC. What I am trying to say is that this Hamletian dilemma must go. Remember the famous words of Hamlet - To be or not to be. What do we want to be? I say and I say this with greatest respect that in this troubled neighbourhood, in the year 2012, internal security of this country is a shared responsibility. We are willing to accept our share. The States must come forward to accept their share. This is what the Constitution says. The Constitution says, in List-II, that law and order and public order are the responsibility of the State Governments. It

also says, in Article 355, that it is the responsibility of the Central Government to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance. We have to read these provisions together. All that I have been saying since the 1st of December, 2008 is this. Please go back and read the first intervention that I made in this House as the Home Minister. Internal security is a shared responsibility; we are willing to take our responsibility and States must take their responsibility.

Last year, the Government of India spent Rs. 40,000 crore on police. Do you know how much all the States spent? All the States put together had spent Rs. 60,000 crore. If the Government of India spends Rs. 40,000 crore and if all the States together spend Rs. 60,000 crore, how will the Rs. 100,000 crore be enough to secure this vast country? I have repeatedly urged the Chief Ministers saying, "You point to my share of the Budget, look at your share for police in your Budget, look at your share for police in total expenditure." So, unless we accept the principle of shared responsibility, I think, we cannot resolve one problem that we are now facing and it cannot develop the capacity to deal with threats to internal security.

Sir, a number of issues was raised. Let me answer them in brief short sentences. The first one is about the NIA. The NIA is a fledgling organisation. It is barely three years old. In three years, we have entrusted with 40 cases out of which 22 have already been charge-sheeted. I cannot recall any other fledgling organisation which has hit the ground running.

The NIA makes no distinction between a terrorist belonging to one religion or another religion. It makes no distinction between a terrorist belonging to one faith or another faith, one caste or another caste, one language or another language. NIA has registered cases against those, for want of a better phrase, who call themselves *jihadi* terrorists. There are 12 cases. NIA has also registered cases against those who mistakenly believe in some kind of a right wing fundamentalism. There are nine cases like that.

Let us not run down the NIA. NIA's track record has been the best among the new organisations.

Then, there is a popular myth that India cannot deal with terrorist attacks whereas the United States has had no terrorist attacks since 9/11. At least half a dozen Members said this.

First of all, let us disabuse ourselves of this wrong notion. This is completely wrong. It is only a tribute to the

successful propaganda machinery of the United States. There were three actual terrorist attacks in the US. The Los Angeles Airport shooting was on the 4th July, 2002 in which three were dead and four were injured. Little Rock Recruiting Office shooting was on 1st June, 2009 in which one was dead and one was injured. Fort Hood shooting was on 5th November, 2009 in which 13 were dead and 30 were injured. There were three merely successful terrorist attacks. The shoe bomber was on 21st December, 2001, the underwear bomber was on 25th December, 2009 and the Times Square bomb on 1st May, 2010.

I am not taking any sense of satisfaction. All I am saying is every country is vulnerable today. But do not be under the misapprehension that India is more vulnerable than other countries. I say India is no more vulnerable, but India is no less vulnerable than any other country. We are as vulnerable as any other country. We are in a troubled neighbourhood. We have to build capacity and we have to be able to face the threats that we face.

There was a question about Telangana. If any one believes that the Union Home Minister can unilaterally call a few Press persons and make an announcement about Telangana, I think you do not know how the Government functions. No Home Minister can make such a statement. Now, the circumstances under which that statement was made are well known. Please recall the proceedings of the Business Advisory Committee of the Andhra Pradesh State Assembly of 7th December, 2009. They unanimously said.....

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI (Hyderabad): Our Party objected to it. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am not saying anything about your Party. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister complete the reply. After that you can speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Shri Owaisi, did I say anything about your Party? Shri Nama Nageswara Rao, did I say anything about your Party? *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Nama Nageswara Rao, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister complete what he wants to say.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Let him complete what he wants to say. Then you can speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I said: "You are aware of the proceedings of the Business Advisory Committee on 7th December." I did not say, "A" said this or "B" said that.

Followed by the proceedings of the all party meeting convened by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh later in the evening on the same day. Two meetings took place on that day. After looking at the Business Advisory Committee meeting's proceedings and the all party meeting's proceedings - and we have the minutes of the all party meeting of 7th December - a decision was taken and we made the announcement on 9th December, 2009. But the situation altered dramatically within 24 hours. Virtually every major political party split, including the Party to which I belong to, the Congress Party. On this issue, they were divided. Because of the dramatic change in the situation, we were obliged to make the revised statement on 23rd December, 2009 saying that we have no option now but to call all the political parties to deliberate on the mechanism and lay down a road map for further consultations. That is how all the parties were called again and then the Srikrishna Committee was appointed. These are documents which are on the record. Who said what is on the record. Who supported it, who opposed it, who abstained, who absented himself, are all on the record. Based on the record, a statement was made. Because the situation altered dramatically in 24 hours, we had to make a revised statement. The Srikrishna Committee has given its Report. We are on record that we want all eight political parties to express their opinion. I have heard both Shri Nama Nageswara Rao and Shri Owaisi. Shri Nama Nageswara Rao met me separately. His leader met me separately. You have met me on a number of occasions. It is a fact that you have said that the Congress Party take the lead. *...(Interruptions)* What is your view? *...(Interruptions)* I know your view. *...(Interruptions)* You had a chance. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You had your chance to speak. You have already expressed your view and it is on record. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Please sit down. Sir, please ask him to sit down. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you address the Chair. I will control the House.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Why are you shouting? Please sit down. I am making a request to you to sit down. Now, please sit down. Will you please sit down? Unless you sit down how can I continue my speech? Unless you sit down how do I resume my speech? ...(Interruptions) I have heard your pleas. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you address the Chair. Then, I will control the House.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, unless he resumes his seat, I cannot resume my speech. ...(Interruptions) The fact is that we have said that we must have the views of all the political parties. I concede that the Congress Party has held extensive consultations and I am told that they will be able to take a view shortly. But my appeal is when the Congress Party takes a view on the matter, the other political parties which have not yet formally told us their final view, must also be able to take a view. It is only when these eight political parties, which are represented in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, take a view then the Government can take a view. We are not going to impose any view on the parties. They must come forward and tell us their views. Once they give their views, I assure you that the Government will not hesitate to announce its final decision on the matter. ...(Interruptions) What is to be done? Your Party has a very little stake in Andhra Pradesh. I have read the letter of Mr. Advani on the last occasion. Mr. Advani wrote a letter saying that his Party was opposed to the creation of Telengana. I offered that letter to be put on the Table but your Party has since changed its view. I do not question your right to change the view, but there are other parties which have far greater stakes in the welfare of Andhra Pradesh who have to take a view. If they take a little more time to come to a decision, I cannot blame them for taking more time to come to a decision. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No comments should be made. Let the Minister complete his speech.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: There was some question

about Delhi Police. But I do not know if Sandeep Dikshit expects me to say what has been done as far as Delhi Police is concerned. We have added considerable capacity in Delhi Police. We have recruited more people. We have created more police stations. We have more sub-divisions. We have given them more vehicles. Today, I think, Delhi is better administered in terms of policing and law and order than it was. Delhi is a fast growing city and Delhi has a large number of irregular or what they call illegal or irregular settlements. Delhi also attracts a large number of people from the neighbouring States. A metropolitan city like Delhi is a very complex situation for policing. That is why Mumbai and Delhi require a different kind of policing. We are trying to introduce a different kind of policing in Delhi and Mumbai must also follow suit. It is not possible to police a large metropolitan agglomeration in the way we police small cities. But in Delhi we are doing our very best to make policing better.

Sir, I wish to take a couple of minutes to talk about the problems faced by the North-Eastern boys and girls and citizens from the North East. I deeply regret that there is still a sense of suspicion about people because they have different racial features. It is very sad. The North-Eastern people are as much a part of India as any other State of India and the children of the North East are as much our children as children belonging to any other State. The problem first arose in Delhi because many of them came to Delhi. But please remember in the last year and a half, the number of incidents involving North-Eastern boys and girls has dramatically declined in Delhi. In fact in 2011, there was only one serious incident and there were some minor incidents.

Now, the North-Eastern boys and girls are going to other cities. They are going to Gurgaon and they are going to NOIDA. Unfortunately, anything that happens in Gurgaon and NOIDA - because we read the English newspapers and Hindi newspapers here - people attribute it to Delhi. But it is happening in Gurgaon and it is happening in NOIDA. Ms. Dana Sangma's case happened in Gurgaon. They go to Bangalore. Richard Loitam's case happened in Bangalore. I am in touch with both the State Governments. We are following both the cases very closely. If at any point of time we feel that either the Government of Haryana or the Government of Karnataka is not pursuing these two cases to the logical conclusion, I will personally request the two Chief Ministers to hand over the case to the CBI. But as these children go to other parts of India as they come to Delhi, I sincerely hope and pray that in others parts of India too, the people will welcome these boys and

girls, will allow them to study in their schools, colleges and Universities and will treat them like the children of any other State in this country. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No comment is allowed. Please be serious about whatever he has replied. Do not divert the attention.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, some questions were raised about the BSF Amendment Act and the NCTC. But I do not know whether this is the right time for me to speak extensively on NCTC because there is a Chief Ministers' meeting coming up on the 5th of May. There was some question about the BSF Amendment which is now before the Rajya Sabha. Now, I suspect that not many who criticise the NCTC - I suspect - have read the NCTC order or the three-page Note that I have circulated. This is not a criticism. This is just a feeling that I have. Why do I say this?

Let us take the BSF Amendment Act. Section 139 confers powers upon the BSF. Whatever powers are there are there. That Section is not being amended. Let me underline that that Section is not being amended. You may say I am conferring more power on the BSF. That Section is not being amended. All that we are doing is this. The Preamble to the Act made long ago says that the BSF can be deployed in the border. Today, I am forced to deploy the BSF in the interior districts of two States: Odisha and Chhattisgarh. There are 30 companies of BSF in Odisha and 30 companies of BSF in Chhattisgarh. Do I deploy them or do I withdraw them. The Chief Ministers want them deployed. The Act does not allow me to deploy them. Therefore, we want to amend the Preamble, amend the Section which says "border areas" to "any other area in the State." The BSF cannot be deployed unless the Chief Minister wants it to be deployed. When I deploy it on the border, the power is there. When I deploy it in an interior district, should BSF not have the same power? Not a single additional power is being given. All that is being done is to regularise the deployment of the BSF in Chhattisgarh and Odisha. I am sure the Chief Ministers of the two States have received my letter. I am sure when they come here on 5th of May, they will be able to give a favourable response. The same is with the NCTC. I will not take more than three sentences because we will discuss it on the 5th of May. Section 2(e) of the UAPA was made in 2004, long before I became the Home Minister, which

introduced "designated agency." We amended the UAPA Act in December, 2008. We added, the Lok Sabha added Section 43 (A) to 43 (F). It was debated in this House. Section 43(A) refers to designated agency. It says "designated agency may, under certain circumstances to counter terrorism, arrest and seize articles." But the moment you arrest, you must hand him over to the nearest police station. This is a law made by Parliament. It was passed in the Lok Sabha, it was passed in the Rajya Sabha. In fact, some of you should have asked me: "We passed the law in 2008. What were you doing for three years?" The accusation against me should be that I was tardy, I delayed for three years. But when I finally get a consensus within the Government and we have an NCTC, you turn around and say that I am encroaching upon the State's powers. What power am I encroaching upon? In a counter terrorism situation, when a counter terrorism operation is undertaken, the first police officer there would have to arrest and the next section 43(B) says, when you arrest, you will hand him over to the nearest police station, and the Station House Officer will then take over the case. Please tell me, where is the encroachment on State's powers? Anyway, these are matters which we will discuss with the Chief Ministers on 5 of May. All I am trying to say is - terrorism, violence, militancy - these are shared responsibilities. As we are willing to take our share of responsibility, States must also take their share of responsibility.

Finally, I want to conclude by taking two to three minutes on what I consider, what our Government considers and what the Prime Minister considers -he has said in so many words - the gravest threat to internal security is CPI (Maoists).

I heard here a number of Members say, hold talks. I have no objection. Just tell me - who should I talk to? Yes, we will hold talks. When we hold talks, will there be violence? Will there not be violence? Let me phrase the question differently. When we hold talks, should there be violence? Should there not be violence? I am on record having offered to the CPI (Maoists), please say that you will not indulge in violence during the period when we hold talks and I will immediately fix a date and place to hold talks. In the North-East, we impose more stringent conditions. In the North-East, you must lay down arms; you must surrender; your cadres must move into camps; your arms must be under lock and key. Only then, we will hold talks with you. With naxalities, we don't say this; with CPM (Maoists), we don't say that. We only say, during the period we hold talks, from the start date to the end date, there should be no violence. There has been no response to

this. In the absence of a response, I have to pursue my two-pronged strategy. One prong of the strategy is security action by police, the security forces; the other prong of the strategy is development work.

Under the IAPA, we have spent Rs.3,300 in the last 18 months and 66,000 works have been completed in these 60 districts. It is one of the biggest success stories in recent times. Sixty-six thousand works have been completed in 18 months in 60 districts. Yet, the CPI(Maoists) targets - two principle targets are school buildings and roads. ...(*Interruptions*) Police are not put by me in school buildings. If any policemen is occupying the school building, it is because the State Government which leads the operation has no other accommodation, puts the policemen in the school building. I don't put the policemen in the school building. I ask Chief Ministers to build infrastructure; to give barracks; to give me toilets; to give me bathrooms; to give me cookhouses. If I read the deficiency in infrastructure, it is a staggering list. I don't blame you. You have difficulty with money and resources. But the point is, school buildings are targets; roads are targeted. Why? The CPI (Moists) does not want the children to go to schools; the CPI (Maoists) does not want roads to be built. If roads are built, the whole hinterland will be opened up. They don't target contractors vehicles because the contractors vehicles pay them extortion money; they don't target mining companies, mining companies pay them extortion money; but they target construction companies. Constructions companies equipment like JCB, bulldozers are targeted because they don't want any construction to take place. Believe me, Sir, you know, no development can take place - small or big - without some kind of a construction. An overhead tank requires construction; a school requires construction; a road requires construction; a bridge requires construction. So, construction companies are targeted. Be that as it may, let us be very clear. I have no objection to talking to the Maoists; the Government has no objection. The Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh has made the offer; the Chief Minister of Bihar has made that offer; the Chief Minister of Odisha has made that offer.

20.00 hrs.

They have not responded to my offer nor have they responded to the Chief Ministers' offer. All that we ask them is, abjure violence during the period of talks and we are willing to hold talks with you. But in the absence of talks, we have to continue our two-pronged strategy.

Let us not have any illusion about what the CPI (Maoist) want. They are not unclear as we are unclear

about them. They are very clear about their objective. Their objective is that the parliamentary system of democracy must be overthrown through an armed rebellion. ...(*Interruptions*) That is on the record, 7 that is their document, and that is their interview. The parliamentary system of democracy must be overthrown through an armed rebellion and power must be seized through the barrel of a gun. This is their objective.

We will talk to them. But can we talk to them? Is this a negotiable item? Is this a negotiable issue? We can talk to them about grievances, about poverty, about illiteracy, about lack of development. But please tell me, can any one in this House tell me as to whether we can talk to them about the overthrowing of the parliamentary system through an armed rebellion? So, let us not have any illusions. They know their goal, they know their objectives. We are the ones who are misunderstanding their goals and objectives. The civil society organizations, many of them, have completely misunderstood their goals and objectives which is why some hon. Members call them misguided. They are not misguided. They are guided by their objectives. We are misguiding ourselves by misreading their objectives. Nevertheless, I make the offer once again. Government is willing to talk to the CPI (Maoist) provided they abjure violence during the period of talks.

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG (Anantnag): Sir, the Home Minister has not said anything about Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, there was a reference to the Jammu and Kashmir Interlocutors' Report. Yes, in the next few days, the J & K Interlocutors' Report will be uploaded on the website and placed in the Library of the Parliament and Members are free to look at that Report. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be patient. Let him complete. Don't interrupt him.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, let me conclude by saying, I am an optimist. My experience in the last 3 54 years with J & K, with the North East and in building capacity makes me even more of an optimist. I am optimistic about the future. Terror, violence, militancy are paths of futility. They will not lead anywhere. This is the land of Gandhi, Buddha and Jawaharlal Nehru. Yes, there will be blips here and there, now and then there will be a violent act, there will be a terrorist act, and there will be a pocket of great conflict. But ultimately, I think, people will recognize that these are futile methods followed by some people. In

the end, people will stand up and support a Government that takes strong action against militancy, terrorism and violence, and promote peace and development. That is the path this Government has followed and, I think, the results are there for everyone to see.

Sir, Yogi Adityanath said that I have fallen on bad days. No, you have taken to bad ways. I think, if you give up your wrong and bad ways, you will appreciate what I have said. You will support my hands, you will support the Government and together, I underline, together, working together, States and Centre working together, political parties working together, Opposition and Ruling Benches working together, we will make this country safer and secure for all of us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: A number of cut motions have been moved by Members to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs. Shall I put all the cut motions to the vote of the House together or does any hon. Member want any particular cut motion to be put separately?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, together.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put all the cut motions together to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2013, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the Second column thereof against Demand Nos. 52 to 56 and 96 to 100 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mehsana): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on an important subject. In order to

strengthen the urban transport service in the big cities of Gujarat and in their neighbouring areas and also to make it safe and faster with a view to provide better transport facilities for the general public by way of special purpose vehicle, Gujarat Government has set up Gandhinagar Ahmedabad Metro Rail Corporation as a Govt. owned mega company under Companies Limited Act, 1956 which is now completely operational. For this purpose, the state government has appointed a technical consultant from Delhi Metro Railway Corporation. ...*(Interruptions)* In 2005, Delhi Metro Rail Corporation had presented two detailed Project reports and as per the current budget estimates, an amount of Rs. 900 crore is likely to be spent on that project.

To this day, a substantial amount has been spent on the development of this project and, for the expenditure likely to be incurred in future, provision has been made in the Budget for the year 2012-13 and an amount of Rs. 500 crore has been allocated to this Mega Company for the Mega project. ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman Sir, kindly listen to me just for one minute. Moreover; this project depends on the Central assistance and 25 per cent of such assistance is required. The State Government wants to implement this system even in the cities of the State. ...*(Interruptions)*

I, therefore, urge upon the government to allocate appropriate amount of funds by way of assistance for this project so that with this metro rail project, there may be a connectivity between the old and the new capital city of Gujarat i.e. Ahmedabad and Gandhi Nagar.

SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA (Karauli Dholpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to raise this very important issue.

Sir, in my parliamentary constituency viz. Karoli Dholpur, the work relating to a 3 km. Rail overbridge on Dholpur Rajakhhera Road State Highway No. 2 was scheduled to be completed in 2000 but it has not been completed to this day. It is same in case of Saver Pali Bridge which connects Madhya Pradesh and is proposed to be constructed on river Chambal. On account of incompleteness of these two bridges, the public has been facing a lot of hardships.

I, therefore, demand the earliest completion of both the bridges so that hardships of the people are minimised and they get the benefits of these bridges.

[English]

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (Guwahati): Sir, I wish to make a statement in the House and pray for the people who died in a boat accident in Assam in Dumri District.

We have entered in the 21st Century and passed 65 years of Independence, but still the communication system in the parts of Assam is very bad and as there is no bridge across the Brahmaputra on Dhubri side, people have to cross the mighty river in the boats which are very dilapidated and worn out. The Inland Water Department in Assam runs its steamers and machine boats which are in very bad condition and that is why such types of incidents occur regularly.

Moreover, the Government has got no control over the contractors who run these services. Brahmaputra is a huge river and in the rainy season, it becomes just like a sea. So travelling through the dilapidated ferries is very much dangerous; there should be control of the Government.

When the incident occurred on the 30th April, nearly 400 people had boarded that ferry. Only 100 or 150 people can board the ferry but even then it was overloaded. That is why it was drowned in the river and in that tragic incident a number of people died. This most unfortunate incident happened because of the recklessness and negligence of the concerned authority. Endangering their lives, people have to cross the mighty river either to eke out their livelihood or to attend official or other work. These types of incidents might happen repeatedly if the Government does not become cautious.

I would like to request the hon. Home Minister that he must show concern for the people and he must give adequate compensation to the people who died, who lost their lives and who are still missing and the Government should try to recover their bodies.

[Translation]

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH (Anandpur Sahib): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the government to the current dispute of Thapar University of Patiala in Punjab. This institute was inaugurated by the former President Shri Rajendra Prasad ji and this Engineering College located in a sprawling stretch of 250 acres was given the Status of University under Section 3 of UGC Act, 1956 in the year 1985. Nowadays, it is conducting undergraduate and post-graduate courses of Engineering, Science, Management

and Social Sciences. Till date, more than 12000 students of this institute have received heights in their lives and have made their contribution in the development of Society and this nation. So this institute of this University which has spruced the lives of thousands of people is very close to the hearts of the Punjabis. Before 1986, 85 per cent seats in this University were reserved for the students of Punjab but later on, the number of seats for these students in Thapar University. ...(Interruptions), had been reduced to 50 per cent. Still, it is one of the top technical universities of the country. It is a matter of pride for us. Again in the recent past, the quota of seats for the students of Punjab in Thapar University has been reduced further from the level of 50 per cent. It is a very disappointing situation and had caused a lot of untoward situation in the State of Punjab which had earlier faced Terrorism. ...(Interruptions). I, therefore, urge upon the government to restore the earlier quota of 50 per cent for the students of Punjab so that they may take the benefit of it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Vijay Inder Singh is allowed to associate himself with the issue raised by Shri Ravneet Singh.

SHRI ARJUN ROY (Sitamarhi): Sir, even in this period of telecommunication revolution the district of Sitamarhi in Bihar from which I have been elected M.P, has a border area of about 100kms. Here entire telephone connectivity stands disturbed and mobile towers have failed. Hence government and the administration find it very difficult to keep trek of the maoists activities of Nepal or other incidents of crime. One year ago, I had requested to the Hon'ble Minister of Telecommunication to declare it a Telephone District because all the telecommunication work is operated from Muzaffarpur which is at a distance of 60-70 kms from Sitamarhi. I, therefore, want to convey to the government that there is a shortage of mobile towers of BSNL or other private companies. It is also short of the required BPS. While meeting this requirement, the government should declare Sitamarhi as a Telephone district to provide telecommunication facilities in this district in this telecommunication era.

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH (Kota): Sir, in my constituency Kota and the entire Rajasthan there has been a bumper crop of foodgrains which is quite encouraging for the farmers but I regret to say here that when farmers come to the market with their produce in their tractor trolley they have to wait there for several days and they do not get adequate containers for their produce and their turn is

regulated through tokens, still, the entire system does not work properly and, therefore, they have to face this state of mismanagement for several days. So the system evolved by the government is not working properly. For the procurement of foodgrains of the farmers, the government has deputed several agencies but they are not functioning properly and FCI is not able to monitor them. If the farmers are not given proper assistance for the marketing of their produce, they will be compelled to sell it to the middlemen which will not be in the public interest. I, therefore, urge upon the central government to provide immediate help for the farmers of entire Rajasthan in selling their foodgrains.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Jyoti Mirdha is allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Ijyaraj Singh.

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Respected Chairman Sir, we all know that the North-Eastern states of the country are highly underdeveloped. The main reason for this underdevelopment is that rail or road transport in the region is very costly as well as time consuming. We have to take a circuitous route to reach these places from other parts of the country.

The Balurghat rail line in West Bengal is being currently extended upto Hili. If it is further extended upto the Bangladesh part of Hili then it will be beneficial for both the countries. If this is made possible then it will be easier to go to Tripura, Mizoram, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland by the Agartala -Akhaura rail track. Goods can also be transported at cheaper rate in lesser time and the entire region will prosper. Similarly export-import of goods will be possible via the Chittagong part if this rail network is completed. As a result North-Eastern India, North Bengal, North Bihar, Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan will develop more and more.

Through you I would like to request the Government that through discussions with other SAARC countries and at the international level, this matter should be dealt with and the rail project should be implemented at the earliest, so that there is all round development of the region.

With these words, I thank you for allowing me to raise this matter of urgent public importance and conclude my speech.

SHRI LAXMAN TUDU (Mayurbhanj): Thank you, Chairman Sir. I represent the people of my Parliamentary

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

Constituency Mayurbhanj in Odisha. There are three Central Schools in my Constituency.

Recently, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan under the Ministry of Human Resource Development has reconstructed the jurisdiction of its various Regional Offices, as a result of which, all the Central Schools in my Constituency have been put under the jurisdiction of Ranchi Regional Office in Jharkhand.

Sir, previously, all the Central Schools in my Constituency were under the Bhubaneswar Regional Office. You very well know that Bhubaneswar is the State Capital of Odisha which is well connected to my Constituency by various transportation means. The cultural and socio-economic background is also similar. On the other hand, Ranchi is not well connected to my Constituency and the culture and socio-economic background is also different. At the same time, the poor and backward people of my Constituency are not well acquainted with the geographical system of Ranchi.

Therefore, Sir, I request the hon. Minister for Human Resource Development, through you, to urgently take necessary steps to keep all the Central Schools in my Constituency under Bhubaneswar Regional Office, instead of Ranchi Regional Office.

[Translation]

SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Vardha): Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of this House as to how the counseling of children has become necessary. During this period of changes there has been a financial and social change but it has also given rise to certain problems which have assumed serious dimensions in the form of changed behaviour and mental problems of our children. There is not a single day when the news of children's crimes does not appear in the newspapers. In our schools, homes or playgrounds, children are not safe. Their sudden eccentricism or aggressiveness has become the story of every home. The children of 4 or 5 years of age and also the adolescents of 17 to 18 years of age are the affected lot. Our fast changing lifestyle, nuclear family craze, crimes shown on the cinema screen, unrealistic aspirations and the widening gap between the rich and the poor are the main reasons responsible for this situation. Today it appears that we shall have to check this trend of children's crimes and incidents of their suicide well in time.

This is also the problem of the western countries who have created a very wide network for children's counseling whereas we have not yet made a beginning

here in our country. Counseling has become essential for the emotional well being, development and education of our children. Besides this, exploitation of children is also a big problem of this country. Children in schools, hospitals and those working out of their homes are falling easy prey to this exploitation. A study has revealed that most of the girl children working as domestic maids become easy victims of their masters. Similarly, the exploitation of children working in hotels, roadside eateries, motor garages, tea shops etc. has become a routine. As a result, the problems of criminal mentality, anger, anxiety and disabilities take a deep root in our children. The problem of poor children who have run away from their homes has assumed a serious and horrible dimension in the metropolitan cities. Such children generally fall in the trap of anti-social elements and indulge in the drug smuggling, thefts and other petty crimes which create a social problem and ruin the life of the individuals.

As a result of exploitation and crimes in their years of immaturity, these children begin to hate their families and the society at large. We shall have to change our angle of looking at this problem. With the counseling of these affected children, we shall have to provide them with the opportunities of living a common man's life once again. I, therefore, urge upon the government to give maximum encouragement to such counseling and to give education and legal protection to these affected children.

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE (Latur): Mr. Chairman Sir, in most of the cities of this country, like Mumbai, Delhi, Nagpur etc., green vegetables are polished with poisonous colours using the chemicals meant for tanning which is injurious for health. Just to give a shining green colour look to the green peanut pods, lady fingers, parvel, karal, green gram etc., the vegetable traders use deadly chemicals for their profit motive and endanger the lives of the people. This sort of adulteration in the food items has become a general routine. Concrete steps are essentially required to check this menace so as to protect the general public against the diseases arising out of this practice.

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): Mr. Chairman Sir, almost the entire rural telephone system has collapsed in my parliamentary constituency Shivhar because all the telephone cables have been dysfunctional on account of road construction and floods. As a result, the people of Shivhar are not in a position to make use of the telephone facilities in rural as well as urban areas and have remained deprived of telephone facilities for so many years. For this

very reason the people have been surrendering their landline telephones and taking private mobile connections. It is adversely affecting the revenue of BSNL. But BSNL officers are not taking care of it. In my Parliamentary Constituency Shivhar, the telephone cables in Madhuban, Patahi, Phenhara, Chiraiya and Ghorasahan areas of East Champaran district and Suppi, Reega, Biargania and Balsund areas of Sitamarhi district which have been destroyed, have not been restored till date. In this regard, when all these things were brought into the notice of the officers, they simply gave assurances to set the things right, referring to the tender process. One year has elapsed since these assurances were given and telephone subscribers have been facing difficulties. In respect of the village where the cables had been cut, information had been given one year ago i.e. in July 2011 and a meeting in this regard had been held with the General Manager. But I regret to inform this House that no action has been taken in this regard till date. While on the one hand, the hon'ble Prime Minister has been instructing the departments of the Govt. of India to acknowledge the letters of the MPs within a period of 15 days and to send their final reply within three months but on the other hand, nothing has been done during the last one year. Hence the question of giving reply does not arise in this matter.

I, therefore, request the government to get aforesaid destroyed cables restored at the earliest and to take stringent action against the officers responsible for this carelessness.

SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH (Surat): Mr. Chairman Sir, I have been taking up one thing since last three years that the city which I represented, has a population of 45 lakhs and has diamond, textile and brocade industries. It stands deprived of connectivity as yet. This city which aspires for development was given only one flight in the name of connectivity and that also after a struggle of three years and now during the last 3-4 days before the commencement of this session and to give a sudden benefit to the Spicejet. Out of the total 6 days, 3 days' flight has been fixed for them and, we who have arrived here to attend parliamentary session, have to go back either via Mumbai or via Vadodra. Moreover, we are here just to tell you that during this current time of vacations when there was a full booking, Air India has cancelled their profitable route to a big city like Surat which has a population of 45 Lakhs and wherefrom we six people including the two ministers come here. Manakrao Gavit also frequently visits Surat. Once we have also agitated for him. We do not want anything else but a flight

connectivity. We are requesting just for the time re-scheduling and connectivity with other cities. Three Aviation Ministers have changed. We had told all of them. Even today there was a question from me but it had been suspended. A letter also had been written but we did not receive any reply. That is the only device available to us. There is no other device for the same.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Darshana Jardosh.

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mehsana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Smt. Darshana Jardosh.

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Mr. Chairman Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the House to one important issue. After the Govt. of Samajwadi Party came to power in Uttar Pradesh, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of that State demanded funds for the development of Uttar Pradesh under various schemes of the Govt. of India. In his several letters, he has demanded funds from the Prime Minister of the country and the Govt. of India. Uttar Pradesh which has a population of more than 22 crore, is facing drinking water crisis for which the hon'ble Chief Minister has made a demand of more than Rs. 3500 crore. Similarly, Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme has been formulated but in Uttar Pradesh which has not hundreds but thousands of villages, the villages with a population of 2540 to 500 people, have not been given power connectivity. So also, even under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, no funds have been released for these schemes in Uttar Pradesh where there is a water crisis and no availability of water and electricity.

The Chief Minister met the Prime Minister of the Govt. of India. He is making continuous efforts for the development of Uttar Pradesh. I request the Govt. of India to release immediate funds for Uttar Pradesh under the centrally sponsored schemes to ensure overall, effective and meaningful development of that State.

[English]

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA (Gurdaspur): Sir, the

number of incidents of police resorting to firing in which innocent people have either lost their lives or were injured is, unfortunately, on the rise in the State of Punjab. Some of our colleagues were sitting here and they have run away now.

Two such incidents are of recent origin. One incident occurred in Mansa and the other occurred in Gurdaspur, the Parliamentary Constituency that I represent in the State of Punjab. While in the former case, nearly a dozen farmers were injured in Gobindpura Village, who were agitating against the acquisition of their land for setting up a thermal power plant, in the later incident in Gurdaspur, one young person was killed and another was seriously injured. From the video footage and other reports, it appears that the police personnel, who were responsible for these killings, were the new recruits.

When tempers run high, the police officers could easily tackle the situation by peaceful means rather than resorting to use of force. I am given to understand that very often the young officers resort to unnecessary use of force, which could have been avoided by experienced and capable officers.

I would, therefore, urge upon the hon. Home Minister to undertake suitable police reforms, one which must aim at inculcating sensitivity among the police officers in matters of this nature. Besides, the Ministry should draw up effective guidelines on how to deal with the public in such situations and also provide for harsher penalties for we know that no amount of compensation can fill the void created by the loss of precious human lives.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, the 3rd May, 2012 at 11 a.m.

20.28 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, May 3, 2012/Vaisakha 13, 1934 (Saka).

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