

Wednesday, November 23, 2011
Agrahayana 2,1933 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Ninth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR

Deaths due to fire accident in Howrah-Dehradun Express train

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, on 22nd November, 2011, seven persons including two children have been killed in a fire that broke out in two coaches of the Howrah-Dehradun Express between Nimiaghat and Parasnath stations in the Giridih district of Jharkhand.

The House expresses its profound sorrow on this unfortunate accident which has 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.

11.0½ hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour.

Q.No. 21 — Dr. Bhola Singh.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, I have given notice ...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Madam, I have given notice for an Adjournment Motion. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. Please go back.

(Interruptions)...*

11.02 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Adhi Sankar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

11.02½ hrs.

At this stage, Shri Narahari Mahato and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

Dr. Bhola Singh.

...(Interruptions)

11.03 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Adhi Sankar and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please put the placards down.

...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Bhola Singhji, please ask the supplementary Question.

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

[*Translation*]

Illegal Mining

+

*21. DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

*Not recorded.

(a) whether cases of illegal mining, black marketing, theft, pilferage and irregularities in transportation of coal have been reported in various subsidiaries of Coal India Limited during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details of the revenue loss incurred as a result thereof, year-wise, subsidiary-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether connivance of some security personnel and officials of the various coal companies has been reported in certain cases;

(d) if so, the details thereof, subsidiary-wise and State-wise and Action taken against them; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check these cases?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of

the House.

(a) and (b) Illegal mining, black marketing, theft, pilferage and irregularities in transportation etc. of coal is carried out stealthily and clandestinely in old and abandoned mines, small and isolated patches, outcrop areas and areas which are not in the lease hold areas of public sector coal companies. As such, it is not possible to specify the exact quantum of coal taken out or stolen and losses incurred on account of illegal mining, black marketing, theft, pilferage and irregularities in transportation of coal. Being a law and order issue, it is the responsibility of State/District administration to take necessary deterrent action to stop/curb this activity of illegal mining.

However, during the raids conducted by security personnel as well as joint raids with the authorities dealing with law and order of the concerned State Governments, the quantity of coal recovered and its approximate value during last three years and the current year are as under:

Theft/Pilferage of Coal

Company	State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (upto July 11) (Prov.)	
		Qty. Recovered (te)	Approx. Value (Rs. Lakh)	Qty. Recovered (te)	Approx. Value (Rs. Lakh)	Qty. Recovered (te)	Approx. Value (Rs. Lakh)	Qty. Recovered (te)	Approx. Value (Rs. Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ECL	WB	7606.00	76.060	3702.00	43.940	1863.00	37.260	678.00	13.560
	Jharkhand	1546.00	15.460	435.00	4.520	437.00	8.740	199.00	3.980
	Sub Total	9152.00	91.520	4137.00	48.460	2300.00	46.000	877.00	17.540
BCCL	Jharkhand	9575.84	187.365	7633.30	163.267	9643.18	191.470	2282.72	51.228
	WB	138.70	2.294	28.70	0.432	2.00	0.028	0.00	6.000
	Sub Total	9714.54	189.659	7662.00	163.699	9645.18	191.498	2282.72	51.228

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CCL	Jharkhand	2524.00	27.595	393.75	4.424	8477.85	86.011	91.00	0.177
NCL	MP	9.00	0.180	3.00	0.060	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
	UP	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
	Sub Total	9.00	0.180	3.00	0.060	0	0	0	0
WCL	Maharashtra	241.29	4.654	251.48	4.154	169.63	2.719	56.75	1.085
	MP	111.86	1.334	24.00	0.500	0.00	0.000	6.16	0.112
	Sub Total	353.15	5.988	275.48	4.654	169.63	2.719	62.91	1.197
SECL	MP	22.30	0.491	31.45	0.570	6.00	0.103	0.00	0.000
	Chhattisgarh	821.68	14.552	347.22	5.031	2.50	0.055	21.87	0.574
	Sub Total	843.98	15.043	378.67	5.601	8.50	0.158	21.87	0.574
MCL	Odisha	607.10	4.420	1562.70	12.571	36.50	0.365	14.30	0.143
NEC	Assam	2.80	0.080	15.00	0.330	22.38	0.946	0.00	0.000
Coal India		23206.57	334.486	14427.60	239.799	20660.04	327.696	3349.80	71.859

Illegal Mining

Company	State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (upto July 11) (Prov.)	
		Qty. Recovered (te)	Approx. Value (Rs. Lakh)	Qty. Recovered (te)	Approx. Value (Rs. Lakh)	Qty. Recovered (te)	Approx. Value (Rs. Lakh)	Qty. Recovered (te)	Approx. Value (Rs. Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ECL	WB	4203.00	42.030	5763.00	67.880	5650.00	113.000	486.00	9.720
	Jharkhand	2326	23.260	2398.00	28.42	1401	26.02	20	0.4
	Sub Total	6529.00	65.290	8161.00	96.300	7051.00	139.020	506.00	10.120

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BCCL	Jharkhand	1986.15	34.630	2127.18	35.932	1309.39	25.031	231.77	4.763
	West Bengal	64.81	1.290	4.00	0.080	10.97	0.219	0.00	0.000
	Sub Total	2050.96	35.920	2131.18	36.012	1320.36	25.250	231.77	4.763
CCL	Jharkhand	93.00	0.855	30.00	0.300	15.00	0.150	000	0.000
NCL	UP/MP	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
WCL	Maharashtra	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
	Madhya Pradesh	11.00	0.110	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
	Sub Total	11.00	0.110	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
SECL	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
	Chhattisgarh	000	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
	Sub Total	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
MCL	Odisha	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
NEC	Assam	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
	Coal India	8683.96	102.175	10322.18	132.612	8386.36	164.420	737.77	14.883

(c) and (d) As reported by CIL there is no information about the connivance of the officials in the above activities.

(e) Since law and order is a State subject, primarily it is the responsibility of the concerned State/ District administration to take necessary deterrent action to stop/curb illegal mining and take follow up action to convict the persons responsible for such illegal act. However, the steps taken by the Government coal companies to prevent illegal mining are:

- (i) Rat holes created by illegal mining are dozed off and filled up with stone and debris wherever possible.

(ii) Concrete walls have been erected on the mouth of the abandoned mines to prevent access and illegal activities in these areas.

(iii) Regular raids/checks being conducted by security personnel and static security pickets including armed guards during the night hours are being deployed at pithead depots.

(iv) Surprise raids/checks being conducted jointly by security personnel and law and order authorities of the concerned State Government.

(v) Fencing is constructed at the various illegal mining sites along with displaying of signboards

mentioning "Dangerous and Prohibited Place."

- (vi) Dumping of the overburden is done on the outcrop zones, which are not required to be mined.
- (vii) Collection of intelligence reports about illegal coal depots and illegal movement of coal and informing district authorities of the same for taking preventive action.
- (viii) Installation of check-posts at vulnerable points to check transport documents.
- (ix) Training of existing security personnel, refresher training of CISF personnel and basic training of new recruits in security discipline for strengthening the security set up.
- (x) The coal companies maintain close liaison with the State authorities.
- (xi) Committee/task forces has been constituted at different level (block level, sub-divisional level, district level, State level) at some of the subsidiaries of CIL to monitor different aspects of illegal mining.

The steps taken by coal companies to prevent theft/pilferage are:

- (1) Check Posts have been established at the vulnerable points.
- (2) Wall fencing, light arrangements and deployment of armed guards round the clock has been done around the coal dumping yard.
- (3) Regular patrolling is conducted in and around the mine including OB dumps.
- (4) Armed Guards have been deployed at Railway sidings.
- (5) Inter-action and liaison with District officials at

regular intervals and holding meeting with DC & District Administration, every month.

- (6) Challans for coal transportation by trucks outside the district are being issued after fixing hologram and putting signatures of authorized officials of CISF to check pilferage.
- (7) Regular FIRs are lodged by the Management of the collieries and CISF with local Thana against the pilferage/theft of coal. A close watch on the activities of criminals is being maintained by CISF.
- (8) Management has been taking action for filling/dozing/sealing/blasting of the old/abandoned exposed coalfaces in phased manner.

DR. BHOLA SINGH: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to know from the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. BHOLA SINGH: Coal which is the life line to the industries based on the natural resources ...*(Interruptions)* The recommendations regarding that lifeline were made through the Chairman of the Standing Committee. Shri Kalyan Banerjee ...*(Interruptions)* There are 17 recommendations. We like to know the action taken by the Government for the implementation of these recommendations ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to inform the Hon. Member that the recommendations of the Standing Committee are being contemplated very seriously ...*(Interruptions)* After a few days, I will inform the Hon. Members about the actions being taken by the Government on the recommendations of the said Standing Committee.

DR. BHOLA SINGH: Madam Speaker as far as checking the cooperation of police, mafia and middlemen in the matters related to the illegal mining of coal is concerned, the Central Government has been saying that

this matter falls under the jurisdiction of State Government and district administration. Through You, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why no action is being taken despite the State Government's willingness to do so ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Hon. Madam Speaker, illegal mining is taking place in many areas ...*(Interruptions)* But It is the responsibility of State Government to maintain law and order in the states ...*(Interruptions)* The Central Government remains constantly in touch with the State Governments and keeps talking to them in this regard ...*(Interruptions)* Particularly, the West Bengal Government has taken very stringent steps to check illegal mining during the last 4-5 months and as a result, the incidents of illegal mining has decreased ...*(Interruptions)* We have been requesting the Jharkhand Government also from time to time to take action to check the ongoing illegal mining ...*(Interruptions)* We hope that State Governments will cooperate in this so that illegal mining could be checked ...*(Interruptions)* because law and order is a state subject therefore the State Governments will have to take steps in this regard and check the illegal mining ...*(Interruptions)*

(c) the details of the modalities worked out in this regard;

(d) the time schedule fixed for setting up Model schools; and

(e) the number of such Model schools to be set up in the country, State-wise and the criteria proposed to be fixed for selection of their locations?

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

(a) to (e) The centrally sponsored scheme to set up 6,000 model schools at block level was launched in November, 2008. Out of these 3,500 schools are to be set up in educationally backward blocks (eBBs) through State/UT Governments, and the remaining 2,500 schools are proposed to be set up under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode in blocks which are not educationally backward. State-wise number of blocks and EBBs is given in the enclosed Statement.

Modalities for setting up such model schools under PPP mode are in the process of approval. The scheme is proposed to be launched in the 12th Five Year Plan.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Model Schools

*22. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether the Union Government is contemplating to set up Model Schools/Rashtriya Adarsh Vidyalayas under the Public Private Partnership model;

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

State-wise number of blocks and EBBs

Sl. No.	State	No. of blocks	No. of EBBs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1128	737
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	79	38
4.	Assam	145	81
5.	Bihar	533	530

1	2	3	4
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	20	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	146	75
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1
9.	Daman and Diu	2	0
10.	Delhi	28	0
11.	Goa	11	0
12.	Gujarat	230	85
13.	Haryana	119	37
14.	Himachal Pradesh	118	5
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	200	97
16.	Jharkhand	212	203
17.	Karnataka	180	74
18.	Kerala	165	1
19.	Lakshwadeep	8	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	316	201
21.	Maharashtra	378	43
22.	Manipur	35	5
23.	Meghalaya	44	9
24.	Mizoram	36	1
25.	Nagaland	49	11
26.	Odisha	418	173
27.	Puducherry	6	0
28.	Punjab	142	21
29.	Rajasthan	340	186

1	2	3	4
30.	Sikkim	9	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	412	44
32.	Tripura	45	9
33.	Uttar Pradesh	966	702
34.	Uttarakhand	102	23
35.	West Bengal	483	87
Total		7115	3479

**Telephone Connectivity to Rural/
Backward Areas**

*23. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

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

(a) the details of the villages, gram panchayats and districts in the country which are yet to be connected with telephone facilities, State-wise, separately for basic and mobile facilities;

(b) the action taken by the Government to provide telephone connectivity to these villages/districts and the funds earmarked for the purpose;

(c) whether the Government has introduced or proposes to introduce a suitable alternative/new technology for telephone connectivity in rural/backward/remote/forest regions of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the areas/villages covered so far by installation of such technology, State-wise; and

(e) the time by which all the villages in the country are likely to be provided with telephone connectivity?

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

(a) The details of villages which are yet to be connected with basic and mobile telephone facilities are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II.

(b) Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) has undertaken the following activities to provide telephone connectivity to these villages:

(a) Village Public Telephones

As on 31.10.2011, about 5,79,775 villages i.e. 97.67% of the Census 2001 inhabited revenue villages have been covered with, Village Public Telephones (VPTs). VPTs are being provided in remaining inhabited revenue villages under ongoing USOF schemes given at (i) and (ii) below:

(i) VPTs under Bharat Nirman

Agreements were signed with M/s BSNL in November 2004 to provide subsidy support for provision of VPTs in 62302 (revised from 66822) no. of uncovered villages in the country excluding those villages having population less than 100, those lying in deep forests and those affected with insurgency. The provision of VPTs in these villages has been included as one of activities under Bharat Nirman Programme. As on 31.10.2011, 62032 i.e. 99.56% VPTs have been provided under this scheme.

(ii) Newly Identified VPTs

Reconciliation of the VPTs working in the inhabited villages as per Census 2001 was carried out taking into account

the existing VPT and those provided under Bharat Nirman. All the remaining 62443 inhabited villages as on 01.10.2007 as per Census 2001 irrespective of criteria of population, remoteness, accessibility and law & order situations have been included for provision of VPTs with subsidy support from USO Fund under this scheme. Agreements in this regard were signed with BSNL on 27.02.2009. As per the terms and conditions of the agreement the VPTs installed between the periods 01.10.2007 to 26.02.2009 are also eligible for subsidy support. As on 31.10.2011, 52047 VPTs out of the 62443 i.e. 83.35% VPTs have been provided under this scheme.

(iii) Replacement of MARR based VPTs (MARR-A & MARR-B)

Agreements were signed with M/s BSNL in the year 2003 for replacement of 1,85,121 number of VPTs with reliable technologies, which were earlier working on Multi Access Radio Relay (MARR) technology and installed before 01.04.2002. These included 47075 MARR VPTs already replaced before 30.06.2003 (MARR-B) and 138046 MARR VPTs to be replaced from 01.07.2003 onwards (MARR-A). A total number of 1,84,741 MARR VPTs (99.79%) have been replaced as on 31.10.2011. BSNL has intimated that remaining about 380 MARR VPTs are to be replaced by Digital Satellite Phone Terminal (DSPTs).

Rs. 1650 crores have been earmarked for various schemes of USOF for the

current financial year out of which Rs. 1430 crores has been disbursed till 30.09.2011.

(c) and (d) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has been continuously expanding its CDMA(Code Division Multiplex Access)/GSM(Global System for Mobile communication) networks to cover the remaining villages

with telephone facilities, which fall in far-flung, thick forested, naxal affected/disturbed, inaccessible and remote areas. Also, DSPT's (Digital Satellite Phone Terminal) are being used to cover those villages where no other network exist.

(e) All the remaining villages are likely to be provided with telephone connectivity by May, 2012.

Details of villages yet to be connected with basic telephone facilities:

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	No. of Inhabited Villages as per Census 2001	No. of Villages yet to be connected with basic telephone facilities
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	501	151
2.	Andhra Pradesh	26,613	1,772
3.	Assam	25,124	832
4.	Bihar	39,032	106
5.	Jharkhand	29,354	547
6.	Gujarat	18,159	97
7.	Haryana	6,764	86
8.	Himachal Pradesh	17,495	89
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	6,417	64
10.	Karnataka	27,481	33
11.	Kerala	1,372	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	52,117	131
13.	Chhattisgarh	19,744	1,574
14.	Maharashtra	41,442	821

1	2	3	4
15.	North East-I		
	Meghalaya	5,782	900
	Mizoram	707	3
	Tripura	858	0
16.	North East-II		
	Arunachal Pradesh	3,863	1,268
	Nagaland	1,278	15
	Manipur	2,315	172
17.	Odisha	47,529	2,671
18.	Punjab	12,301	236
19.	Rajasthan	39,753	343
20.	Tamil Nadu		
	Tamil Nadu	13,837	0
	Chennai	1,655	0
21.	Uttar Pradesh (E)	74,161	40
22.	Uttar Pradesh (W)	23781	152
23.	Uttarakhand	15,761	396
24.	West Bengal		
	West Bengal	37062	980
	Sikkim	450	21
	Kolkata TD	893	326
	Total	5,93,601	13,826

*Details of Villages yet to be Connected with
Mobile Telephone Facilities*

State	No. of Villages yet to be Connected with Mobile Telephone Facilities
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	140
Andhra Pradesh	1061
Arunachal Pradesh	2215
Assam	1318
Bihar	185
Chhattisgarh	3302
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6
Goa	3
Gujarat	458
Himachal Pradesh	4141
Jammu and Kashmir	666
Jharkhand	3316
Karnataka	226
Lakshadweep	1
Madhya Pradesh	5843
Maharashtra	1978
Manipur	201
Meghalaya	1252

1	2
Mizoram	127
Nagaland	145
Odisha	7573
Punjab	7
Rajasthan	1133
Sikkim	9
Tamil Nadu	38
Tripura	19
Uttar Pradesh	377
Uttaranchal	1115
West Bengal	329
Total	37184

Basic Facilities in Schools

*24. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

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

(a) whether a number of primary and upper
primary schools in the country do not have adequate
basic facilities including toilets, drinking water, playground,
etc.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any targets have been fixed to provide
such facilities in all the schools of the country;

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

(e) the number of schools in the country in which
the above facilities were provided during each of the last

three years and the current year and the expenditure incurred thereon, State-wise:

(f) whether the Government proposes to ensure access to safe drinking water in schools; and

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

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

(a) and (b) As per data reported by the States under the District Information System for Education (DISE) 2009-10, 92.60% schools have drinking water facilities, 54.31% have common toilets and 66.25% have playgrounds. A state-wise statement on the number of primary and upper primary schools without basic facilities is attached at Statement-I.

(c) to (e) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandates the appropriate Governments to establish within such area or limits of neighborhood as may be prescribed, a

school where it is not so established, within a period of three years from the commencement of the Act. The appropriate Governments are also required to provide school infrastructure for elementary education in accordance with the norms prescribed in the Schedule to the RTE Act. State Governments/UT Administration are mandated to provide these facilities in all schools as per the time frame mandated under the RTE Act. A State-wise statement on the cumulative targets approved, completed and in progress in respect of drinking water and toilets under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is attached at Statement-II. State-wise statement indicating the financial allocation during 2008-09 to 2011-12 and expenditure during 2008-09 to 2010-11 is attached at Statement-III.

(f) and (g) All new schools constructed under SSA have provision for drinking water and toilets. SSA also provides for drinking water and toilets in existing schools in urban areas. In rural areas drinking water facilities in schools are provided in convergence with Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation.

State Name	Total School		Without Drinking Water		Without Common Toilet		Without Girls' Toilet		Without Playground	
	Primary	UP	Primary	UP	Primary	UP	Primary	UP	Primary	UP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	233	161	29	5	6	0	42	2	105	46
Andhra Pradesh	68926	33871	7058	1337	15637	4414	27721	6136	36275	8441
Arunachal Pradesh	3481	1160	630	47	2149	204	2523	356	2906	459
Assam	38910	14428	7050	2908	16513	5628	25658	7282	19499	4900
Bihar	43677	23953	4611	370	19646	6510	29718	12406	33731	12911
Chandigarh	17	159	0	0	0	5	3	2	1	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chhattisgarh	33442	17395	1660	1205	14720	5915	23438	9460	20765	8170
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	172	124	11	0	77	16	116	27	132	57
Daman and Diu	48	59	0	0	2	8	16	10	22	15
Delhi	2580	2409	0	0	477	243	537	313	638	322
Goa	1007	436	10	0	201	27	490	72	592	121
Gujarat	11062	28876	671	631	2755	4605	6923	9663	4117	7062
Haryana	9772	8803	28	64	982	745	1574	769	1832	1027
Himachal Pradesh	11403	6005	250	161	3839	1419	5890	1699	4388	1311
Jammu and Kashmir	14719	11375	2687	882	10541	4101	13146	6588	11369	4886
Jharkhand	26149	15725	5220	876	11027	5090	14192	7053	20197	9952
Karnataka	26256	31977	10138	7412	4282	2607	12062	6439	14144	9808
Kerala	6683	5731	97	18	683	489	2195	720	2612	1137
Lakshadweep	20	24	0	0	0	1	9	4	20	13
Madhya Pradesh	91199	43753	5896	2143	26251	8629	63376	20033	40576	13380
Maharashtra	47050	47038	4592	1276	6873	3725	20828	7738	19897	10545
Manipur	2389	1537	238	74	1385	358	2215	801	1164	551
Meghalaya	8243	3496	3276	1289	4121	1562	5860	2156	5568	1859
Mizoram	1526	1386	229	184	175	87	724	542	1275	1040
Nagaland	1681	1026	307	127	146	39	188	69	1006	382
Odisha	35265	21508	4806	1402	5578	3594	25057	10229	29324	14003
Puducherry	299	393	0	0	20	34	44	31	155	90
Punjab	14160	9101	78	200	149	236	125	138	4836	1989
Rajasthan	50274	55487	2775	981	28731	16134	8404	2851	32057	21185

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sikkim	768	412	32	7	7	2	262	36	358	79
Tamil Nadu	33836	20520	0	0	4330	2669	13546	3125	7498	3271
Tripura	2390	1913	632	254	1009	406	1869	613	1232	549
Uttar Pradesh	132297	62764	962	2563	24842	11273	38866	16027	47367	19011
Uttarakhand	15344	6783	1576	723	1936	1179	7011	2213	5871	2368
West Bengal	74678	13865	3178	337	10386	1550	41804	3122	50259	5688
India	809956	493653	68727	27476	219476	93504	396432	138725	421788	166630

Sl. No.	State	Drinking Water			Toilets		
		Target	In Progress	Completed	Target	In Progress	Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9041	54	8851	34902	3367	19293
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1891	42	1849	1997	584	1371
3.	Assam	788	0	788	25325	3020	19365
4.	Bihar	21606	1105	19559	62759	3354	42833
5.	Chhattisgarh	3288	190	2438	40314	5016	10028
6.	Goa	529	4	237	1039	295	515
7.	Gujarat	6576	0	7453	10756	833	8757
8.	Haryana	5512	60	5170	16233	540	15203
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2417	72	2344	14267	3639	8948
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2745	0	1827	11903	0	2028
11.	Jharkhand	6811	0	6095	17130	3175	11096
12.	Karnataka	22709	341	21445	49251	6166	40103

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Kerala	10100	0	10100	17350	150	16605
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17530	161	17369	62094	4238	56268
15.	Maharashtra	8603	116	6919	13231	1466	8595
16.	Manipur	566	0	566	5001	0	1043
17.	Meghalaya	2619	0	2971	850	0	850
18.	Mizoram	1763	0	1763	5973	0	5973
19.	Nagaland	1474	295	1179	3653	465	3267
20.	Odisha	6974	14	5528	14515	1227	7721
21.	Punjab	17730	7	18350	21806	821	19631
22.	Rajasthan	23156	738	22273	43262	1884	40202
23.	Sikkim	544	0	512	1232	0	1071
24.	Tamil Nadu	15527	171	15356	39062	6529	32533
25.	Tripura	1191	3	1184	4434	173	2263
26.	Uttar Pradesh	10322	463	9759	9049	0	8876
27.	Uttarakhand	6719	345	5768	18276	4363	10610
28.	West Bengal	11551	1083	8679	36913	8639	20708
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	83	4	78	91	5	73
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	17	5	12
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	91	58	33	225	161	64
32.	Daman and Diu	80	0	59	66	13	47
33.	Delhi	68	0	68	866	161	610
34.	Lakshadweep	30	20	0	40	20	0
35.	Puducherry	319	0	317	442	27	365
Total SSA		220953	5346	206887	584324	60336	416927

(Rs. in lakh)

State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1013.870	795.720	709.770	365.460	353.815	240.810	1167.040
Andhra Pradesh	64368.740	41680.360	34132.981	27123.430	69412.941	53643.890	141115.704
Arunachal Pradesh	6240.205	6240.230	5089.110	2286.320	7407.760	5713.970	9396.529
Assam	27040.942	26989.160	20099.060	17421.110	40030.584	21351.740	77644.532
Bihar	156346.114	71955.870	187824.538	73320.780	302353.471	137794.730	558067.668
Chandigarh	325.990	42.920	759.150	750.750	1318.840	1054.730	1523.250
Chhattisgarh	32293.365	32056.370	34147.181	26862.160	74895.190	37907.650	107850.977
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	471.980	180.550	522.130	239.220	617.310	247.460	674.860
Daman and Diu	23.010	17.120	133.940	128.800	138.140	79.200	113.440
Delhi	1584.620	1084.800	1256.400	717.600	3547.850	1426.110	5874.490
Goa	245.010	83.250	341.060	209.500	418.460	236.170	661.360
Gujarat	17304.830	14003.440	17634.440	13489.890	47622.720	41310.500	88358.500
Haryana	14357.662	7470.580	16457.731	11433.530	30636.451	16159.260	46571.841
Himachal Pradesh	3277.896	2494.014	5075.421	3257.860	8506.510	6863.570	8293.112
Jammu and Kashmir	14367.985	4340.000	24957.890	17196.280	32799.628	10942.550	36687.805
Jharkhand	75830.058	63775.680	64703.065	47997.650	100924.930	78870.010	67210.095
Karnataka	30239.443	30247.640	19877.150	19186.750	48664.329	41174.090	38619.256

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kerala	2596.540	2169.950	4350.040	3548.630	11625.685	7119.640	6043.170
Lakshadweep	160.200	80.900	81.100	64.960	162.760	104.320	121.040
Madhya Pradesh	70885.322	52460.680	73641.875	42847.950	160576.288	96499.070	113402.369
Maharashtra	34730.116	28688.790	35091.080	29422.780	62940.077	44017.630	83884.857
Manipur	568.500	91.500	1924.520	508.130	8243.410	3836.180	16520.853
Meghalaya	8335.960	4263.930	10694.520	4970.040	12443.140	6174.700	25197.033
Mizoram	2145.400	699.679	3467.650	3455.520	4100.780	2818.900	5410.640
Nagaland	1827.800	1313.310	2180.300	2082.040	10333.960	3609.090	11093.094
Odisha	41404.164	34010.550	51334.525	44671.810	69808.288	59800.250	73891.352
Puducherry	478.700	477.300	371.000	371.000	441.701	397.460	640.461
Punjab	6404.877	5912.430	10843.140	10529.880	21984.903	20500.020	34242.074
Rajasthan	32176.360	26244.180	22556.844	19097.430	59390.807	44965.709	55920.438
Sikkim	726.705	585.830	796.330	578.630	1796.385	1073.270	1586.886
Tamil Nadu	29868.588	28239.700	15259.800	15010.680	44830.445	32687.045	44115.747
Tripura	2386.745	2386.740	3214.900	2315.930	6321.300	3906.770	6770.702
Uttar Pradesh	75667.247	72307.410	34566.934	33525.780	134354.610	64152.980	192418.641
Uttarakhand	7229.677	6354.020	6457.600	4618.390	5341.690	4792.100	10495.384
West Bengal	44568.050	29725.400	63030.760	37924.740	152586.088	93144.280	164221.007
Total	807492.671	599470.003	773583.934	517531.410	1536931.247	944615.854	2035806.205

[English]

Dropout Rate in Minority Communities

*25. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

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

(a) the enrolment and dropout rate of school students belonging to the minority communities in the primary and secondary stages during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and community-wise;

(b) the reasons for the high drop out of students belonging to such communities;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve this position;

(d) whether the National Advisory Council had expressed concern over the absence of one-fourth of teachers in village schools and the high dropout especially among the minority and the poor; and

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

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

(a) As per District Information System for Education (DISE) the enrolment share of Muslim children in the age group of 6-14 years has increased from 10.49% in 2007-08 to 13.48% in 2009-10 at the primary level, and from 8.4% in 2007-08 to 11.89% in 2009-10 at the upper primary level, as against Muslim population share of 13.43% as per census 2001. Enrollment data for Muslim children is being collected from 2007-08 only. Cohort drop out rate is based on five years enrollment data for the primary stage and eight years enrollment data for the upper primary stage of education. Therefore, dropout rate for Muslim children can be generated only when enrollment data for the requisite number of years is available. Enrolment data with respect to Muslim children at the secondary stage of education, and data on other minority communities for primary and secondary stage of education is not centrally maintained.

(b) The reasons for children dropping out are distance to school, social and cultural barriers to girls education, inadequate school infrastructure, teacher vacancy, teacher absenteeism and skewed teacher deployment, lack of community involvement in certain areas.

(c) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is a national programme for achieving universal elementary education. All general interventions under SSA, including inter alia, opening of new schools, strengthening of school infrastructure, appointment of additional teachers,

enrolment of out of school children, promotion of girls education, inclusive education for children with special needs, teacher grant and teacher training, free textbooks and uniforms, are applicable to minority children. SSA also provides support to children in Madarasas and Maktabs, affiliated to State Madarsa Boards in the form of free textbooks, school grant, teacher grant, teacher training. Through enhanced budget allocation, closer targeting of districts with the most out of school children has been ensured.

The Government also implements two schemes, viz (i) Scheme of Promotion of Quality Education in Madarasas (SPQEM) to encourage traditional institutions to adopt modern curriculum and subjects, such as Science, Mathematics, Social Studies, Hindi and English, and (ii) Infrastructure Development of Minority Institutions (IDMI) to augment and strengthen school infrastructure in Minority Institutions. IDMI provides for strengthening educational infrastructures and physical facilities including: (a) additional classrooms, science/computer labs, library rooms toilets, drinking water facilities, (b) Hostel building for children, especially girls.

(d) and (e) National Advisory Council (NAC) has not formally communicated concern over teacher absence and high dropout rate of minority children.

RTI Act

*26. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests have been received from various quarters including the people's representatives for amendment in the Right to Information (RTI) Act so as to bring private banks, corporates, Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects and NGOs under the purview of the RTI Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the follow-up action taken/being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Requests have been received for bringing private banks, private corporations, Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects, media, education institutions etc. under the purview of the RTI Act, 2005.

These requests have been examined. The RTI Act, 2005 is applicable to public authorities as defined under Section 2 (h) of the Act, which include bodies owned, controlled or substantially financed by the Government and non-Government organizations substantially financed directly or indirectly by funds provided by the appropriate Government. Further, as per Section 2(f) of the Act, information relating to any private body, which can be accessed by public authority under any other law for the time being in force, is already within the purview of the RTI Act, 2005.

[Translation]

Withdrawal from Profitable Routes

*27. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has withdrawn from several routes including some profitable ones during the last three years;

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

(c) whether the Government is aware that on the one hand, Air India had taken a number of aeroplanes on dry lease between 2000 and 2005 and on the other hand, it did not have pilots to fly them;

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

(e) whether the average employees aircraft ratio in Air India is on the higher side as compared to other aviation operators in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Air India has withdrawn its services from 14 routes. None of these were profitable.

These routes are:-

(i) Mumbai-Sharjah, (ii) Calicut-Doha-Bahrain, (iii) Mumbai-Vadodra, (iv) Kolkata-Ahmedabad/Jaipur-Kolkata, (v) Hyderabad-Mumbai, (vi) Chennai-Calicut, (vii) Chennai-Mumbai-Kuwait, (viii) Hyderabad-Cochin-Coimbatore-Hyderabad, (ix) Kolkata-Hyderabad-Kolkata, (x) Bangalore-Singapore, (xi) Chennai-Coimbatore, (xii) Kochi-Agati (This was subsequently reinstated), (xiii) Mumbai-Nairobi, (xiv) Chennai-Dammam.

(c) and (d) None of the aircraft were grounded for want of pilots.

(e) and (f) Aircraft to employee ratio varies from airline to airline depending on the nature and extent of functions performed in-house as well as the operational network of the airline. The employee to aircraft ratio in Air India as on Oct. 01, 2011 is about 228.

Wedding Out Corruption

*28. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
DR. MAHESH JOSHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) had advised the Ministries/Departments to take action during the last three years;

(b) the number of cases in which the advice of CVC was accepted;

(c) the number of cases in which the advice of CVC was not accepted and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that recommendations of the CVC are promptly acted upon so as to weed out corruption from the system of governance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The number of cases in which the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) had advised the Ministries/Departments to take action during the last three years is as under:-

Year	No. of cases
2008	4238
2009	5317
2010	5522

(b) and (c) The Central Vigilance Commission has noted with satisfaction that in a majority of cases, the authorities concerned have accepted the Commission's advice and acted in accordance with them. Since the process of finalisation of disciplinary/vigilance cases requires multiple consultations with various authorities, the data on acceptance of advice is not maintained centrally by the Central Vigilance Commission. However, the Central Vigilance Commission maintains data of non-acceptance of its advice and reports such non-acceptance in its Annual Report. The number of cases in which the Commission's advice has not been accepted during the last three years is as follows:

Year	No. of cases
2008	20
2009	29
2010	16

(d) Under existing instructions of the Government, all cases relating to Gazetted officers for whom the appointing authority is the President of India, wherein the Ministries/Departments intend to differ from/not accept any recommendation of the Central Vigilance Commission, are required to be referred to the Department of Personnel and Training for a final decision. Further, a perusal of the figures given above would show that the number of cases wherein there has been deviation from the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission is negligible.

[English]

Poor Mobile Network

*29. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI P. KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) have issued mobile connections proportionate to their installed capacity;

(b) if so, the details thereof, companywise and State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the BSNL and MTNL are not meeting the Quality of Service benchmarks prescribed by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India;

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

(e) the other measures taken to augment the mobile network and improve the signal quality of both the companies?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Madam, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) are issuing mobile telephone connections

keeping in view the traffic handling capability of the mobile network. The company wise and circle wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Mobile telecom services being provided by BSNL and MTNL are working satisfactorily in its Licensed Service Areas and are, in general, meeting the Quality of Service (QoS) parameters prescribed by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI). The Performance Monitoring Reports of TRAI on QoS of mobile telephone services of BSNL and MTNL are given in the enclosed Statement-II and III respectively.

(e) These companies are augmenting their mobile network progressively so as to enhance coverage & capacity and to further improve the Quality of Service based on techno-commercial considerations. The mobile network is also optimized for performance by them on a continuous basis.

Circle wise Mobile Connections of BSNL and MTNL (as on 30-09-2011)

Sl. No.	CompanyName of Circle	Mobile capacity @ 50 millierlang per subscriber (in million)	Mobile capacity @ 30 millierlang per subscriber (in million)	Working mobile connec- tions* (in million)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	BSNL Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.12	0.20	0.19
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5.07	8.45	8.63
3.	Assam	1.31	2.18	1.41
4.	Bihar	2.25	3.75	4.11
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.68	2.80	1.25
6.	Gujarat	4.30	7.17	3.82

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Haryana	2.10	3.50	2.94	
8	Himachal Pradesh	1.05	1.75	1.65	
9	Jammu and Kashmir	1.28	2.13	0.87	
10	Jharkhand	1.66	2.77	1.58	
11	Karnataka	4.97	8.28	5.87	
12	Kerala	5.10	8.50	6.09	
13	Madhya Pradesh	3.05	5.08	3.05	
14	Maharashtra	6.23	10.38	5.88	
15	North East-I	0.57	0.95	0.64	
16	North East-II	0.57	0.95	0.82	
17	Odisha	2.14	3.57	3.84	
18	Punjab	3.19	5.32	4.63	
19	Rajasthan	3.91	6.52	5.28	
20	Tamil Nadu	6.92	11.53	7.16	
21	Uttaranchal	0.94	1.57	1.30	
22	Uttar Pradesh (E)	6.40	10.67	9.74	
23	Uttar Pradesh (W)	2.50	4.17	3.18	
24	West Bengal	2.86	4.77	3.13	
25	Kolkatta TD	1.54	2.57	2.32	
26	Chennai TD	2.00	3.33	1.55	
	Total	73.71	122.85	90.91	
27	MTNL Delhi		3.025	2.59	
28	Mumbai		3.025	2.73	
	Total		6.05	5.32	

*The average traffic per subscriber is around 30 millierlang. (Millierlang is the unit to measure the telephone voice traffic)

Performance Monitoring Report on Quality of Service of Cellular Mobile Telephone Service Operators for the Quarter ending June 2011

Name of Service Area	Name of Service Area	Network Related Parameters										Customer Service Quality Parameters									
		Network Availability	Connection Establishment (Accessibility)	Call Setup Success Rate (%)	SDCCH/TCH Paging Congestion (%)	Chl. Congestion (%)	Drop Rate (%)	Call Drop Rate (%)	Worst affected calls having more than 3% TCH drop (Call drop) rate (%)	Connection Maintenance (Retainability)	POI	Metering and Billing	Response time to the customer for assistance	Termination/ closure of service							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
			≤2%	≤2%	≤95%	≤1%	≤2%	≤2%	≤3%	≤95%	≤0.5%	≤0.1%	≤0.1%	100%	within 1 week of resolution	≤95%	≤90%	100%	100%		
3	AP	BSNL	1.23	0.00	98%	0.67	1.76	1.07	4.11	98%	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	100	97	53	100	100		
14	AS	BSNL	1.37	13.93	97%	0.97	1.98	1.97	4.97	97%	0.00	0.01	0.00	100	100	100	95	100	100		
24	BH	BSNL	1.06	1.83	97%	0.51	1.24	1.40	4.90	97%	0.01	0.07	0.27	100	100	100	91	100	100		
37	CH	BSNL	0.30	0.63	100%	0.20	0.20	0.70	2.03	100%	0.00	0.00	0.10	100	100	99	97	100	100		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
53	GJ	BSNL	054	1.46	98%	0.26	1.38	1.58	3.50	100%	0.01	0.04	0.02	100	100	99	91	100	100
64	HP	BSNL	1.87	1.83	95%	0.70	1.87	1.90	4.87	96%	0.02	0.10	0.10	100	100	100	96	100	100
75	HR	BSNL	1.38	1.95	96%	0.27	0.68	1.91	4.63	97%	0.00	0.10	0.06	100	100	100	95	0	0
90	J&K	BSNL	1.90	1.74	98%	0.90	1.90	2.00	4.80	98%	0.00	0.05	0.06	100	100	100	95	100	100
93	KOL	BSNL	1.01	4.85	99%	0.60	0.76	0.72	4.43	100%	0.01	0.00	0.22	100	100	100	95	100	100
112	KER	BSNL	0.81	1.87	99%	0.32	1.45	0.62	1.96	100%	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	100	100	45	100	100
115	KTK	BSNL	1.35	1.79	99%	0.33	0.87	1.08	4.89	99%	0.00	0.02	0.04	100	100	98	90	100	100
134	MH	BSNL	0.99	1.54	0%	0.82	1.77	1.75	4.83	98%	0.00	0.01	0.04	1.00	100	100	82	100	100
148	MP	BSNL	1.44	2.11	96%	0.98	2.57	2.07	5.05	98%	0.00	0.02	0.04	100	100	100	89	100	100
160	NE	BSNL	2.06	7.14	96%	2.09	2.83	2.51	8.06	97%	0.00	0.05	0.05	100	100	98	88	100	100
169	OR	BSNL	0.69	1.04	97%	0.87	1.76	1.95	4.49	98%	0.00	0.04	0.03	100	100	95	92	100	100
182	PB	BSNL	0.48	1.97	99%	0.76	0.55	1.53	8.57	95%	0.00	0.01	0.01	100	100	100	96	100	100
193	RAJ	BSNL	1.81	200	99%	0.15	0.71	1.35	4.98	98%	0.00	0.08	0.08	98	100	100	91	100	100
204	TN	BSNL	0.43	1.53	99%	0.19	0.59	0.71	2.43	99%	0.00	0.02	0.01	100	100	100	93	100	100
215	UPE	BSNL	0.65	2.70	96%	0.67	1.67	1.67	4.50	96%	0.00	0.07	0.06	100	100	98	94	100	100
226	UPW	BSNL	1.44	10.21	96%	1.01	1.75	2.67	14.51	97%	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	100	100	92	100	100
237	WB	BSNL	0.95	229	98%	0.58	0.99	0.80	6.42	98%	0.00	0.07	0.08	100	100	100	93	100	100

Performance Monitoring Report on Quality of Service of Cellular Mobile Telephone Service Operators for the Quarter ending June 2011

Name of Service Area	Name of Service Provider	Network Related Parameters					Customer Services Quality Parameters					
		Network Availability	Connection Establishment (Accessibility)	Connection Maintenance (Retainability)	POI	Metering and Billing	Response time to the customer for assistance	Termination/ closure of service				
		Worst affected BTSs due to (not available for service) (%age)	Call Setup Success Rate (Within license's (%age))	Call Drop Rate (%)	Worst affected calls having more than 3% TCH drop (Call drop rate (%age))	Point of inter-connection quality (POI) Congestion (No. of POIs not meeting the benchmark) (Averaged over a period of quarter)	Metering and billing credit-bility - pre paid	Resolution of billing/ charging/ validity complaints	Period of applying credit/ waiver/ adjustment to customer's account from the date of completion of complaint	Accessibility of call centre/ customer care by operators (voice to voice) within 60 seconds	Percentage of call answered by the operators (voice compiled within 7 days)	Time requests for Termination/ refund of Closure deposits of after service closure.
45	DL MTNL	0.00	97%	0.00	0.05	0.00	≤0.1%	≤0.1%	100%	≤95%	100%	100
46	MTNL- CDMA	1.20	99%	0.36	1.20	0.00	≤3%	0.01	100%	≤90%	100%	100
129	MUM MTNL	0.00	99%	0.01	0.03	0.00	≤2%	0.00	100%	≤95%	100%	20
130	MTNL- CDMA	0.41	98%	0.01	0.83	0.21	≤2%	0.02	100%	≤90%	100%	100

[Translation]

Slurry on Private Lands

*30. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of slurry from the collieries of Bharat Coking Coal Limited are lying on private lands/farmers lands for several years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Jharkhand High Court had issued orders for lifting of the said slurry in the year 2008;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Bharat Coking Coal Limited to lift the Slurry and to compensate the farmers/private land owners for the period it was lying over there?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The quantity of slurry deposited at Dugda Coal Washery and Barora Washery is 53896.60 Tonnes and 36882.73 Tonnes respectively.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The Hon'ble Jharkhand High Court, Ranchi in WP©944/2003 *vide* order dt: 21.08.08 has passed an order upon the management of BCCL to take steps for sale of slurry by making an offer for sale of slurry on notified price to the land owner including petitioner of the private land on which slurry overflowed from slurry pond of Dugda and Barora Washeries of BCCL. On being satisfied with the documents that the claimants are the land owner, BCCL may sell the slurry to them. However, if the land owners do not come forward to take slurry on notified price the management may go for other options as per scheme.

(e) When the offer was made, many persons claiming themselves to be the lease holders of the land submitted their claim for taking slurry but their title could not be ascertained and there was also law & order

problem on this account. So many villagers obstructed when management made an effort to collect slurry from the field to its premises due to which the slurry was not collected; FIR's were lodged in concerned police station and further CMP petition no. 302/2010 has been filed by the management of BCCL before Hon'ble Jharkhand High Court, Ranchi seeking direction upon the state of Jharkhand to extend help in identifying title holders of the land. The CMP is pending for decision before the Hon'ble Jharkhand High Court, Ranchi. Further an I.A. No. 3318/10 has also been filed for early disposal of the case.

Indian Land Occupied by Neighbouring Countries

*31. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the neighbouring countries including Bangladesh having occupied or are attempting to occupy Indian territory;

(b) the area of land alongwith the dates of the said occupation;

(c) whether Pakistan has given some part of the said Indian territory under its occupation to China;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the area of Indian territory freed from illegal occupation of neighbouring countries;

(f) whether attention of international organisations has been drawn towards this issue; and

(g) if so, their reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (e) Pakistan is in illegal and forcible occupation of approximately 78,000 sq. kms. of Indian territory in the State of Jammu and Kashmir since 1948. Indian territory under occupation by China in Jammu and

Kashmir since 1962 is approximately 38,000 sq. kms. Under the so-called China-Pakistan "Boundary Agreement" of 1963, Pakistan illegally ceded 5,180 sq. kms. of Indian territory in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir to China. In case of Bangladesh, there is no illegal occupation of Indian land. Since Independence, there have been pockets along the India-Bangladesh border which have traditionally been under the possession of people of one country in the territory of another country. These are known as 'Adverse Possessions'.

(f) and (g) Government considers boundary issues purely bilateral matters between India and the country concerned. There are mechanisms established by the Government of India with the respective countries for the settlement of these boundary issues. A third party role cannot be envisaged nor is it necessary. The Government does not encourage discussions on these matters with a third country or by international organizations.

[English]

Travel Advisories

*32. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some countries have issued travel advisories against India during this year's festival season;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of such countries and its adverse impact;

(c) whether the Government has registered its protest with the concerned countries and has taken steps to persuade these countries to withdraw travel advisories immediately; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Australia, Canada, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom and the United States of America have reportedly issued advisories against India during this year's festival season. However, It has been noticed that there was limited impact of such advisories.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken up the matter with all the concerned countries at various levels. I myself took up the subject with my counterparts from Australia and New Zealand during the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Australia. All the seven countries have brought to our notice that the travel advisories were not based on any intelligence inputs and are disproportionate to whatever perceived threat their nationals might face.

Appointment on Fake Caste Certificates

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

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of cases of appointments in various Central Government Departments on the basis of fake caste certificates;

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

(c) whether the Ministry has collected details from all the Central Ministries;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(f) the further steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (f) The Central Government had requested Ministries/Departments etc. to give information about appointments made on the basis of fake/false caste certificates vide OM No.36017/2/2009-

Estt.(Res.) dated 28.01.2010. As per information received from various Ministries/Departments etc. 1832 appointments were allegedly secured on the basis of fake/false caste certificates, details of which, along with the action taken thereon, are given in the enclosed Statement.

The Government instructions provide that an appointing authority should verify the caste status of SC/ST/OBC candidates at the time of initial appointment. The also provide that if a person has secured appointment on the basis of a false certificate, he should not be retained in service. In addition, the Government may also prosecute such a person.

Chief Secretaries of States/Union Territories have been requested to issue instructions to the District Magistrates/District Collectors/Deputy Commissioners of the districts to the effect that when asked to verify the veracity etc. of caste certificates, they should ensure at their own level that veracity of the caste/community certificate referred to the district authorities is verified and reported to the appointing authority within one month of receipt of request from such authority. In order to rule out collusion between candidates holding false/forged certificate and employees at the district level or sub-district level, disciplinary proceedings maybe initiated against officers who default in timely verification of caste status in such cases or issue false certificates.

The number of cases of fake/ false caste certificates of SCs/STs/OBCs in various Ministries/ Departments/ Organizations/ PSUs as on Date.

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry/ Department/Organisation	Total number of Cases of Fake/False caste certificates	No. of cases where Departmental proceeding has been initiated	No. of cases of fake/false castecertificates pending in Court	Persons suspended/ removed/Terminated from the services or expired
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	National Commission for SCs	-	-	-	-
2.	Department of Fertilizers (Min. of Chemical & Fertilizers)	4	3	1	-
3.	Ministry of Water Resources	-	-	-	-
4.	Department of Scientific & Industrial Research	11	3	8	-
5.	-do-	1	-	1	-
6.	Consultancy Development Centre(Min. of Science & Technology)	-	-	-	-
7.	National Research Development Corporation	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Central Electronics Ltd.	1	1	-	-
9.	Ministry of Urban Development	4	1	2	1
10.	Hindustan Copper Ltd. (Ministry of Mines)	-	-	-	-
11.	Indian Bureau of Mines, National Aluminum Co. Ltd., Orissa	2	-	-	2 (one suspended one removed)
12.	Directorate General Civil Aviation, Safdar Jung Airport	-	-	-	-
13.	PMO, South Block	-	-	-	-
14.	Department of Economic Affairs (Min. of Finance)	-	-	-	-
15.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	-	-	-	-
16.	Cabinet Secretariat	-	-	-	-
17.	Ministry of Steel	-	-	-	-
18.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	-	-	-	-
19.	Ministry of Earth Sciences	-	-	-	-
20.	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas	-	-	-	-
21.	Department of Fertilizers	2	-	-	2
22.	Department of R&D	-	-	-	-
23.	Comptroller Auditor General	-	-	-	-
24.	Department of Heavy Industry (BHEL)	57	21	35	1
25.	Department of Telecom	2	2	-	-
26.	Indian Telephone Industry Bangalore	3	2	1	-
27.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd	49	38	10	1
28.	Telecom Consultant India Ltd.	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Maha Nagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	2	1	-	1
30.	Ministry of Road Transport & Highways	-	-	-	-
31.	Department of Food & Public Distribution of India Central Warehousing Corporation	3	-	2	1
32.	Food Corporation of India	35	1	17	17
33.	Department of Expenditure	-	-	-	-
34.	Ministry of Science and Technology	-	-	-	-
35.	Department of Space	16	14	2	-
36.	Indo Tibetan Boarder Police (ITBP)	39	4	-	35
37.	Department of Financial Services:				
	(i) Allahabad Bank	1	1	-	-
	(ii) Andhra Bank	36	30	6	-
	(iii) Bank of Baroda	38	33	5	-
	(iv) Bank of India	14	5	9	-
	(v) Bank of Maharashtra	14	1	13	-
	(vi) Canera Bank	44	8	36	-
	(vii) Central Bank of India	135	63	54	18
	(viii) Corporation Bank	1	-	1	-
	(ix) Dena Bank	15	11	4	-
	(x) Indian Bank	79	59	20	-
	(xi) Indian Overseas Bank	112	112	-	-
	(xii) Oriental Bank of Commerce	7	3	3	1
	(xiii) Punjab National Bank	7	2	-	5

1	2	3	4	5	6
	(xiv) Punjab & Sind Bank	-	-	-	-
	(xv) Syndicate Bank	103	62	41	-
	(xvi) Union Bank of India	14	3	9	2
	(xvii) United Bank of India	-	-	-	-
	(xviii) UCO Bank	27	7	20	
	(xix) Vijaya Bank	1	-	1	-
	(xx) State Bank of India	157	142	13	2
	(xxi) State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	-	-	-	
	(xxii) State Bank of Patiala	-	-	-	-
	(xxiii) State Bank of Hyderabad	21	17	4	-
	(xxiv) State Bank of Mysore	15	7	8	-
	(xxv) State Bank of Travancore	17	3	14	-
	(xxvi) State Bank of Indore	4	2	2	-
	(xxvii) Reserve Bank of India	39	37	2	-
	(xxviii) National Bank of Agriculture & Rural Development, Mumbai	93	51	42	-
	(xxix) IDBI				
	(xxx) LIC, Mumbai	-	-	-	-
	(xxxi) G.I.C.	146	114	32	-
	(xxxii) New India Assurance	-	-	-	-
	(xxxiii) National Insurance	41	34	3	4
	(xxxiv) Oriental Insurance Co.	13	2	8	3
	(xxxv) United India Assurances	41	32	9	-
	(xxxvi) Agriculture Insurance Co. of India	16	3	13	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
	(xxxvii) Syndicate Bank	-	-	-	-
	(xxxviii) Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction	4	2	2	-
	(xxxix) Small Industries Development Bank of India	1	-	-	1
38.	Department of Atomic Energy, Mumbai	50	22	20	8
39.	Staff Selection Commission	1	-	-	1
40.	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	-	-	-	-
41.	Department of Commerce (Min. of Commerce & Industry)	13	7	6	-
42.	R&DO (Ministry of Defence)	14	9	1	4
43.	Department of Personnel & Training	-	-	-	-
44.	Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)	5	1	4	-
45.	Border Security Force (BSF)	91	6	2	83
46.	Inter State Council Secretariat (Min. of Home Affairs)	-	-	-	-
47.	Ministry of Power (PSUs)	15	3	3	9
48.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	2	-	1	1
49.	M/o Defence (Deptt. of Defence)	62	8	8	46 (23 terminated/ removed/ expired) 18(castes changed from reserved category to General, out of which 2 took VRS) (2 took VRS) (2 cases settled in favour of employees) (one reinstated)
50.	Department of Information Technology	2	-	-	2 removed.

1	2	3	4	5	6
51.	Department of Defence Production:				
	(i) Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL)	4	-	4	-
	(ii) BEML Ltd.	5	-	2	3
	(iii) Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	5	3	2	-
	(iv) Mishra Datu Nigam Ltd.	6	3	-	3
	(v) Bharat Electrical Ltd.	1	-	-	1
	(vi) Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	3	2	1	-
	(vii) Director General Quality Assurance (DGQA)	18	14	1	3
	(viii) Ordnance Factory Board (OFB)	30	6	10	14
52.	M/o Health & Family Welfare (W&PG Section)	18	14	3	1
	Total	1832	1035	521	276

Irregularities in MDMS

*34. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether instances of irregularities have been detected in the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases of corruption noticed/ reported during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(d) the number of persons found guilty in this regard ;

(e) the action taken against the guilty persons; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to stop the recurrence of such irregularities in future?

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

(a) and (b) Yes Madam. In the last 3 years and the current year, 106 complaints have been received regarding irregularities in the implementation of the Mid Day Meal Scheme: corruption/misappropriation of funds (35), poor quality of food (28), and irregular serving of mid day meals/not serving mid day meals as per menu (43).

(c) to (e) Details of 35 complaints relating to corruption/misappropriation are given in the enclosed Statement. These were referred to the concerned State

Governments, who have taken necessary action on 29 of these complaints. In 19 cases, the allegations in the complaints were not proved; in four cases the State Governments have reported that necessary enquiry/action is under process; in ten substantiated cases the State Governments have taken action against 19 people, such as fixing of responsibility, filing of criminal complaints against persons responsible, suspension of the erring officials, cancellation of the contract of the suppliers, changing of cooks where required; and recovery from Gram Pradhan. In 2 cases, report is still awaited from State Governments.

(f) 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. To avoid pilferage of foodgrains, kitchen-cum-stores have been sanctioned to ensure that grains are stored safely and hygienically in the school itself. The scheme is constantly reviewed through Quarterly Progress Reports, National level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee meetings, Programme Approval Board meetings as well as through the Review Missions. In June, 2010 detailed guiding principles for setting up Grievance Redressal Mechanisms for registering complaints through toll free number/ dedicated telephone number or through letters were issued to all States/UTs. In addition 40 independent monitoring institutes evaluate the Scheme at regular intervals.

Details of complaints relating to corruption/misappropriation of funds in the implementation of Mid Day Meal Scheme

State/UT	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Uttar Pradesh	4	6	1	2	13
Assam			1		1
Madhya Pradesh		1	1	1	3
Bihar		2	1		3
Meghalaya	1				1
Maharashtra	1				1
Rajasthan	2	1	1	1	5
Chhattisgarh		3			3
Haryana		1			1
Punjab		1		1	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
Jammu and Kashmir				1	1
Arunachal Pradesh			1		1
Total	8	15	6	6	35
Complaints substantiated	1	7	1	1	10
Number of persons found involved	2	14	1	2	19
Complaints not substantiated	7	6	5	3	19
Complaints under investigation		1	2	1	4
Reply not received		1		1	2

[Translation]

National Literacy Mission

*35. YOGI ADITYA NATH:
DR. K.S.RAO:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has recently reviewed the functioning of the National Literacy Mission (NLM);

(b) if so, the outcome of the review;

(c) the actual literacy rate among men and women in the urban and rural areas in each State/U.T.;

(d) whether the Government proposes to revitalise the organisational set up for the effective implementation of the Mission;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the country is far from reaching the target of 100 percent literacy; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which the said target is likely to be achieved?

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

(a) and (b) Since the launch of Saakshar Bharat, the new variant of the National Literacy Mission, in September 2009, the Mission has been sanctioned in 372 districts and its functioning is regularly reviewed. As per the recent review held in October 2011, the functioning of the programme in West Bengal, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim, Assam, Haryana, Punjab, Odisha, and Jammu & Kashmir has been found to be below par.

(c) A statement indicating State/UT wise literacy rate among men and women in the urban and rural areas, as per the provisional data of census 2011 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) The Working Group on Elementary Education and Literacy set up by the Planning Commission has recommended that the mandate of existing structures, including National Literacy Mission

Authority at the apex level, the State Literacy Mission Authorities at the State level and the Lok Shiksha Samitis at the District, Block and the Gram Panchayat levels, as well as the resource support bodies, need remodeling and strengthening in consonance with the new scope of adult education. They also need redesigning and reinforcement in functional autonomy, qualified manpower and infrastructure with a dedicated professional cadre of educators and managers.

(f) Government had set the target of achieving

80% literacy by the end of 11 Five Year Plan (2012). Census 2011 has reported 74.04 percent literacy in the country.

(g) Accumulated high levels of residual non-literacy among adults in the age group of 15 and beyond, especially among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities, disadvantaged groups and adolescents, is the biggest challenge faced in achieving literacy targets. Plan wise targets are being fixed to achieve higher levels of literacy in a phased manner.

State/UT wise literacy rate among men and women in the urban and rural areas, as per the provisional data of census 2011

(in percentage)

Sl. No.	States	Literacy Rate (Male)			Literacy Rate (Female)		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75.56	70.24	85.99	59.74	52.05	75.02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	73.69	68.79	89.45	59.57	53.78	79.04
3.	Assam	78.81	76.51	91.84	67.27	64.09	85.71
4.	Bihar	73.39	71.90	84.42	53.33	50.82	72.36
5.	Chhattisgarh	81.45	78.20	91.63	60.59	55.40	77.65
6.	Goa	92.81	91.71	93.47	81.84	76.84	84.96
7.	Gujarat	87.23	83.10	92.44	70.73	62.41	82.08
8.	Haryana	85.38	83.20	89.37	66.77	60.97	77.51
9.	Himachal Pradesh	90.83	90.48	93.72	76.60	75.33	88.66
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	78.26	75.51	84.90	58.01	53.36	70.19
11.	Jharkhand	78.45	74.57	89.78	56.21	49.75	76.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Karnataka	82.85	77.92	90.54	68.13	59.60	81.71
13.	Kerala	96.02	95.29	96.83	91.98	90.74	93.33
14.	Madhya Pradesh	80.53	76.64	90.24	60.02	53.20	77.39
15.	Maharashtra	89.82	86.39	93.79	75.48	67.38	85.44
16.	Manipur	86.49	84.14	92.05	73.17	69.95	80.21
17.	Meghalaya	77.17	72.83	93.17	73.78	69.45	89.49
18.	Mizoram	93.72	88.35	98.67	89.40	80.04	97.54
19.	Nagaland	83.29	79.49	92.11	76.69	72.01	88.10
20.	Odisha	82.40	80.41	91.83	64.36	61.10	80.70
21.	Punjab	81.48	77.92	87.28	71.34	66.47	79.62
22.	Rajasthan	80.51	77.49	89.16	52.66	46.25	71.53
23.	Sikkim	87.29	85.42	92.94	76.43	73.42	85.19
24.	Tamil Nadu	86.81	82.08	91.82	73.86	65.52	82.67
25.	Tripura	92.18	90.86	95.80	83.15	80.06	91.38
26.	Uttar Pradesh	79.24	78.48	81.75	59.26	55.61	71.68
27.	Uttarakhand	88.33	87.63	89.78	70.70	66.79	80.02
28.	West Bengal	82.67	79.51	89.15	71.16	66.08	81.70
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	90.11	88.53	92.96	81.84	79.58	85.79
30.	Chandigarh	90.54	86.68	90.65	81.38	74.17	81.55
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	86.46	78.18	94.81	65.93	51.36	84.86
32.	Daman and Diu	91.48	89.71	91.95	79.59	71.97	82.94
33.	NCT of Delhi	91.03	90.04	91.05	80.93	74.03	81.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34.	Puducherry	92.12	88.49	93.80	81.22	73.82	84.60
35.	Lakshadweep	96.11	95.06	96.40	88.25	88.66	88.13

[English]

Installation of Mobile Towers

*36. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

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

(a) the details of the guidelines issued by the Government in regard to installation of towers on residential buildings for transmission of mobile signals;

(b) the number of mobile towers installed on residential buildings in the country, State-wise including Delhi;

(c) whether these towers have been installed in violation of the norms/guidelines fixed by the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against the telecom operators for violation of set guidelines/norms alongwith the details of mobile towers shifted from residential areas, State-wise?

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

(a) Madam, there is no separate guidelines for installation of towers on residential buildings. As per the existing policy for installation of towers, Wireless Planning & Coordination (WPC) wing of Department of Telecommunications (DoT) issues siting clearance for installation of mobile towers for each and every site from the point of view of interference with other wireless users,

aviation hazards and obstruction to any other existing microwave links.

However, siting clearances of DoT are issued without prejudice to other applicable bylaws, rules and regulations of local bodies such as Municipal Corporation, Gram Panchayat etc. Accordingly, before installation of tower, the telecom service providers have- to obtain necessary clearances from concerned local authorities/State Government bodies also. Various local bodies/State Government have formulated their own policy regarding grant of such permissions for installation of mobile towers. However, grant of such permissions are not being conveyed by local bodies/authorities to DoT.

(b) The total number of mobile towers installed in the country as on date is 5,27,655. The details are given in the enclosed Statement. The number of mobile towers installed on residential buildings is not being maintained separately.

(c) to (e) Installation of tower without obtaining siting clearance from WPC has not come to the notice of DoT so far. Compliance to the guidelines/instructions issued by local authorities/State Government for installation of tower is ensured by the concerned local authorities/State Government. DoT is not keeping such records in this regard.

Total Number of Mobile Towers in the Country

Sl. No.	Name of State(s)	Total No. of Mobile Towers
1	2	3
1.	Rajasthan	30940

1	2	3
2.	Gujarat, Daman and Diu	30824
3.	Maharashtra and Goa	54715
4.	Karnataka	34694
5.	Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	29022
6.	West Bengal, Odissa, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar	49379
7.	Assam and Arunachal Pradesh	12609
8.	Delhi, Haryana and Chandigarh	28805
9.	Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand	71717
10.	Andhra Pradesh	41844
11.	Punjab and Himachal Pradesh	25249
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	8548
13.	Tamilnadu and Pondicherry	47158
14.	Bihar and Jharkhand	30017
15.	Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura	7375
16.	Kerala and Lakshadweep	24759
Total Number of Mobile towers in the Country		527655

**Strengthening of Safety Checks
by DGCA**

*37. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has in the recent past increased the frequency of air safety checks in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether cases of safety lapses have increased during 2009-10 and 2010-11;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the DGCA against the erring airlines, airline-wise; and

(e) the mechanism in place to ensure implementation of air safety checks by various airlines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has increased the frequency of air safety checks in the country. DGCA makes Annual Surveillance Programme for all the surveillance/safety/audit/inspection checks to be carried out by each Directorate in DGCA on certificate holder. The same is also displayed on the website of DGCA. The deficiencies observed during surveillance checks are categorized depending upon the level of severity as level I and II deficiencies. All the findings are required to be corrected by certificate holders as per the time frame laid down by DGCA.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. During the year 2009, there were 10 safety lapses. This came down to 3 during the year 2010. During the year 2011 till date only 01 safety lapse has occurred. The details of enforcement action taken by DGCA against the airlines during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement. Necessary follow up actions have been taken for preventing recurrence of such incidents.

(e) All the airlines carry out Internal Safety Audit and monthly Surveillance Checks. Report of such audit and surveillance checks are submitted to DGCA alongwith the action taken by the organisation. The safety inspections by the operator are also examined during the safety checks by the DGCA officers.

The issuance of Show Cause Notice and Action Taken by DGCA against the Operators during Calender Year 2009

Sl.No.	Name of the Operator	Date of Show Cause notice issued	Reasons for issuing show cause notice	Action Taken
1.	Jagson Airlines	24.04.2009	Operation by helicopter endorsed on RSOP (Regional Scheduled Operator) without approval of Schedule	Warning issued on 18.05.2009 with endorsement on RSOP.
2.	MDLR Airlines	24.04.2009	Operating Non-Scheduled flights outside the purview of approved schedule	Warning issued on 18.05.2009 with endorsement on RSOP.
3.	MDLR Airlines	22.9.2009	Violation of various CARs provisions	MDLR suspended their operations effective 1st week of October, 2009.
4.	Jet Lite (India) Ltd.	22.9.2009	Violation of various CARs provisions	Reply received has been scrutinized by DGCA and would be carrying out an inspection of Jet Lite.
5.	NACIL- (Indian Airlines)	17.11.2009	Non-compliance of direction issued by DGCA for operation on wet run-way	Explanation found satisfactory. No action proposed.
6.	Kingfisher Airlines	17.11.2009	Non-compliance of direction issued by DGCA for operation on wet run-way	Explanation found satisfactory. No action proposed.
7.	Go Airlines	17.11.2009	Non-compliance of direction issued by DGCA for operation on wet run-way	Explanation found satisfactory. No action proposed.
8.	Jet Lite (I) Ltd.	19.11.2009	Non-compliance of direction issued by DGCA for operation on wet run-way	Explanation found satisfactory. No action proposed.
9.	Jet Airways	19.11.2009	Non-compliance of direction issued by DGCA for operation on wet run-way	Explanation found satisfactory. No action proposed.

*Statement showing Issuance of Show Cause Notice and Action Taken by
DGCA against the Operators as on 30.11.2010*

Sl. No.	Name of the Operator	Date of Show Cause notice issued	Reasons for issuing show cause notice	Action Taken
1.	Paramount Airways	22.9.2009 and 06.04.2010	Violation of various CARs provisions	Scheduled Operator's Permit was placed under suspension w.e.f. 19th April, 2010. However, due to injunction Order passed by Hon'ble High Court of Madras, the suspension order was revoked w.e.f. 30.04.2010 and further placed under suspension after disposal of the writ petition by Hon'ble Madras High Court vide order dated 2nd July, 2010. Again, the Operator got stay against the suspension Order, which was later again dismissed by Hon'ble Madras High Court and upheld the impugned Order passed by DGCA Order dated 2nd July, 2010. Further, the two aircraft have also been de-registered by O/o DAW. As on date, the Suspension Order dated 2nd July, 2010 in respect of Scheduled Operator's Permit of M/s. Paramount Airways has been kept under abeyance as per the Orders dated 22.10.2010 received from Hon'ble High Court of Madras. The Court has also directed that the Airline shall not commence flying operations.
2.	Spice Jet	22.09.2010	Overloading the aircraft based on the recommendation from Directorate of Air Safety.	Warning issued.
3.	Inter Globe Aviation Ltd. (Indigo)	21.10.2010	For not adhering to Route Dispersal Guidelines	Warning issued.

DGCA Enforcement Actions 2011 (Upto 31.10.2011)

Name of Personnel/ Post Holder	Date of Action	Year	Action Taken	Enforcement Type
Shri J.P. Gupta, CMD	13.04.11	2011	Resignation of All the post holders: M/s Jagson Air Lines Ltd.All the Four key post holder i.e. Accountable Manager, Continuing Airworthiness Manager, Quality Manager & Maintenance Manager of Jagson Airlines have already resigned on 4th April 2011. Under these circumstances, the approval granted to Jagson Airlines in accordance with CAR 145 does not remain valid as on 4th April 2011 i.e. the date of resignation. Ref. No. 5-378/10AI(2), Dt. 13.04.2011	Maintenance Organisation Approval withheld (Not valid)

[Translation]

Special Status to States

*38. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set any parameters for according special status to the States in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of States to which such status has been granted by the Government so far alongwith the details thereof;

(d) the State-wise details of the proposals for accordance of such status to States under consideration of the Government; and

(e) the details of the steps taken thereon by the Government 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) The status of Special Category State has been granted in the past by the National Development Council (NDC) to some States that are characterized by a number of features necessitating special consideration. These features include: (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. States under this category have a low resource base and are not in a position to mobilize resources for their developmental needs even though the per capita income of some of these states is relatively high. Moreover, a number of these states were constituted out of former small Union Territories or districts of some other states, necessarily involving creation of overheads and administrative

infrastructure that was out of proportion to their resource base.

(c) At present there are 11 Special Category States namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand. The issue of Special Category Status (SCS) first came up when the Gadgil Formula was originally approved by National Development Council in its meeting held in April, 1969 when Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland were provided special consideration. The various other States were accorded Special Category Status whenever they attained Statehood viz; Himachal Pradesh in 1970-71, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura in 1971-72, Sikkim in 1975-76, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram in 1986-87 and Uttarakhand in 2001-02.

(d) and (e) Requests for Special Category Status have been received earlier from the State Governments of Odisha, Rajasthan, Goa and Bihar. It has not been found feasible to accede to these requests in case of Odisha, Goa & Rajasthan. A delegation from Bihar has presented a Memorandum to the Prime Minister in July 2011 with a request for Special Category Status to Bihar. An Inter-Ministerial Group has been constituted on September 8, 2011 to consider and examine the Memorandum.

Supply of Coal to Power Plants

*39. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiary companies have not been able to supply coal to different consumers including the thermal power plants according to the agreements/annual contracts quantity finalized by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA);

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the

reasons therefor;

(c) whether various State Governments have requested for supplying sufficient quantity of coal to the consumers of their States;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the quantum of coal supplied during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide sufficient quantity of coal to different consumers and the time by which sufficient quantity of coal is likely to be provided to these consumers?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The coal companies of Coal India Ltd (CIL) are supplying coal to fo power utilities and various other consumers through Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs). Only in respect of some power stations which have been commissioned after 1.4.2009, coal supplies are being made under short term Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on yearly basis as per the allocation made by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA).

The coal supplies to the power utilities from CIL sources are, by and large, around 90% of the quantity committed under FSA/MOU, as can be seen from the details given below:

(Figures in Million Tonnes)

Year	Power Utilities			Sectors other than power utilities		
	Committed Quantity under FSA/MOU	Despatch	Materialization	Committed Quantity under FSA/MOU	Despatch	Materialization
2009-10	315.37	298.32	95%	84.18	72.22	86%
2010-11	338.82	304.30	90%	86.69	71.97	83%
2011-12 (Apr.-Oct.) (Provisional)	187.07	165.43	88%	53.80	40.26	75%

Supplies could have been better, but for intermittent law and order problems, particularly in Jharkhand and Odisha, hampering coal transportation and wagon loading and wagon availability constraints in certain coal fields during peak production months (November to March). During the current year, supplies were severely affected due to heavy rains affecting transportation and wagon loading during second quarter of the year. Despatch was also hampered due to unloading constraints of a few power stations and stoppage of lifting through private washeries by MAHAGENCO power stations.

(c) and (d) Some State Governments like Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh requested for supplying sufficient quantity of coal to the power plants located in their States. The inter-Ministerial Sub group in Ministry of Coal review the coal stock position at all power plants throughout the country and suggest/monitor measures for improving their coal stocks, wherever the stocks are less than 7 days.

The State-wise details of coal despatches during the last three years are given below:

State-wise Desptches of Coal from CIL Sources

(in Million Tonnes)

State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Andhra Pradesh	16.27	12.42	13.05
Assam	0.24	0.28	0.24
Bihar	8.99	11.60	12.35
Chhattisgarh	45.66	52.20	53.56
Delhi	7.31	5.22	3.93
Gujarat	20.02	19.41	19.76
Haryana	9.92	11.35	13.55
Himachal Pradesh	0.69	0.66	0.65
Jammu and Kashmir	0.12	0.16	0.13
Jharkhand	18.10	20.50	22.66
Karnataka	4.87	3.68	3.57
Madhya Pradesh	41.01	41.15	40.18
Maharashtra	43.27	42.85	41.49
Odisha	45.56	57.83	60.18
Punjab	7.96	7.37	6.33
Rajasthan	16.96	16.82	17.65
Tamil Nadu	13.84	13.24	12.68
Uttar Pradesh	0.47	0.68	0.75
Uttaranchal	0.47	0.68	0.75
West Bengal	36.22	34.14	35.52
Others	0.61	0.70	
Total	400.73	415.22	423.79

(e) The transportation capacity has been augmented by the subsidiary companies of CIL matching with the wagon requirements. CIL through the forum of Rail-Coal Interface has decided 2011-12 to be the year of "off-take" and Railways have agreed to supply wagons to facilitate stock liquidation of CIL to meet the increased requirements of coal consumers.

Life of Nuclear Power Stations

*40. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of nuclear power stations whose life span is going to expire;

(b) the steps taken to prevent the threats of radioactivity caused by these power stations;

(c) the names of nuclear power stations where incidents of radioactivity leakage have occurred during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government has conducted or proposes to conduct any study to assess the impact of radioactivity on the families residing near these stations;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) There is only one nuclear reactor, RAPS-1 at Rawatbhata in Rajasthan which is under extended shutdown condition for meeting regulatory requirements. All other 19 operating reactors have life spans upto their respective stipulated period. Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) periodically reviews the authorization for continued operation of nuclear power reactors and grants licence for operation for a stipulated period.

(b) There is no threat of spread of radioactivity from any of the operating nuclear power plants. These plants have sufficient safeguards by way of design features, operating practices and regulatory controls against any major radiological releases.

(c) During the last three years there have been no incidents of leakage and discharge of radioactivity has never exceeded beyond the limits stipulated by AERB.

(d) and (e) Epidemiological surveys to assess the effects of radiation have been conducted on the employees and their family members who reside near the nuclear power plants. The surveys have been conducted by reputed medical colleges in the areas where the plants are located and analysed by the Tata Memorial Centre, the premier cancer research institute in India. The surveys have indicated that the operation of nuclear power plants have no ill effects on health of people living near nuclear power plants.

It may be added here that the radiation dose in addition to the background dose an individual at the plant boundary receives is in the range of 0.42 - 39.60 uSv/year (2010) as against the AERB stipulated limit of 1000 uSv/year. This dose limit is same as the limit recommended by the International Commission of Radiological Protection (ICRP). For comparison, the average dose to a member of the public due to natural background radiation is 2400 uSv/year.

(f) Monitoring of radioactivity in the neighbourhood of nuclear power plants and radiological survey of nearby water bodies, ground water, food chain including milk, animal products, fruits, vegetables and fish are performed by Environmental Survey Laboratories to ensure that radioactivity level does not exceed limits stipulated by AERB.

Revision of Pension

231. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had issued a notification for revision of pension of those Government employees who retired before 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the pension of the retired Government employees is likely to be revised; and

(d) the details of norms for revision of pension and the likely benefit to each pensioner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Instructions for revision of pension, with effect from 01.01.2006, of pre-2006 Central Government civil pensioners were issued vide Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare's Office Memorandum No. 38/37/08-P&PW(A), dated 1st September, 2008. These orders provided for payment of the revised pension and the first instalment of 40% arrears by the pension disbursing authorities by 30th September, 2008. This date was subsequently extended up to 30th November, 2008 vide Office Memorandum No. 38/37/08-P&PW(A), dated 14th October, 2008. The remaining 60% of arrears of pension was ordered to be paid by 30th September, 2009 vide Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare's Office Memorandum No. 38/37/08-P&PW(A) dated 25.08.2009.

(d) The above mentioned orders provided that the pension/family pension of pre-2006 pensioners/family pensioners would be consolidated with effect from 1st January, 2006 by adding together:-

- (i) the pension/family pension as on 31.12.2005
- (ii) dearness pension, where applicable.
- (iii) dearness relief upto AICPI (IW) average index 536 (Base year 1982-100) i.e. @ 24% of basic pension/basic family pension plus dearness pension as admissible.

(iv) fitment weightage @ 40% of existing pension/family pension.

The orders further provided that the revised pension, in no case, shall be lower than fifty percent of the minimum of the pay in the pay band plus the grade pay corresponding to the pre-revised pay scale form which the pensioner had retired. In the case of HAG+ and above scales, this would be fifty percent of the minimum of the revised pay scale.

[English]

Terminal Benefits of Employees

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

(a) whether a Government employee who acquires disability during his service is entitled for terminal benefits;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether mental illness or retardation is covered under the term 'disability' under sections of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995;

(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) Yes, Madam.

(b) A Government servant becomes entitled to 'Invalid Pension' under Rule 38 of Central Service (Pension) Rules, 1972, if he retires from the service on account of any bodily or mental infirmity which permanently incapacitates him for the service. Further the Central Civil Service (Extraordinary Pension) Rules, 1939, provide for the grant of award in the form of monthly pension on discharge of an employee if the disablement of a

Government servant is accepted as due to Government service and there is a causal connection between disablement and Government service.

(c) and (d) As per Section 2(i) of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Participation) Act, 1995, disability includes 'mental retardation' and 'mental illness.'

(e) Does not arise.

Liberalising Visa Regime

233. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether India and Czech Republic have agreed to liberalize business visa regime;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the perceived benefits that would accrue out of it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) No specific agreement for liberalisation of business visa regime has been reached with the Czech Republic.

Merger of Social Welfare Schemes

234. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission is planning to merge some of the social welfare schemes which have similar objectives and a Committee has been constituted in this regard;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes that are proposed to be merged/redesigned;

(c) whether the merger will help in effective implementation of the same; 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) Planning Commission had constituted a Sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri. B. K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission, to look into the restructuring of CSS to enhance its flexibility, scale and efficiency. The Sub-Committee had submitted its report to Planning Commission. The Sub-Committee has recommended rationalisation of 147 Centrally Sponsored, schemes into 59 Schemes. The detailed rationalisation proposed by the Sub-Committee given in the enclosed Statement. The Sub-Committee noted that provision of greater flexibility and in some cases, improved convergence on account of merger of schemes, would enable more effective implementation. The report has been circulated to all Chief Ministers for their views and is also placed on the website of the Planning Commission for feedback.

Proposed Restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Sl. No.	Schemes/Programmes	No. of Existing Schemes	Schemes Proposed by CSS Committee (merger/redesigned)
1	2	3	4
1.	Department of Agriculture & Cooperation	13	6

1	2	3	4
2.	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries	15	3
3.	Department of Commerce	1	1
4.	Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion	1	1
5.	Ministry of Environment & Forests	8	4
6.	Department of Health and Family Welfare	11	5
7.	Department of Ayush	3	1
8.	Department of Aids Control	1	1
9.	Ministry of Home Affairs	4	1
10.	Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	2	2
11.	Department of School Education and Literacy	17	6
12.	Department of Higher Education	2	1
13.	Ministry of Labour & Employment	13	2
14.	Ministry of Law and Justice	1	1
15.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	4	1
16.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	2	1
17.	Department of Rural Development	6	4
18.	Department of Land Resources	3	2
19.	Department of Drinking Water Supply	2	2
20.	Department of Road Transport & Highways	2	1
21.	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	13	5
22.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	2	1
23.	Ministry of Textiles	2	2
24.	Ministry of Tourism	1	Transfer to Central Sector
25.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	4	1
26.	Ministry of Urban Development	2	Merged with JNNURM
27.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	9	3

1	2	3	4
28.	Department of Youth Affairs	1	Transfer To Central Sector
29.	Department of Sports	1	1
Total		147	59

Extradition of Criminals

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

(a) whether it is true that India had made many requests to various Governments for extradition of persons alleged to have committed crimes in India during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and the response thereto from such countries; and

(c) the countries with which India has signed extradition treaties so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Yes. 01 (one), 05 (five) and 09 (nine) requisitions for extradition of persons alleged to have committed crimes in India were sent to various foreign countries in the year 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively.

(c) India has Extradition Treaties in force with Belgium, Nepal, Canada, The Netherlands, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Bhutan, Hong Kong, United States of America, Russia, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Spain, Turkey, Mongolia, Germany, Tunisia, Republic of Korea, Oman, France, South Africa, Bahrain, Poland, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Kuwait, Belarus, Mauritius, Portugal, Mexico, Tajikistan, Australia, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

Appointment of Teachers in Tribal Areas

236. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the Minister

of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that despite eligible tribal persons are available and applications sent for appointment, almost all the teachers in the primary, secondary and higher secondary schools in the tribal areas are appointed from the non-tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is actively considering to increase the number of tribal teachers in the schools in tribal areas;

(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 PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Education being a concurrent education primarily comes under the purview of the State Governments. In respect posts of teachers sanctioned to the States/UTs under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), the recruitment of teachers are made by the respective State Governments/UTs Administration as per their rules, regulations and policy in this regard.

Appointment of teachers for Kendriya Vidyalayas and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas are made from all over the country as per the notified Recruitment Rules and the reservation policy of the Government of India for the Scheduled Tribes.

(c) to (e) While enhancing the access and quality of secondary education through RMSA, there is also a provision for providing one additional language teacher (Tribal Language) per school in the Scheduled Tribe concentration area.

Irradiation Technology

237. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any strategy for use of irradiation technology for food preservation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any research to ascertain the utility to be derived from irradiation in the field of food preservation;

(d) if so, the results thereof;

(e) the number of radiation processing plants set up both in public and private sector in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(f) the steps taken to augment the use of this facility in the country?

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

(b) BARC has been engaged in R&D work on the technology of preservation and hygienization of food by radiation for the past more than 50 years. The safety and wholesomeness of the technology was endorsed in 1981 by world bodies like World Health Organization, Food & Agricultural Organization, International Atomic Energy Agency, and in 1983 by the Codex Alimentarius Commission that sets global standards for food.

Government of India constituted a National Monitoring Agency in 1987 to oversee commercial application of food irradiation in India. Subsequently, in 1991, Atomic Energy Act was amended and Atomic Energy (Control of Irradiation of Food) Rules, 1991 were established. These rules were subsequently amended in 1996. In 1994, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare amended Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Act rules to approve radiation processing of onion, potato and spices. The PFA Act rules were further amended in 1998 and 2001 to approve additional items of food. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare was approached by the department for approval of the food and agricultural commodities on wider generic/class-wise basis for radiation processing so that the radiation processing plants could process more agricultural commodities and be operated around the year for better economic gains. The draft notification for generic approval on class basis was published by the Ministry of Health for public review in May 2007. The Atomic Energy (Control of Irradiation of Food) Rules, 1996, under the Atomic Energy Act are currently under review in this respect with a similar intent. Department of AYUSH, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India, have also given permission for use of radiation technology for microbial decontamination of medicinal herbs and formulations.

The Department of Atomic energy has the necessary expertise and know-how for setting up radiation processing plants. It has set up two technology demonstration units, one commissioned in the year 2000 for high dose irradiation at Vashi, Navi Mumbai, primarily for hygienization of spices, and another in 2002, a low dose irradiation facility, KRUSHAK at Lasalgaon, near Nashik, for sprout control during storage for potato and onion and insect disinfestation of agricultural commodities. The facilities are being operated by the Board of Radiation & Isotope Technology.

In 2004 as a result of persistent efforts of the department, the Ministry of Agriculture & Co-operation, Government of India, amended the plant quarantine regulations, Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into

India) Order, 2003, to include irradiation as a phytosanitary treatment. In 2006, the United States Department of Agriculture and Department of Agriculture & Co-operation, Government of India, signed a Framework Equivalency Work-plan, to use irradiation as phytosanitary measure for the export of mango to the US, and the USDA-APHIS final rule 'Importation of Mangoes From India' was published on March 12, 2007. More than 157 tons of mangoes of different varieties were processed at KRUSHAK and exported to US after a gap of 18 years. A landmark breakthrough was thus achieved in demonstrating commercial feasibility of radiation technology in overcoming quarantine barrier to international trade and obtaining market access. In 2008 the volume of export of mango to US almost doubled to 275 tons. In 2009 about 130 tons of mangoes were processed and exported to US. A trial consignment of 14.5 tons of irradiated mango has been sent to US by sea route to test the feasibility of shipping mango in order to reduce freight costs and make Indian mango cost competitive in the US market. This KRUSHAK facility is being commercially used by Maharashtra State Agricultural Marketing Board (MSAMB) under a tripartite MoU between BARC/BRIT and MSAMB, and approved for irradiation of mango for export to USA. The facility has recently been upgraded to increase its products range. MSAMB has exported nearly 200 tons of mango to USA for the past two years.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) As indicated in Part (b), Food Technology Division (FTD) in BARC has been engaged in R&D work on the technology of preservation and hygienization of food and agricultural commodities by radiation since 1950's. Initial two decades were spent on laboratory research on preservation of primary agricultural and horticultural commodities by using radiation technology. This was followed by large-scale studies with agencies like Food Corporation of India, and NAFED (Now NHRDF). In the intervening period considerable research effort was put in studying the wholesomeness and nutritional adequacy of irradiated foods to answer safety

concerns related to consumption of irradiated foods. All studies carried out in BARC and other laboratories around the world found no adverse effects of consumption of irradiated foods. All these studies including those from BARC led to approval of this technology at the international and national levels.

The department is continuing to support R&D in this field. In the past decade a number of new products and processes have been developed for shelf life extension of food products, improving food safety, and for overcoming quarantine restrictions in international trade.

(e) No radiation processing plant has been set up in public sector during the last 3 years. The department has set up two technology demonstration plants one for high dose applications like microbial decontamination of spices and dry ingredients in Vashi, Navi Mumbai, commissioned in the year 2000, and another for low dose applications like sprout control in onion and potato, disinfestations of cereals and quarantine treatment at Lasalgaon, near Nasik in Maharashtra commissioned in the year 2002. Since then the department has encouraged private entrepreneurs to set up such facilities.

The details of radiation processing plants set up in private sector during the past 3 years are given below:

Maharashtra: 2

Hindustan Agro Co-operative Ltd., Rahuri, Ahmednagar (2011)

Agrosurg Irradiators Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai (2009)

Karnataka: 2

Innova Agri Biopark Ltd., Bengaluru (2011)

Microtrol Sterilization Services Pvt Ltd., Bengaluru (2009)

Rajasthan: 1

Jhunsons Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., Bhiwadi, Rajasthan (2010)

(f) The Department of Atomic Energy has the requisite expertise and know-how for setting up radiation processing plants. The department is helping entrepreneurs interested in setting up radiation processing facilities by way of advice on the technology and engineering aspects. While BARC helps with the technology, BRIT supplies the cobalt-60 source and advises on engineering, dosimetry and regulatory aspects. The entrepreneurs need to sign an MoLI with BRIT for this purpose. Financial assistance is available from other agencies of the Government like MoFPI and TDB.

Enrolment in Central Schools

238. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many central schools, across the country, could not enrol the required number of students in various classes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of the central schools had received applications for admission more than their capacity; 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 information is being collected by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and will laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Change in Name of Raipur Airport

239. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any action on the proposal from Chhattisgarh Government to change

the name of Mana airport at Raipur to "Swami Vivekanand Ji" airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) The renaming of Mana airport at Raipur to "Swami Vivekanand Ji" airport is under inter-ministerial consultation.

Establishment of Polytechnics

240. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:
SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

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

(a) the number of polytechnics set up or proposed to be set up in the country including the States of Uttarakhand and Gujarat;

(b) the names of the places where these polytechnics would be set up;

(c) the funds sanctioned and released for the purpose during the last three years and the current year;

(d) the present status of such polytechnics; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to give special emphasis for the expansion of educational facilities in the backward districts in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Under the scheme of "Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under Co-ordinated Action for Skill Development" this Ministry has provided financial assistance to the State/UT Governments for setting up of new polytechnics in 277 un-served and under-served districts of the country including one in the state of

Uttarakhand and five in the state of Gujarat subject to State/UT Governments providing free of cost land and meeting 100% recurring expenditure. The list of these 277 districts is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The financial assistance released during the last 3 years and the current year for this purpose is as follows:-

Year	Fund Released (Rupees in crores)
2008-09	105.99
2009-10	451.00
2010-11	510.00
2011-12	426.00

These polytechnics are at various stages of construction and in provisioning of land. Under this scheme financial assistance is provided to the State/UT Governments for setting up of new polytechnics in the districts which do not have either any Government Polytechnic or where the availability of diploma seats per lakh of population is less than 10 seats.

List of 277 unserved and underserved districts covered so far

Sl.No.	Districts
1	2
Jammu and Kashmir	
1.	Kupwara
2.	Baramula
3.	Badgam
4.	Pulwama
5.	Anantnag

1	2
6.	Doda
7.	Udhampur
8.	Punch
9.	Rajauri
10.	Kathua
11.	Bandipora
12.	Ganderbal
13.	Kulgam
14.	Shopian
15.	Ramban
16.	Kishtawar
17.	Reasi
18.	Samba
Himachal Pradesh	
19.	Lahul and Spiti
20.	Kullu
21.	Bilaspur
22.	Kinnaur
23.	Sirmour
Uttar Pradesh	
24.	Kannauj
25.	Auraiya
26.	Kaushambi
27.	Shrawasti

1	2	1	2
28.	Balrampur	52.	Fatehpur
29.	Siddharthnagar	53.	Pratapgarh
30.	Sant Kabir Nagar	54.	Barabanki
31.	Mahrajganj	55.	Ambedkar Nagar
32.	Kushinagar	56.	Bahraich
33.	Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	57.	Basti
34.	Kanpur Dehat	58.	Deoria
35.	Etah	59.	Ghazipur
36.	Sonbhadra	60.	Varanasi
37.	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	61.	Mirzapur
38.	Hamirpur	62.	Gonda
39.	Chitrakoot	63.	Azarngarh
40.	Bijnor	64.	Balia
41.	Moradabad		Bihar
42.	Rampur	65.	Pashchim Champaran
43.	Agra	66.	Purba Champaran
44.	Firozabad	67.	Sheohar
45.	Mainpuri	68.	Sitamarhi
46.	Budaun	69.	Madhubani
47.	Pilibhit	70.	Supaul
48.	Shahjahanpur	71.	Araria
49.	Kheri	72.	Katihar
50.	Hardoi	73.	Madhepura
51.	Unnao	74.	Siwan

1	2	1	2
75.	Vaishali		Sikkim
76.	Samastipur	99.	North District
77.	Khagaria	100.	West District
78.	Banka		Arunachal Pradesh
79.	Munger	101.	West Kameng
80.	Lakhisarai	102.	Lower Subansiri
81.	Sheikhpura	103.	East Siang
82.	Nalanda	104.	Lohit
83.	Bhojpur	105.	Kurung Kumey
84.	Buxar	106.	Anjaw
85.	Kaimpur (Bhabua)	107.	Lower Dibang Valley
86.	Rohtas		Nagaland
87.	Jehanabad	108.	Mon
88.	Aurangabad	109.	Tuensang
89.	Nawada	110.	Wokha
90.	Jamui	111.	Dimapur
91.	Arwal	112.	Phek
92.	Kishanganj		Mizoram
93.	Darbhangha	113.	Mamit
94.	Gopalganj	114.	Kolasib
95.	Saran	115.	Champhai
96.	Begusarai	116.	Serchhip
97.	Bhagalpur	117.	Lawngtlai
98.	Gaya	118.	Saiha

1	2	1	2
	Manipur	139.	North Cachar Hills
119.	Senapati	140.	Karimganj
120.	Bishnupur	141.	Hailakandi
	Tripura	142.	Udalgiri
121.	South Tripura	143.	Chirrang
122.	Dhalai	144.	Baska
123.	North Tripura	145.	Kamrup Rural
	Meghalaya	146.	Nagaon
124.	East Garo Hills	147.	Golaghat
125.	South Garo Hills	148.	Karbi Anglong
126.	West Khasi Hills		West Bengal
127.	Ri Bhoi	149.	Dakshin Dinajpur
	Assam	150.	Jalpaiguri
128.	Dhubri	151.	Uttar Dinajpur
129.	Goalpara	152.	Maldah
130.	Barpeta	153.	Birbhum
131.	Nalbari	154.	Nadia
132.	Darrang	155.	North Twenty Four Parganas
133.	Marigaon	156.	Bankura
134.	Sonitpur	157.	Puruliya
135.	Lakhimpur	158.	Medinipur
136.	Dhemaji	159.	South Twenty Four Parganas
137.	Tinsukia		Jharkhand
138.	Sibsagar	160.	Garhwa

1	2	1	2
161.	Hazaribagh	184.	Gajapati
162.	Giridih	185.	Baudh
163.	Deoghar	186.	Sonapur
164.	Godda	187.	Nuapada
165.	Sahibganj	188.	Kalahandi
166.	Pakaur	189.	Nabarangapur
167.	Lohardaga	190.	Malkangiri
168.	Gumla	191.	Angul
169.	Pashchimi Singhbhum	192.	Mayurbhanj
170.	Chatra	193.	Bolangir
171.	Palamau	194.	Baragarh
172.	Jamtara	195.	Koraput
173.	Khunti	196.	Bhadrak
174.	Ramgarh	197.	Balasore
175.	Simdega	198.	Khandmal
176.	Dumka		Chhattisgarh
	Odisha	199.	Koriya
177.	Sambalpur	200.	Jashpur
178.	Debagarh	201.	Kanker
179.	Kendrapara	202.	Dantewada
180.	Jagatsinghapur	203.	Narayanpur
181.	Jajapur	204.	Bijapur
182.	Nayagarh	205.	Surguja
183.	Puri	206.	Janjgir - Champa

1	2	1	2
207.	Bilaspur	230.	Hoshangabad
208.	Raipur		Gujarat
209.	Bastar	231.	Narmada
	Madhya Pradesh	232.	Tapi
210.	Sheopur	233.	Junagadh
211.	Datia	234.	Kheda
212.	Shivpuri	235.	Navsari
213.	Rewa		Daman and Diu
214.	Umaria	236.	Diu
215.	Mandsaur		Haryana
216.	Shajapur	237.	Yamuna Nagar
217.	Dewas	238.	Kurukshetra
218.	Raisen	239.	Fatehabad
219.	Katni	240.	Panchkula
220.	Dindori	241.	Kaithal
221.	Anoopur	242.	Panipat
222.	Alirajpur	243.	Rewari
223.	Sidhi		Punjab
224.	Vidisha	244.	Kapurthala
225.	Tikamgarh	245.	Nawanshehr
226.	Panna	246.	Barnala
227.	Barwani	247.	Fatehgarh Sahib
228.	Rajgarh	248.	Mansa
229.	Sehore	249.	Faridkot

1	2
250.	Muktasar Rajasthan
251.	Pratapgarh
252.	Nagaur
253.	Jalor
254.	Baran
255.	Bhilwara
256.	Bundi
257.	Dausa
258.	Dholpur
259.	Dungarpur
260.	Hanumangarh
261.	Jaisalmer
262.	Jhunjhunu
263.	Karauli
264.	Tonk
265.	Banswara Tamil Nadu
266.	Theni
267.	Thiruvarur
268.	Villupuram
269.	Thiruvannamalai
270.	Dharmapuri
271.	Karur

1	2
272.	Perambalur Andhra Pradesh
273.	Ranga Reddy
	Lakshadweep
274.	Lakshadweep
	Uttarakhand
275.	Pithoragarh
	Maharashtra
276.	Akola
277.	Hingoli

[English]

**Funding State Information
Commission**

241. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has mooted a proposal or a scheme to fund the State Information Commissions;

(b) if so, whether the said proposal/scheme has been accepted by the Government;

(c) if not, the reasons for not accepting the said proposal;

(d) whether the Government is considering for providing financial autonomy and independent budget for the Information Commissions on the lines of Election Commission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Funds have been provided to State Information Commissions (SICs) for IT-enablement and for awareness generation under a Plan Scheme. However, the proposal for partial assistance for construction of buildings of SICs had not been accepted as State Government are expected to provide the same.

(d) and (e) Central Information Commission (CIC) has sent a proposal to Government for granting more financial autonomy to the Commission. Proposal is under consideration.

Uniform Fees

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce uniform fee pattern in the school education and higher education;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to introduce a uniform fee pattern in the school education and higher education. However 'The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009' provides for free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years. Section 3 of the Act provides that no child shall be liable to pay any kind of fee or charges or expenses which may prevent him or her from pursuing and completing the elementary education. Education is in the concurrent List and Central Government cannot force uniform fee pattern for all

educational institutions. Universities in India are autonomous bodies and have powers to determine fee structure for courses/programmes offered. For technical and professional programmes, state Fee Fixation Committees are constituted which determine the fee structures for various courses/programmes as per directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court.

[Translation]

Connecting State Capitals with CM/MC

243. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to connect Saharanpur and other municipal corporations/commissionaries in Uttar Pradesh to the State capitals and National capital by Air;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

However, at present air services are available from following stations of Uttar Pradesh:

Agra, Allahabad, Gorkhpur, Kanpur, Lucknow and Varanasi. Operations En domestic sector have been deregulated and flights are being operated by concerned airlines on the basis of commercial viability subject to adherence of Route Dispersal Guidelines.

[English]

Inclusion of Food Wastage as Subject in School Curriculum

244. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to include food wastage as a subject in school curriculum to create awareness among the students,

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

(c) the details of the changes proposed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) in school curriculum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) National Curriculum Framework-2005 developed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) cover new syllabi and textbooks in all the subjects for all the stages of school education. Food is one among six common themes of the syllabus of Environmental Studies of Class III-V. Food is also included from class VI-X in Science Subject. The contents related to "Wastage of Food" have already been included in the syllabus on Health & Physical Education Compulsory Subject up to Secondary Stage (from Class I-X) of school education and an Optional subject at the Senior Secondary Stage (Classes XI-XII) and focus has been made on avoiding wastage of food.

The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) sets the guidelines and direction for syllabi and textbooks at school stage. Based on NCF-2005, NCERT formulated new syllabi and textbooks on school subjects across different stages of schooling.

Revenue from 2G and 3G Allocations

245. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) the revenue earned by the Government through the allocation/auctioning of 2G and 3G spectrum across the country, circle-wise;

(b) the parameters adopted for such allocations;

(c) whether the Government is working on vacation of Spectrum and its auction for 3G and 4G services; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) 2G spectrum allotments are made as per the provisions of Service License Agreement. No separate upfront charge is being levied for 2G spectrum allotments. However, spectrum usage charges on Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) has been collected & circle wise & year wise collection in respect of spectrum charges earned for 2G (GSM & CDMA) is enclosed as per Statements-I and II.

The 3G spectrum was auctioned through simultaneous ascending e-auction and successful bidders have been allotted 3G spectrum. The revenue earned through 3G auction, circle-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(c) and (d) Spectrum reframing/vacation in the frequency band 698-806 MHz, 2300-2400 MHz and 2500-2690 MHz are being undertaken with existing users. This Ministry is pursuing with Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Department of Space (DoS) and Power Grid Corporation to shift their existing assignment or use any other media in order to meet the requirement of New Services such as 4G.

DoT is pursuing with existing users to vacate 3G spectrum.

Circle wise & year wise collection in respect of Spectrum Charges (GSM)

Circle	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	31,99,83,027	69,95,42,038	1,24,04,55,380	1,88,36,54,256	2,47,27,34,473	2,74,86,60,470	2,65,03,42,833
Assam	1,53,06,669	5,77,30,211	20,40,36,762	42,92,38,692	44,91,20,951	52,30,75,110	53,69,41,296
Bihar	5,79,85,499	11,27,30,636	49,87,36,642	86,90,50,154	1,15,15,32,166	1,46,43,63,587	1,72,89,47,900
Chennai	16,12,67,869	28,59,85,563	66,17,22,773	75,26,26,411	52,08,18,278	50,28,55,058	32,27,32,014
Delhi	87,57,24,015	1,11,32,58,512	1,46,56,62,598	2,22,78,48,953	2,34,53,73,836	2,30,57,90,869	93,13,20,411
Gujarat	42,70,40,458	66,13,66,351	98,92,79,017	1,43,63,47,851	1,76,72,69,744	1,83,92,93,854	1,66,87,45,677
Haryana	6,12,56,459	18,92,61,975	40,21,04,965	32,65,16,175	56,23,90,297	53,80,79,411	46,87,04,839
Himachal Pradesh	2,11,46,394	6,64,71,685	13,75,56,707	15,29,55,922	20,07,40,109	20,26,10,380	21,35,14,992
J&K	56,73,272	8,09,78,394	19,10,79,886	28,49,65,890	29,87,87,929	31,79,67,310	27,39,89,868
Karnataka	37,33,17,696	96,69,12,266	1,23,91,73,780	2,11,70,07,899	2,32,51,93,021	2,40,59,53,550	1,93,18,41,586
Kerala	14,65,21,661	34,97,96,700	70,09,79,423	92,55,57,337	1,21,1,59,77,671	1,29,68,68,755	1,26,08,96,786
Kolkata	20,57,55,460	34,03,44,599	62,40,21,444	50,99,18,397	74,19,32,708	73,74,00,111	43,20,03,839
Maharashtra	38,21,78,877	74,70,04,257	1,21,42,49,148	1,63,83,89,401	2,19,58,45,342	2,33,26,34,288	2,26,15,18,217
Madhya Pradesh	10,33,20,209	25,03,77,651	45,47,41,986	85,38,92,745	1,34,60,54,262	1,29,55,47,588	1,34,01,71,426
Mumbai	79,63,54,447	1,06,16,41,995	1,43,35,73,534	2,13,78,99,386	2,07,69,65,064	2,33,84,18,767	1,05,77,97,200
North East	14,62,236	4,18,22,323	10,63,19,290	26,05,15,062	27,31,76,356	28,803,101	32,72,46,689

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Odisha	2,06,05,510	7,06,25,384	25,02,66,975	43,52,56,985	53,73,89,476	67,17,13,125	72,01,42,898
Punjab	44,61,30,633	57,65,39,508	77,07,69,180	1,28,73,99,967	1,22,43,18,245	1,24,22,30,015	80,27,10,913
Rajasthan	9,25,56,545	22,49,90,433	60,91,52,892	94,11,95,358	1,25,12,05,135	1,47,20,46,660	1,30,20,83,652
Tamil Nadu	18,84,11,130	46,67,23,239	69,61,66,287	1,74,11,05,881	2,52,19,41,099	2,87,52,15,550	2,46,68,62,060
UP(East)	9,77,38,014	31,96,07,084	96,73,18,583	1,30,43,80,807	1,68,39,34,615	1,25,57,78,581	1,87,11,95,946
UP(West)	11,62,33,207	32,33,62,581	78,96,40,385	85,36,10,498	1,13,81,24,996	2,10,22,47,707	95,39,05,951
West Bengal	1,48,62,879	12,05,42,962	27,53,19,103	50,86,43,255	74,96,19,007	84,36,34,138	91,50,42,666
PAO (DOT) BSNL*	0	65,78,00,000	0	0	0	0	0
PAO (DOT) BSNL*	0	1,01,85,581	0	0	0	0	0
Total (in Rs.)	4,93,08,32,166	9,79,56,01,928	15,92,23,26,740	23,87,79,77,282	29,05,04,44,780	31,60,04,13,985	26,43,86,59,659
Total (in Crore)	493.08	979.56	1,592.23	2,387.80	2,905.04	3,160.04	2,643.87

Note: * These amounts were deposited by BSNL/MTNL during 2005-06. Service area wise details of these amounts are not available.

Detail of circle wise and year wise collection of spectrum charges (CDMA)

Service Area	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-2010	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	18,67,08,786	30,17,05,940	5.66E+08	36,60,40,225	36,74,29,132	38,24,26,137
Assam	77,03,340	55,53,570	15,16,075	9,89,579	42,98,313	1,25,87,403
Bihar/JHK	4,81,35,684	10,81,65,000	19,26,12,757	16,17,05,604	17,18,44,007	15,32,25,702
Chennai	7,83,61,848	9,89,55,794	11,60,98,621	2,17,45,699	71,27,481	28,75,446
Delhi	22,26,77,950	32,72,79,813	37,32,56,739	34,74,94,864	44,15,80,701	43,62,57,173
Gujarat	16,51,76,674	21,43,12,532	27,09,74,525	17,46,30,194	16,73,78,972	17,68,61,553
Haryana	7,34,13,104	10,59,41,281	9,00,94,906	8,36,46,465	8,86,23,436	7,23,81,398
Himachal Pradesh	96,80,442	1,94,03,140	11,37,59,556	2,28,57,295	2,86,22,933	1,76,36,871
Jammu and Kashmir	5,65,808	36,18,798	1,01,21,230	45,96,656	79,68,097	1,36,62,103
Karnataka	14,24,82,029	20,76,96,049	31,07,02,154	20,19,03,737	23,24,27,574	22,44,36,658
Kerala	13,64,89,831	19,15,12,488	18,55,34,566	16,65,17,742	14,03,74,163	13,02,35,893
Kolkata	7,29,23,967	11,87,36,338	13,34,83,759	11,46,10,541	13,52,29,902	12,69,30,871
Maharashtra	19,26,91,138	32,12,69,014	34,68,73,421	32,65,36,983	26,79,50,851	45,03,31,197
MP/CHHG	9,12,36,516	14,97,44,285	34,62,12,598	15,68,66,508	14,76,64,887	14,26,26,008
Mumbai	24,92,98,175	36,40,91,533	51,32,94,905	45,91,38,490	41,79,74,937	76,56,04,301

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NE		1,13,346	12,92,837	20,20,875	22,71,919	53,36,185	1,68,94,843
Odisha		3,96,67,476	8,17,12,493	8,08,46,639	5,61,42,752	5,45,64,367	4,00,41,673
Punjab		11,39,14,338	15,59,04,859	17,97,46,998	9,86,86,379	9,93,90,690	9,80,38,056
Rajasthan		11,39,47,604	25,04,83,826	39,59,71,865	17,07,87,969	16,89,11,695	16,23,56,906
TN		11,36,76,973	18,94,61,045	24,12,63,220	22,05,08,637	22,02,32,428	23,46,51,287
UP(E)		10,36,06,062	14,10,65,421	18,67,68,253	21,02,84,444	16,39,85,949	17,02,76,550
UP(W)/UKD		8,36,88,530	18,21,74,042	21,60,83,611	19,04,83,508	17,42,36,549	15,36,40,661
WB		3,14,35,680	9,71,33,697	13,37,82,925	7,88,45,343	8,33,57,537	8,39,57,117
Total (in Rs.)		2,27,75,95,301	3,63,72,13,795	5,00,70,71,504	3,63,72,91,533	3,59,65,10,786	4,06,79,35,807
Total(in Crores)		227.76	363.72	500.71	363.73	359.65	406.79

Revenue earned through e-auction of 3G spectrum circle-wise:

Circle	Revenue Earned (Rs Crore)	Successful Bidder
1	2	3
Delhi	3,316.93	Vodafone Essar Limited
	3,316.93	Bharti Airtel Limited
	3,316.93	Reliance Telecom Limited
	3,316.93	MTNL
Mumbai	3,247.07	Reliance Telecom Limited
	3,247.07	Vodafone Essar Limited
	3,247.07	Bharti Airtel Limited
	3,247.07	MTNL
Maharashtra	1,257.82	Tata Teleservices Limited
	1,257.82	Idea Cellular Limited
	1,257.82	Vodafone Essar Limited
	1,257.82	BSNL
Gujarat	1,076.06	Tata Teleservices Limited
	1,076.06	Vodafone Essar Limited
	1,076.06	Idea Cellular Limited
	1,076.06	BSNL
Andhra Pradesh	1,373.14	Bharti Airtel Limited
	1,373.14	Idea Cellular Limited
	1,373.14	Aircel Limited
	1,373.14	BSNL
Karnataka	1,579.91	Tata Teleservices Limited

1	2	3
	1,579.91	Aircel Limited
	1,579.91	Bharti Airtel Limited
	1,579.91	BSNL
Tamil Nadu	1,464.94	Bharti Airtel Limited
	1,464.94	Vodafone Essar Limited
	1,464.94	Aircel Limited
	1,464.94	BSNL
Kolkata	544.26	Vodafone Essar Limited
	544.26	Aircel Limited
	544.26	Reliance Telecom Limited
	544.26	BSNL
Kerala	312.48	Idea Cellular Limited
	312.48	Tata Teleservices Limited
	312.48	Aircel Limited
	312.48	BSNL
Punjab	322.01	Idea Cellular Limited
	322.01	Reliance Telecom Limited
	322.01	Tata Teleservices Limited
	322.01	Aircel Limited
	322.01	BSNL
Haryana	222.58	Idea Cellular Limited
	222.58	Tata Teleservices Limited
	222.58	Vodafone Essar Limited

1	2	3
	222.58	BSNL
Uttar Pradesh (E)	364.57	Aircel Limited
	364.57	Idea Cellular Limited
	364.57	Vodafone Essar Limited
	364.57	BSNL
Uttar Pradesh (W)	514.04	Bharti Airtel Limited
	514.04	Idea Cellular Limited
	514.04	Tata Teleservices Limited
	514.04	BSNL
Rajasthan	321.03	Reliance Telecom Limited
	321.03	Bharti Airtel Limited
	321.03	Tata Teleservices Limited
	321.03	BSNL
Madhya Pradesh	258.36	Idea Cellular Limited
	258.36	Reliance Telecom Limited
	258.36	Tata Teleservices Limited
	258.36	BSNL
West Bengal	123.63	Bharti Airtel Limited
	123.63	Reliance Telecom Limited
	123.63	Vodafone Essar Limited
	123.63	Aircel Limited
	123.63	BSNL
Himachal Pradesh	37.23	Bharti Airtel Limited

1	2	3
	37.23	S Tel Private Limited
	37.23	Idea Cellular Limited
	37.23	Reliance Telecom Limited
	37.23	BSNL
Bihar	203.46	S Tel Private Limited
	203.46	Bharti Airtel Limited
	203.46	Reliance Telecom Limited
	203.46	Aircel Limited
	203.46	BSNL
Odisha	96.98	S Tel Private Limited
	96.98	Aircel Limited
	96.98	Reliance Telecom Limited
	96.98	BSNL
Assam	41.48	Reliance Telecom Limited
	41.48	Bharti Airtel Limited
	41.48	Aircel Limited
	41.48	BSNL
North East	42.30	Aircel Limited
	42.30	Bharti Airtel Limited
	42.30	Reliance Telecom Limited
	42.30	BSNL
Jammu and Kashmir	30.30	Idea Cellular Limited
	30.30	Aircel Limited

1	2	3
	30.30	Reliance Telecom Limited
	30.30	Bharti Airtel Limited
	30.30	BSNL
Total Revenue	67,718.95	

**Coal and Lignite Projects
Sanctioned**

246. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of coal and lignite projects sanctioned by the Government during the last three years;

(b) the total funds sanctioned by the Government for the said projects during the above period; and

(c) the revenue earned by the Government under the said project during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) The details of the projects sanctioned by Government during the last 3 years are as under:

Year	No. of projects sanctioned		
	CIL	NLC	SCCL
2009-10	1	-	1
2010-11	-	-	-
2011-12	-	1	-

(b) The entire fund requirement is met from the internal resources of these Companies.

(c) These projects are under implementation and revenue will accrue on commissioning of the projects.

Facilities to NRIs at Pilgrim Centres

247. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide better facilities/schemes to NRIs at various pilgrim centres in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) No. There is no proposal or Scheme under consideration of the Ministry of External Affairs for providing better facilities to NRIs at pilgrim centres in the country.

Use of Indigenous Technology

248. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of areas in which indigenous technology is put to use in the country's advances in space science;

(b) whether self-reliance is aiding Indian space research; and

(c) 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) Indigenous technology is put to use in India's advances in space science, technology and applications in the areas of propulsion systems, propellants, strategic and special materials, aerodynamic structures, navigation and guidance systems, avionics, space instrumentation, flight computers, manufacturing technologies, thermal control system, space grade electrical systems, etc. India has also developed indigenous capability in design, development and realization of state-of-the-art satellite, launch vehicles and related ground systems.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The Self-reliance in space research has led to the development of Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV), Geo-synchronous Launch Vehicle (GSLV), Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) satellites, Indian National Satellite System (INSAT/GSAT), India's first mission to Moon - Chandrayaan - I, Space Recovery Experiment (SRE) and space applications.

[Translation]

Women Self-Help Groups

249. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TEWARE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of women self-help groups engaged under the women empowerment schemes particularly in Maharashtra;

(b) the details of the achievements of these groups during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the number of women benefited under these schemes so far, scheme-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Ministry of Human Resource Development does not have any scheme for Women Self-Help Groups (SHGs). Ministry of Women & Child Development has intimated that under a Scheme, namely Swayamsidha Scheme, which ended on 31st March, 2008, total 69,803 women SHGs were formed covering 10,02,279 beneficiaries. Under this scheme total 3,922 women SHGs were formed covering 49,002 beneficiaries in Maharashtra till 31st March, 2008. Another Scheme called Priyadarshini Scheme (i.e. Women Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme in Mid Gangetic Plains) assisted by International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) as a pilot project aiming at empowerment of poor women and adolescent girls of five districts of Uttar Pradesh, covering nine developmental blocks and two districts of Bihar, covering four developmental blocks, has been launched from the current financial year and so far 773 SHGs have been formed.

Under the Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) Scheme, the poor, asset-less and marginalized women of rural area are empowered through skill up-gradation in various traditional sectors. A total of 200, 375 and 2,900 beneficiaries for the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively, have been covered in the State of Maharashtra. Similarly, Ministry of Rural Development has informed that it is implementing the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), a major self employment programme which involves the participation of Self Help Groups (SHGs). SGSY focuses on organization of the poor into SHGs and training of the SHGs. The SHGs are assisted in accessing credit from banks, and subsidy from the programme is linked to bank credit, to enable the beneficiaries to take up income generating micro enterprises of their choice, where they possess the requisite skills and for which backward and forward linkages are available in their area. State-wise lists are given in the enclosed Statements-I, II and III.

State wise physical achievement under Swayamsidha—Till 31st March, 2008

Sl. No.	States	Blocks	Target SHGs	formed SHGs	No. of Village covered	No. of SHG members	No. of SHGs saving	Amount Saved	No of inter-loaning SHGs	Amount Inter-loaned	No. Groups having Bank A/c	Amount deposited	SHGs availing loans from Banks	Amount of loan	No. of SHGs doing IGA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38	3800	3874	2454	53598	3874	722.57	3874	453.53	3874	444.24	2448	872.43	3874
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	600	600	300	3000	138	9.31	40	7.5	125	7.81	17	7.2	181
3.	Assam	24	2400	2400	1200	60000	2400	42	3000	25	2400	89	150	36.54	2400
4.	Bihar	63	6300	6340	2132	86007	6340	731.48	6340	109.25	5916	586.52	2236	806.02	3255
5.	Chhattisgarh	17	1700	1620	813	20806	1620	241.87	1572	182.36	1620	126.41	1268	200.99	1412
6.	Gujarat	27	2700	2772	1730	43200	2700	412.49	1505	148.73	2745	287.83	932	106.33	2922
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8	800	969	1099	10994	800	167.78	800	206.91	800	111.43	775	513.82	738
8.	Haryana	13	1300	1300	668	18837	1300	526.48	1300	442.24	1300	314.89	603	183.69	1279
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	13	1300	1300	900	22000	936	12.67	431	5.75	1185	11	34	23.55	590
10.	Jharkhand	24	2400	2427	2148	41395	2427	209.52	2427	95.93	2427	117.12	800	216.5	1505
11.	Karnataka	20	2000	2992	1494	47096	2992	1846.55	2992	2332.9	2992	1037.39	2705	1290.66	2589
12.	Kerala	18	1800	2246	122	39376	2246	1104.65	2246	1901.8	2246	736.65	1367	1385.45	1782
13.	Madhya Pradesh	36	3600	3667	1491	41096	3667	216.46	3008	124.33	3667	238.16	1535	454.81	2164
14.	Maharashtra	36	3600	3922	1261	49002	3922	730.84	3758	1621.68	3922	730.84	2657	971.43	2616

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
15. Manipur	3	300	300	300	300	264	4924	300	28.72	300	21.87	252	4.3	67	15	50
16. Meghalaya	5	500	534	534	534	342	6921	534	47.13	407	24.66	476	24	85	33.02	390
17. Mizoram	3	300	300	300	300	97	3897	280	29.7	288	18.9	268	10.57	73	12.47	289
18. Nagaland	6	600	600	600	600	148	8506	593	54.39	430	15.41	560	53.79	289	8.1	598
19. Odisha	36	3600	3600	3600	3600	1697	54000	3600	822.38	3600	961.65	3600	868.31	2688	1745.9	3600
20. Punjab	15	1500	2059	1059	2059	1059	29066	2059	645.7	1693	1587.07	1749	235.54	961	459.25	1186
21. Rajasthan	30	3000	3000	3000	3000	1023	36788	3000	3583.58	3000	954.46	3000	1292.4	5036	3873.11	3000
22. Sikkim	5	500	576	576	576	456	6910	576	91.72	576	96.74	576	48.98	212	50.6	578
23. Tamil Nadu	44	4400	5452	2255	87738	5452	5452	5452	2698.67	5452	2698.67	5452	2618.67	5452	2639.85	4851
24. Tripura	3	300	327	207	3810	327	3810	327	43.04	327	12.71	327	41.34	153	18.03	324
25. Uttar Pradesh	94	9400	9268	2517	133600	9268	9268	9268	693.7	9268	363.45	8325	481.5	1475	86.48	7935
26. Uttaranchal	11	1100	1100	849	12505	1007	388.63	625	109.22	1007	234.71	424	106.62	617		
27. West Bengal	39	3900	5184	4257	63548	4968	538.46	4118	248.21	4906	285.5	1641	133.82	4334		
28. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	300	225	182	2516	202	10.2	99	0.3	202	10.2	0	0	0	0	26
29. Delhi	4	400	276	30	3456	200	20.81	115	14.44	150	13.71	30	1.3	30		
30. Lakshadweep	3	300	273	9	2460	192	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	192	0	226
31. Puducherry	3	300	300	75	5227	300	212.87	300	804.71	300	259.4	300	507.74	300		
Total	650	65000	69808	33279	11002279	68220	16884.37	63891	15590.48	66369	11320.91	36605	16760.71	55639		
							Rs 168.84 Cr.		Rs155.9 Cr		Rs113.21Cr		Rs167.61 Cr			

Details of No. of beneficiaries covered under STEP Scheme during the last three years

Name of the State	No. of beneficiaries covered		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
Assam	3635	-	11148
Arunachal Pradesh	125	375	238
Andhra Pradesh	950	450	2450
Delhi	125	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	225
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	125
Haryana	500	750	600
Jammu and Kashmir	1000	830	200
Kerala	7371	512	368
Karnataka	6191	4570	8400
Manipur	1100	-	1275
Mizoram	500	-	-
Maharashtra	200	375	2900
Madhya Pradesh	607	1195	635
Nagaland	1978	1810	1653
Odisha	-	685	500
Punjab	4820	1525	2050
Rajasthan	-	200	200
Tamil Nadu	1500	-	-

1	2	3	4
Uttarakhand	858	2181	650
Uttar Pradesh	405	5015	3135
West Bengal	-	190	300
Total	31865	20663	37052

Physical Progress under SGSY since Inception

Sl. No.	States/U.T.	Total No. of Women SHGs Formed	Total Swarozgaris Assisted	Women Swarozgaris Assisted
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	810029	2134946	1905956
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	354	18005	7413
3.	Assam	118358	796125	478968
4.	Bihar	103598	1424679	528124
5.	Chhattisgarh	31707	357658	151132
6.	Goa	798	7250	4492
7.	Gujarat	35321	359286	138941
8.	Haryana	14356	201663	131550
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6505	103456	60968
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4452	91919	37926
11.	Jharkhand	47226	793304	412532
12.	Karnataka	58299	643064	527317
13.	Kerala	60863	345569	246825

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	143763	834589	335951
15.	Maharashtra	203090	1092005	760812
16.	Manipur	4878	16083	12845
17.	Meghalaya	6217	39723	18431
18.	Mizoram	1432	47928	30888
19.	Nagaland	1729	36085	16319
20.	Odisha	177250	906074	618910
21.	Punjab	6275	104593	57155
22.	Rajasthan	116046	472226	250361
23.	Sikkim	1691	18385	8644
24.	Tamil Nadu	355331	939081	867482
25.	Tripura	21244	175118	99348
26.	Uttar Pradesh	108202	2458875	870490
27.	Uttaranchal	14681	136930	73537
28.	West Bengal	251029	517883	295989
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	221	5440	2255
30.	Daman and Diu	0	113	5
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	297	147
32.	Lakshadweep	31	280	96
33.	Pondicherry	2011	12584	11918
Total		2706989	15091216	8963727

[English]

Civil Nuclear Cooperation

250. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the details of the nuclear projects so far undertaken under the civil nuclear cooperation deal between India and France?

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): Presently Nuclear power Corporation of India limited (NPUL) is considering the techno-economic details of the proposed nuclear power reactors to be set up at Jaitapur, Maharashtra in technical cooperation with France. The work on the project will be started after obtaining the administrative and financial approval of the Government.

[Translation]

CVC Order on Anonymous Complaints

251. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per order of the Central Vigilance Commission, no action can be taken by the Ministry on anonymous complaints; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Central Vigilance Commission has, vide its circular No. 3(v)/99/2 dated 29th June, 1999, ordered that no action should at all be taken on any anonymous or pseudonymous complaints and they must just be filed. These orders were reiterated by the Commission vide its circular No. 98/DSP/9 dated 31st January, 2002. In its subsequent circular No. 98/DSP/9 dated 11th October, 2002, while reiterating the earlier instructions, the

Commission has further directed that if any department/ organization proposed to look into any verifiable facts alleged in such complaints, it may refer the matter to the Commission seeking its concurrence through the CVO or head of the organization, irrespective of the level of employees involved therein.

[English]

Reservation for Muslims in Education

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce reservation for muslims in education on the lines of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Article 15 of the Constitution reads as follows:

15. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth:—

(1) The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.

(2) No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them, be subject to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to — (a) access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment; or (b) the use of

wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public.

(3) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children.

(4) Nothing in this article or in clause (2) of article 29 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

(5) Nothing in this article or in sub-clause (g) of clause (1) of article 19 shall prevent the State from making any special provision, by law, for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes in so far as such special provisions relate to their admission to educational institutions including private educational institutions, whether aided or unaided by the State, other than the minority educational institutions referred to in clause (1) of article 30.

Integrated Business Aviation Hub

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

(a) whether the Government has taken up the Integrated Business Aviation Hub at Bhiwani to provide aircraft maintenance, repair and overhaul (MRO) and fixed base operations facilities in coordination with the Government of Haryana;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) No, Madam. No such proposal is under consideration with the Ministry.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Incentives to IT Industry

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

(a) the number of IT companies as on date in the country. State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has granted/proposes to grant financial assistance for encouraging the IT industry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the grant released during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) As per the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, the number of IT Companies registered, as on 31.10.2011 are 52577. The State-wise list of Registered IT Companies is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) 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).

(c) No sector specific data, company-wise (IT Sector) is maintained by the Government. Hence, it is not feasible to provide State-wise data as well.

List of Companies Active as on Date, Industrial Activity code starting with 72 and Registered Till 31/10/2011

State	Count of Companies
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
Andhra Pradesh	7504
Assam	143
Bihar	309
Chandigarh	494
Chhattisgarh	148
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3
Daman and Diu	4
Delhi	10822
Goa	99
Gujarat	1960
Haryana	759
Himachal Pradesh	56
Jammu and Kashmir	77
Jharkhand	167
Karnataka	6512
Kerala	1771
Madhya Pradesh	718
Maharashtra	9237
Manipur	3

1	2
Meghalaya	7
Mizoram	1
Nagaland	6
Odisha	534
Puducherry	104
Punjab	421
Rajasthan	1060
Tamil Nadu	5889
Tripura	7
Uttar Pradesh	1215
Uttarakhand	123
West Bengal	2423
Total	52577

Report date: 21 Nov., 2011.

Data date: 20 Nov., 2011.

Task Force Report on Coal Allocation

255. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received the report of the Task Force on coal allocation to the State Governments from the nearest coal mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which the States are likely to be benefited by the recommendations of the Task Force; and

(d) the time by which the report is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) The report of the Inter-Ministerial Task Force constituted under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary, Ministry of Coal to consider the feasibility for rationalization of existing sources of coal supplies for power, cement and sponge iron units was submitted to the Ministry of Coal on 24.8.2011.

(b) and (c) The Task Force has recommended rationalization of existing sources in respect of 9 captive power plants/sponge iron plants/cement plants and also rationalization of coal supply sources in respect of 12 power plants of Madhya Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd (MPPGCL), Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Ltd (GSECL), Haryana Power Generation Corporation Ltd (HPGCL), Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC), West Bengal Power Development Corporation Ltd (WBPDC) and Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB). When implemented, these recommendations are likely to result in saving to the concerned power utilities on account of transportation costs.

(d) Coal India Limited (CIL) has been advised to take necessary action for implementation of these recommendations, which will be done after due consultations with the stakeholders.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance to Girl Students

256. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had announced any stipend to each girl student belonging to dalit and general category, studying in secondary schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the allocation is likely to be made for this purpose and the number of girl students likely to be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme called "National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education" in 2008-09 covering all SC/ST girls and all the girls of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) who complete class VIII successfully and enroll in class IX in Government, Government-aided and local body schools. At the time of enrollment the girls should be unmarried and below 16 years of age. A sum of Rs. 3000/- is kept as a fixed deposit in the name of the eligible girls who are entitled to withdraw it along with interest on reaching 18 years of age and passing X class examination. Under the scheme, a sum of Rs. 234.18 crore has been sanctioned in favour of 780618 girls so far since launch of the scheme.

[English]

Joint Meeting of Coal Bearing States

257. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) The perennial problems that the Central Government is facing with the coal bearing States;
- (b) whether any joint meeting of all coal bearing States has been convened to sort out the problems;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) The Government is facing problems with some of the Coal Bearing States in acquisition of land, getting Forestry and Environment clearances, law and order problems etc.

(b) and (c) Meetings have been held with the Chief Secretaries of Jharkhand, Orissa and Chhattisgarh in the month of November, 2011 to expedite the pending forestry and environment clearances of the mining projects. Besides, the following actions are also being taken to overcome problems:-

- (1) Vigorous follow up action with land acquisition officials of the State Governments to expedite acquisition proceedings.
- (2) Regular meetings with the State authorities viz. Land Revenue Commissioner, Land Revenue Secretary are held to sort-out local problems.
- (3) Forest Officials are contacted on regular basis at District level to fulfil the requirements and clarifications of their queries. Periodical reviews are being undertaken with the Regional Offices of Ministry of Environment and Forest (MOEF) for expediting the cases.
- (4) Discussions are held with the land owners/ villagers for selection of rehabilitation site persuading them to shift at the earliest.
- (d) Does not arise.

Promotion of Sanskrit Language

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

- (a) whether the interest in Sanskrit education in the country is gradually decreasing;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective action being taken to promote Sanskrit education in the country;
- (c) whether the Union Government has assisted the State Governments financially and otherwise in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details of the assistance extended to various States during the last three years for promoting Sanskrit education, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The number of enrollment in Sanskrit have remained stable in the Government Institutions. Government of India is promoting Sanskrit

Language through Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (RSKS), New Delhi, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth (SLBRSV), New Delhi, Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth (RSV), Tirupati and Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan (MSRWP), Ujjain. Further there are 944 Sanskrit Colleges/Centres affiliated to different Sanskrit Universities being funded by University Grants Commission (UGC). UGC provides funds for teaching and research in Sanskrit. UGC also provides grants to selected Universities for development

of Higher Education and Research in Sanskrit under Special Assistance Programme (SAP).

(c) and (d) Government of India does not provide grants directly to the State Governments for promotion of Sanskrit Education. However, Government of India provides assistance for implementing various schemes in different States, through its Institutions/Universities.

The details of assistance extended through various Institutions during last three years are as under:-

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of Institutions/Universities	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
1.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi (By MHRD)	7012.55	8862.62	8962.35
2.	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi (UGC)	1858.53	372.53	1996.73
3.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh (UGC)	1694.45	1709.56	2608.18
4.	Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Darbhanga, Bihar (UGC)	122.37	5.40	Nil
5.	Shri Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit, Kalady, Kerala (UGC)	122.61	75.00	433.05
6.	Shri Jagannath Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Puri, Odisha (UGC)	144.22	316.20	109.76
7.	Sampoornanand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Uttar Pradesh (UGC)	134.64	283.20	161.58
8.	Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh (By MHRD)	1100.00	1200.00	1200.00

Funds to AAI for Development of Airports

259. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Airport Authority of India is facing shortage of funds for the development of airports, maintenance of aging and harmful airports and conversion of Biju Patnaik Airport into International Airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds demanded and granted for the above purposes during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, Airports Authority of India (AAI) seeks funds from Government of India to

develop airport infrastructure in North Eastern Region and other crucial areas for regional connectivity and in respect of unviable airports.

(c) AAI has not sought funds from the Government for development of Biju Patnaik airport at Bhubnaneswar in Orissa during the last three years and current year. However, AAI has sought Budgetary Support and Grant in aid for airports in North Eastern Region and other crucial areas. The requisite information in respect of year, funds demand (RE) (in Rs. crores) and Amt. Received (in Rs. crores) are as under:

(2008-09, 100.25, 100.25)

(2009-10, 99.15, 99.15)

(2010-11, 214.50, 145.05)

(2011-12, 158.65, 9.54) (upto October 2011)

Threat to Mumbai Airport

260. DR. NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether slums near Mumbai airport are posing threat to flight operations from the airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has done any assessment of the spread of slums near the airport; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard and to rehabilitate the people living in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There are about 85000 slum dwelling units on airport land, around the periphery of the Airport operational boundary.

(c) Government of Maharashtra has undertaken the eligibility survey of hutments on Airport land for

the purpose of rehabilitation and removal of encroachments.

(d) Mumbai International Airport Private Limited has entered into an agreement with M/s Housing Development & Infrastructure Limited (HDIL) for slum rehabilitation.

Space Research Centres

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

(a) the number of space research centres in the country, location-wise;

(b) the details of amount spent for space research during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to open new space research centres;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government also proposes to increase the amount given to space research centres; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The number of Space Research Centres/Units in India, location-wise are given below:

Sl. No.	Location	Number of Research Centres
1	2	3
1.	Ahmedabad	3
2.	Bangalore	5
3.	Bhopal	1

1	2	3
4.	Chandigarh	1
5.	Dehra Dun	1
6.	Gadanki (Near Tirupati)	1
7.	Hassan	1
8.	Hyderabad	1
9.	Jodhpur	1
10.	Kolkata	1
11.	Mahendragiri	1
12.	Nagpur	1
13.	Shillong	1
14.	Shriharikota	1
15.	Thiruvananthapuram	4

(b) The details of amount spent on Space Research, which includes Launch Vehicle Technology, Satellite Technology, Space Applications, Space Sciences, INSAT/GSAT system and Direction/Administration during last three years, year-wise are given below:

Financial Year	Actual Expenditure (Rs.)
2008-2009	Rs. 3,493.57 Crore
2009-2010	Rs. 4,162.96 Crore
2010-2011	Rs. 4,482.20 Crore

- (c) No, Madam.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) Yes, Madam.
- (f) The budget for Space Research is provided

based on the programmatic considerations. The budget in the coming years is proposed to be increased towards development of Advanced Communication Satellites, development of Advanced Launch Vehicle Technology, high-resolution imaging systems, Satellite Navigation Systems, Space Science & Planetary Exploration, Disaster Management Support Programme etc.

[Translation]

Development of Coal Blocks

262. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to constitute State level committees for speedy development of coal blocks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made in formation of State level committees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (c) In the meeting held on 10th August 2009 under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Coal with the State Ministers in-charge of Mining and Geology Departments of the States/UTs it was suggested that the State Governments may set up a Coordination Committee at the State level under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to review the progress of allocated coal/lignite blocks as well as the associated end use projects falling within their respective States, and also to deal with inter-Departmental coordination related problems. However, views of the State Governments in this regard have not been received.

School Development Funds of Kendriya Vidyalayas

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

(a) the criteria fixed by the Government to collect fee from the students of Kendriya Vidyalayas in the name of school development fund;

(b) the details of the works on which the Kendriya Vidyalayas have spent the amount of said funds during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints with regard to alleged misappropriation of this fund;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to take any steps for monitoring the said fund; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The criteria, in detail, fixed to collect fee from the student is given at enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of items, on which school development fund (Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi) was spent during the last three financial years as certified by the audit, are given at enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The detail is given at enclosed Statement-III.

(e) and (f) Expenditure from the school development fund is being closely monitored by the Regional Offices of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) through the monthly account statements, internal audit and Auditor General Audit reports. KVS (Hqrs.) is also monitoring the expenditure on school development fund (WN) through the special audit as and when required. Moreover, the audit on the accounts of KVS is being conducted by Comptroller & Auditor General of India every year.

Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi (WN) was created for promoting specific activities aimed at improving the education standard and promoting useful co-curricular activities in the Vidyalaya. The norms to collect fee for WN are as under:-

Sl. No.	Class	Fee for VVN (per month)
01	I-X	Rs. 240/-
02	XI-XII (Non-Science)	Rs. 240/-
03	XI-XII (Science)	Rs. 300/-

2. No exemption or concession can be granted in the matter of collection of WN fee except in the case of:-

- a. Children of the officers and men of the Armed Forces and para military personnel killed or disabled during the hostilities in 1962, 1965, 1971 and 1999 as well as the children of Defence Personnel of Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) in Srilanka & Personnel of Armed Forces killed or disabled in the 'Operation Meghdoot' in Siachin area and 'Operation Vijay' in Kargil. In addition, children of Armed Forces & Para Military Forces personnel whose parents were killed/declared missing or permanently disabled during any counter insurgency operation in India and abroad are also eligible for the exception from the payment of VVN after certification by the concerned Ministry.
- b. There is a provision to exempt wards of the parents from payment of VVN if they are living below poverty line on production of BPL certificate from the authorized officers of State Government.
- c. There is also a provision to exempt single girl child (from class VI onward) from payment of VVN.

*Statement showing the amount utilised during last three years in respect of
Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi (VVN) Account*

Sl.No.	Description	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Recurring Expenditure			
(i)	Part-time/Contractual Staff	22,69,78,505	28,84,94,384	32,10,95,564
(ii)	Petty construction work	3,13,85,251	4,20,22,444	6,53,60,349
(iii)	Repairs and maintenance			
(a)	School building	20,93,09,418	24,74,75,842	32,84,72,312
(b)	Furniture and Fixtures	2,03,46,868	2,18,84,862	2,89,63,952
(c)	Lab Equipments	26,92,949	34,10,906	36,91,383
(d)	Audio Visual and Musical Instruments	37,85,899	55,32,358	60,76,842
(iv)	Lab. equipment-consumables	1,79,60,835	2,15,99,842	2,26,86,465
(v)	Audio visuals aid-consumables	59,29,679	55,15,340	81,79,834
(vi)	Sports equipments-consumables	10,46,32,813	12,36,50,193	18,13,31,327
(vii)	Pupils Societies	22,81,26,176	24,03,33,621	27,58,71,305
(viii)	School excursions	1,64,30,316	2,99,62,490	4,27,64,961
(ix)	Examinations	17,87,57,246	19,59,42,134	19,10,57,832
(x)	Incidental expenses	1,22,08,252	1,11,17,512	1,13,83,534
(xi)	Beautification and horticulture	4,86,22,757	5,82,07,036	7,87,82,736
(xii)	Library Books-consumables	3,10,66,511	3,92,06,097	5,52,48,373
(xiii)	Computer-consumables	6,14,60,559	9,81,59,871	16,60,14,,780
(xiv)	Medical facilities	1,29,84,193	1,55,79,232	2,23,50,965
(xv)	Security of school	12,99,78,486	15,73,48,692	21,40,45,317

1	2	3	4	5
(xvi)	Misc. Expenditure			
(a)	Taxes and other such exp.	2,12,17,976	2,58,81,442	2,56,86,854
(b)	Electricity & Water charges	12,53,93,440	14,92,29,268	16,51,41,433
(c)	Other misc. exp.	8,73,52,470	9,60,08,894	11,51,68,753
(xvii)	Bhart Scout & Guide Activities			
(a)	Vidyalayas expenditure	3,26,82,205	4,18,09,232	5,49,72,983
(b)	Contribution to RO BS&G	57,39,471	55,15,749	56,79,411
(c)	Contribution to KVS BS&G	20,21,994	26,66,267	26,84,708
(xviii)	Contribution to RO Sports Control Board 3%	5,41,49,884	6,37,97,397	8,11,23,623
(xix)	Contribution to National Sports Control Board 2%	3,17,74,214	3,83,15,659	4,93,69,078
(xx)	Refund of fees & fines	32,18,798	95,07,290	1,53,26,978
(xxi)	Exp on Pre-primary class	82,52,841	64,25,055	67,60,581
(xxii)	Award to student	1,01,75,000		
2.	Non-Recurring Expenditure			
(i)	Land			
(ii)	Building	39,39,571	61,04,447	80,05,657
(iii)	Furniture, Fixtures	12,86,54,612	15,88,64,997	18,75,28,403
(iv)	Library Books	3,43,09,987	3,85,28,486	4,52,67,938
(v)	Office Equipments	1,64,73,672	1,44,50,302	1,49,81,273
(vi)	Computer/Peripherals	15,00,63,767	9,09,70,655	36,97,02,439
(vii)	Other Fixed Assets			
(a)	Lab Equipments	6,12,21,149	4,22,93,326	4,62,58,598
(b)	Audio Visual & Musical instruments	7,31,13,209	5,10,83,875	7,11,12,263
(c)	Sports Equipments	2,47,75,084	2,02,95,684	3,35,07,584
Grand Total-Current Year		220,70,11,057	246,71,90,881	333,18,31,388

Year	Total Number of Complaints Received	Number of Complaints Established Prima Facie	Action Initiated against the Erring Officer	Action Completed	Balance
2008	18	17	17	13	04
2009	06	05	05	-	05
2010	02	02	02	02	-
2011–till date	06	-	-	-	-

[English]

Construction of Buildings for Postal Department

264. SHRI P. R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of vacant sites available for the use of Department of Posts across the country as on date, particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the number of Post Offices including rural post offices which are functioning in private buildings particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(c) the details of expenditure incurred for paying rent for these rented buildings during each of the past three years including current year, particularly in Tamil Nadu; and

(d) the action taken/being taken to construct own buildings for post offices particularly in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The details of vacant sites available for the use of Department of Posts across the country, as on 31.3.2011 including Tamil Nadu is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The number of Post offices including rural post offices which are functioning in private buildings including Tamil Nadu is 20570, out of which 2319 post offices are in Tamil Nadu.

(c) The details of expenditure incurred for paying rent for these rented buildings during each of the past three years including current year, particularly in Tamil Nadu is as follows:-

(Rs. in thousands)

Sl. No.	Item	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	From April, 2011 to Oct. 2011
1.	Expenditure incurred on rent across the country including Tamil Nadu	546075	693948	746566	393380
2.	Expenditure incurred on rent particularly in Tamil Nadu	61660	180463	122873	40952

(d) The construction of Departmental Post Office buildings all over India including Tamil Nadu is pursued regularly, within the allotted funds. In the matter of construction, preference is given to the Post Offices (i) having manpower of 15 and above; (ii) located in high rented buildings; and (iii) where special circumstances exist.

No. of vacant plots, Circle-wise available in the country; as on 31-03-2011.

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Total Number of plots available
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	218
2.	Assam	30
3.	Bihar	92
4.	Chhattisgarh	5
5.	Delhi	18
6.	Gujarat	109
7.	Haryana	15
8.	Himachal Pradesh	23
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	8
10.	Jharkhand	63
11.	Karnataka	332
12.	Kerala	143
13.	Maharashtra	92
14.	Madhya Pradesh	36
15.	North East	25

1	2	3
16.	Odisha	46
17.	Punjab	19
18.	Rajasthan	196
19.	Tamil Nadu	155
20.	Uttarakhand	19
21.	Uttar Pradesh	67
22.	West Bengal	91
Grand Total		1802

[Translation]

Separation of Air Routes

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

(a) whether the flights operating on Delhi-Indore-Mumbai route have been grounded;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes for a separate Delhi Indore-Mumbai and Bhopal-Indore-Mumbai air routes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Existing and approved frequency of flights operating on sectors Delhi-Indore-Mumbai and Bhopal-Indore-Mumbai is given in the Statement.

(c) and (d) Operations in domestic sector have been deregulated and flights are being operated by concerned airlines on the basis of commercial viability

subject to adherence of Route Dispersal Guidelines. Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieving better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country

including North-East region. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability while complying with Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG).

Airlines	Sectors	Frequency	
		Existing	Approved
Air India	Mumbai-Indore-Bhopal-Delhi	7 flights/week	7 Flights/week
	Delhi-Bhopal-Indore-Mumbai	7 flights/week	7 flights/week.
Jet Airways	Delhi-Indore	7 flights/week	7 flights/week
	Indore-Mumbai	7 flights/week	7 flights/week
Jel Lite	Delhi-Indore-Delhi	14 flights/week	14 flights/week
	Mumbai-Indore-Mumbai	13 flights/week	13 flights/week
Kingfisher	Mumbai-Indore-Mumbai	07 flights/week	14 flights/week
Spice Jet	Delhi-Indore-Bhopal-Delhi	03 flights/week	03 flights/week
	Delhi-Bhopal-Indore-Delhi	04 flights/week	04 flights/week
	Hyderabad-Bhopal-Indore-Hyderabad	03 flights/week	03 flights/week
	Hyderabad-Indore-Bhopal-Hyderabad	04 flights/week	04 flights/week
Indigo	Delhi-Indore	07-flights/week	07 flights/week
	Indore-Delhi	07 flights/week	07 flights/week

Closing of BSNL Offices

266. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has closed its several offices in the rural areas;

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

(c) the details of guidelines/criteria adopted for closing/relocating/merging of these offices; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that such relocation/closing does not cause inconvenience to public?

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

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

(c) and (d) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) takes its decision of closing/relocating/merging of its offices based on techno-commercial considerations while keeping in view that no inconvenience is caused to public.

[English]

Grievance Redressal Bill

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

(a) whether the Government has prepared a draft Citizen Right to Grievance Redressal Bill to address the complaints due to non-delivery of services by the lower bureaucracy in the Central and State Governments offices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this Bill will be applicable in all the States;

(d) if so, whether views of all the States have been sought or have been received in this regard; and

(e) if so, the time by which the Bill is likely to be enacted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) A draft "Citizens Right to grievance Keuress Bill, 2011" has been proposed by the Government of India and it has been put up in public domain for suggestion/views/comments. This is a comprehensive rights bases bill for the citizens of the country, providing statutory backing for getting timely services and goods specified in citizen's charters of public authorities from Gram Panchayat, Block, District, State up

to Central Level. Any violation of the citizens charter will be treated as a grievance and a multi-tier Institutional mechanism has been provided for time-bound grievance redressal. Non-compliance and malafide action on the part of responsible officers will also lead to penalty/disciplinary action/action under "Prevention of Corruption Act."

(c) This Bill will be applicable in all the States except the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

(d) and (e) Views of States Governments have been sought on the draft bill. The enactment of the draft bill is being expedited on top most priority.

Opening of IT Sector by China

268. SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has asked China to open up its information technology sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the Chinese response thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No, Madam. Department of Information Technology has no G2G bilateral cooperation with China in IT Sector.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Action against Corrupt Officers

269. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has sought permission for taking action against nearly 165 corrupt officers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in more than 300 cases, the Government officials are found guilty after investigation;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not according permission to CBI for prosecution; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for corruption free bureaucracy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The CBI seeks sanction for prosecution of Government Servants in respect of Prevention of Corruption Act cases under section 19 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. As on 31.10.2011, there are 189 number of requests for prosecution sanction pending with various Central Government Ministries/Departments/State Governments. Details of these cases are enclosed at Statement-I.

(c) and (d) During the year 2011, CBI has filed charge-sheets against 782 public servants in Prevention of Corruption Act cases. According to information furnished by CBI, sanction for prosecution has been denied by different departments in respect of 85 numbers of public servants during the year 2011.

There is no centralized data reflecting the reasons for denial of such sanctions. Such denial is generally based on merits of individual cases by the concerned Disciplinary authority.

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

(i) Issue of Whistle Blowers Resolution, 2004 and the introduction of the Public Interest Disclosure and Protection to Persons making the Disclosure Bill, 2010 in the Parliament;

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

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

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

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

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

(vii) Issue of Citizen Charters.

(viii) Acceptance of the First Report of the Group of Ministers to consider measures that can be taken by the Government to tackle corruption.

(ix) Introduction of the Lokpal Bill, 2011 in the Lok Sabha.

(x) Ratification of United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC).

(xi) Introduction of the Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organizations Bill, 2011 in the Lok Sabha.

(xii) Introduction of the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010 in the Parliament.

(xiii) Placing details of immovable property returns of Members of the All India Services and Group 'A' officers of the Central Government in the public domain.

Ministry wise number of requests in PC-Act cases pending for Prosecution as on Monday, October 31, 2011

Ministry	Number of Requests
1	2
Bar Council of India	2
Central Administrative Tribunal	2
Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs)	1
Ministry of Civil Aviation	1
Ministry of Coal and Mines	6
Ministry of Communications	2
Ministry of Defence	7
Ministry of External Affairs	3
Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure)	2
Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services)	29
Ministry of Law Justice and Company Affairs	1
Ministry of Finance (Custom and Central Excise)	25
Ministry of Finance (Income Tax)	9
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	12
Ministry of Home Affairs	5
Ministry of Human Resource Development	9

1	2
Ministry of Environment and Forests	1
Ministry of Labour	6
Ministry of Law and Justice	1
Ministry of Personnel Public Grievances and Pensions	2
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	4
Ministry of Railways	10
Ministry of Shipping	2
Ministry of Steel	1
Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation	1
Union Territories	8
Government of Andhra Pradesh	2
Government of Assam	16
Government of Delhi	1
Government of Punjab	9
Government of Rajasthan	8
Government of Tamil Nadu	1
Total	189*

*In the 96 PC-Act cases pending with Central/State Government, Departments/Authorities. 189 separate requests have been made for Prosecution Sanction as some of the cases involve more than one accused.

Irregularities in Deemed Universities

270. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

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

(a) the number of Deemed Universities identified by Tandon Committee not complying with the laid down norms;

(b) the number of students enrolled in such Deemed Universities;

(c) the action taken by the Government against the Deemed Universities which are not complying with the laid down norms;

(d) the details in regard to adverse impact on the students studying in these universities;

(e) whether before granting the status of Deemed University, it was ensured that these universities fulfil the prescribed norms in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESHWARI): (a) The Review Committee constituted by the Central Government found 44 Deemed to be Universities as institutions which, neither on past performance nor on the promise for future, had the attributes, to retain their status as Deemed-to-be-Universities.

(b) The number of students in these 44 institutions as gathered from the details furnished by the institutions during the process of review was 1,95,020.

(c) The matter is presently sub-judice as the Hon'ble Apex Court has directed the Government to maintain status-quo vis-a-vis the 44 institutions found unfit to continue as institutions Deemed to be Universities.

(d) The Government constituted a Task Force to advise the Government on action plan regarding the implementation of the recommendations of the Review Committee.

The terms of reference included suggesting a plan of action for protecting the interests of the students. The Task Force has given its report containing their

suggestions on protecting the interests of the students on revoking declaration of the respective Deemed to be Universities. The Government has, in principle, accepted the report of the Task Force.

(e) and (f) The Central Government is empowered by Section 3 of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956 to declare an institution of higher education, other than a University, as a 'Deemed-to-be-University', on the advice of the UGC. The Commission had laid down guidelines in 2006 for consideration of proposals from institutions seeking declaration as institutions 'Deemed-to-be-Universities'. Proposals were examined by the UGC as per the provisions of the guidelines. On the basis of the recommendations of the UGC, the Central Government declared the institutions as Institutions 'Deemed-to-be-Universities'.

[English]

Expansion Project of Chennai Airport

271. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expansion project of Chennai Airport which was supposed to be completed by now has been further delayed;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which it is likely to be made operational;

(c) whether the acquisition of defence land for setting up a utility building has been obtained;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the International Civil Aviation Organisation has presented a feasibility report regarding setting up a new airport at Sriperumbudur near Chennai to Airports Authority of India; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS
AFFAIRS MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR
RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The work of expansion and
development of existing Chennai airport is being carried
out parallelly alongwith the existing operations and as
such, the site for undertaking the works could be handed
over to the executing/contracting agencies only in phases
which resulted in time overrun. The work is scheduled
for completion by December, 2011.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. 21 acres of Defence land
was to be handed over to Airports Authority of India (AAI).
Out of this, 18 acres was made available earlier and
working permission for the remaining 3 acres was
accorded in February, 2011 for undertaking construction
of the utility building and other infrastructure.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. International Civil Aviation
Organisation (ICAO) was entrusted the task of preparation
of a feasibility report for setting up of a Greenfield airport
at Sriperumbudur near Chennai, including dual operation
from the existing airport at Chennai, as well as the
proposed airport. Accordingly, ICAO has submitted the
final report and after review by AAI, the same has been
submitted to the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Surveillance of Internet Traffic

272. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government has asked telecom
operators and Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to install
indigenous monitoring equipment for increasing
surveillance of internet traffic;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the telecom operators and
internet service providers in this regard; and

(d) the time by which the monitoring equipment
will be installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (d) Telecom operators and
Internet Service Providers are deploying monitoring
equipment for surveillance of Internet traffic as per the
conditions of the respective license agreements and as
per the requirements of Security Agencies. At present,
indigenous Internet monitoring systems are being deployed
in the network of Internet Service Providers.

Based on the feedback and traffic projections
provided by the Internet Service providers, the Internet
monitoring systems are upgraded and deployed
continuously as per the requirement of Security Agencies.

Disciplinary Charges

273. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the PRIME
MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has made it
mandatory for the officers to declare the criminal cases
or disciplinary charges, if any, faced by them before their
appointment in Central Government offices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some State Governments are not
keeping the Central Government informed of the criminal
or disciplinary cases initiated or pending against officers
of civil services; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Central Government
to ensure that officers who are considered for central
deputation or for higher responsibilities have unblemished
track record?

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

OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Under Central Staffing Scheme, the Cadre Controlling Authorities of various services have to provide details of vigilance/disciplinary charges and criminal proceedings pending against the officer.

(c) and (d) As per extant policy, State Governments are required to furnish details of vigilance/disciplinary matters pending against Members of the All India Services to the Central Government every quarter. At times, there is delay in receipt of such reports from some State Governments. However, in terms of Government policy on empanelment for officers of Joint Secretary and above, vigilance clearance is mandatory for which reports from State Governments, Central Vigilance Commission and the concerned Ministry of the Central Government is obtained to take decision in this regard.

Co-Operative Society Liability

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

(a) whether co-operative societies, wherein the Government owns more than 51 per cent shares, are liable to follow the Government rules and regulations;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the manner by which the Government proposes to ensure that such societies do not make appointments arbitrarily in violation of the Constitution of India and its recruitment rules;

(d) whether the Government has received complaints in this regard;

(e) if so, the details of action taken to quash such appointments; and

(f) the steps taken to check misuse of authority by such societies?

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

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The multi-state co-operative societies are governed under the MSCS Act, 2002, Rules framed thereunder and the byelaws of the society and therefore, are required to follow the provisions contained therein.

(c) As per the provisions of Section 49 of the MSCS Act, 2002, the Board of Directors (BoD) of the Multi-State Cooperative Society are competent to appoint and remove Chief Executive and other staff as are not required to be appointment by the Chief Executive. The BoD of the multi State cooperative society is also competent to make provisions for regulating the appointment of employees of the multi-state cooperative society and the scales of pay, allowances and other conditions of service of, including disciplinary action against such employees. However, as per rule 21 of the MSCS Rules, 2002, where the Central Government holds fifty one percent of more equity capital of a multi-State cooperative society, the qualifications and eligibility conditions for the post of Chief Executive, the salary and allowances, other terms and conditions of service including suspension, removal, pension, gratuity, retirement benefits, etc. shall be approved by the Central Government.

(d) and (e) The complaints, if any, received by the Administrative Ministry regarding appointment of employees in the multi-State cooperative societies, are forwarded to the concerned society for taking appropriate action, as the Board of Directors of the society is the Competent Authority in such matters. Department of Personnel and Training has received some references from Members of Parliament regarding some appointments which were allegedly been made in contravention of the Recruitment Rules of the Kendriya Bhandar. The matter was examined and directions were issued to Kendriya Bhandar that all appointment should be made strictly in accordance with Recruitment Rules. Action regarding quashing or otherwise of such appointments is to be taken by the Board of Directors of Kendriya Bhandar which is the competent authority.

(f) As the multi-State cooperative societies are autonomous cooperative organizations, members may raise these issues before the Board of Directors and the General Body of the society.

[Translation]

Mobile Towers in the Country

275. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
 DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
 SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
 SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
 SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
 SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
 SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

- (a) the number of mobile towers functioning in the country as on date, company-wise and State-wise;
- (b) whether these towers are insufficient to cater to the increasing demand for mobile numbers;
- (c) if so, whether the Government proposes to install more mobile towers to improve the situation;
- (d) if so, the number of mobile towers under construction by various mobile operators including BSNL and MTNL, State-wise and company-wise;
- (e) whether some of the installed towers of BSNL and MTNL are non-functional due to lack of supply of equipments and other required materials; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to make these towers functional and also against the officials responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Madam, the number of Base Transmitting Stations (BTS) functioning through mobile towers in the country as on date, are 6,80,465. Company-

wise and State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II.

(b) to (d) Mobile towers and BTSs are being installed by the telecom service providers as per availability of users, spectrum and Radio Frequency planning. This is an ongoing process. As on 30.09.2011, there are 6,80,465 functioning BTS catering to the mobile subscribers. Telecom Service Providers, including BSNL and MTNL, are augmenting their mobile network progressively so as to enhance coverage, capacity and to further improve the quality of service.

(e) and f) There are no non-functional towers of BSNL and MTNL. Mobile towers are installed first, followed by installation and commissioning of equipments. Therefore, there may be a time gap between erection of tower and commissioning of the systems. However, there are no long pending complaints of non-functioning of mobile towers except day to day faults which are promptly cleared.

Company-wise BTS (Mobile towers) (As on 30.09.2011)

Sl. No.	Name of the Licensee Company	No. of BTS
1.	2	3
1.	Dishnet Wireless Limited (Aircel)	53489
2.	Bharti Airtel Ltd.	127096
3.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited	93401
4.	Etisalat DB Private Ltd. (Allianz)	2764
5.	Idea Cellular (ABTL)	79509
6.	Loop Telecom Ltd	2094
7.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	2724
8.	Quadrant Televentures Ltd. (HFCL)	1651

1.	2	3
9.	Reliance Communications Ltd	88319
10.	Spice Telecom	5069
11.	Sistema Shyam Telecom Ltd (MTS)	10809
12.	S-TEL Pvt Ltd	3597
13.	Tata Teleservices Ltd. (TTML)	65273
14.	Unitech Wireless (Uninor)	27440
15.	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	9700
16.	Vodafone Essar Ltd.	107530
Grand Total		680465

Statement-II

*State-wise (Telecom Circles wise) BTS
(Mobile Towers) (As on 30.09.2011)*

Sl. No.	Name of Licensing Service Area (LSA)	Total No. of BTS
1.	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55304
2.	Assam	12104
3.	Bihar	40786
4.	Chennai	18812
5.	Delhi	20225
6.	Gujarat	41768
7.	Haryana	16452
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6877
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	9464
10.	Karnataka	49125

1.	2	3
11.	Kerala	34117
12.	Kolkata	17388
13.	Madhya Pradesh	40879
14.	Maharashtra	52622
15.	Mumbai	26983
16.	North East	6203
17.	Odisha	20954
18.	Punjab	24720
19.	Rajasthan	32430
20.	Tamil Nadu (Excluding Chennai)	44116
21.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	43729
22.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	37217
23.	West Bengal	28190
Total		680465

*[English]***Complaints on CVC Report**

276. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints for investigation on reports of Central Vigilance Commission (CVC);

(b) if so, the number of complaints during the last five years, year-wise and the nature of the complaints;

(c) whether there has been a considerable delay in investigation and report to CVC;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government proposes to speed-up the investigations and report to CVC in a time-bound manner; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Central Vigilance Commission towards complaints for investigation and report to various Ministries/Departments/Organisations under its jurisdiction. The total number of complaints forwarded by the Commission for investigation and report during the last five years is as under:

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Complaints sent	762	727	1147	1714	945

The number of complaints sent for investigation and report under the Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers (PIDPI) Resolution during the last five years is as under:

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Complaints sent	85	80	83	140	155

These complaints related to various allegations of corruption including irregularities in tender, misuse of official position, misappropriation of funds, etc.

(c) and (d) As per information furnished by CVC 187 organisations are yet to furnish investigation reports to the Commission in a total number of 1132 complaints as on 31-12-2010. There is no centralized data maintained about the reasons for delay in submission of investigation reports to the Commission by various Ministries/Departments/Organisations, etc.

(e) and (f) Under extant instructions of the Central Vigilance Commission, the Chief Vigilance Officers (CVOs) of Organisations/Departments are required to

furnish investigation reports on complaints referred by the Commission for investigation and report within three months of the date of receipt of such references. In the case of complaints under the Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers (PIDPI) Resolution, the time limit is one month. According to these instructions, if it is not possible to complete investigations within the specified periods, the Chief Vigilance Officer of the Organisations/Departments concerned are required to send an interim reply/report to the Commission seeking extension of time limit, indicating the progress of investigation and reasons for delay without fail in each case. The performance of the Chief Vigilance Officers and the vigilance set ups of all Ministries/Departments is monitored by the Department of Personnel and Training through their quarterly reports on action plan on anti-corruption measures. The Central Vigilance Commission also reviews the disposal of complaints by Organisations/Departments in its zonal/sectoral meetings of Chief Vigilance Officers. The Commission also reports details of the organisations who did not submit reports on complaints forwarded by it in its Annual Report.

Verification of Subscribers

277. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether instructions have been issued to the telecom operators for strict compliance with regard to the identification of documents supplied by subscribers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry of Home Affairs has directed strict compliance of the verification norms due to security reasons;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Instructions have been issued to Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) to verify the customer with his/her photograph and to verify the Proof of Address (PoA) and Proof of Identity (Pol) with the respective originals before providing any telephone connection.

(c) and (d) Communications have been received from MHA at various point of times, emphasizing the need to have a fool proof arrangement for providing pre-paid as well as post-paid connections so that the SIM cards are issued with proper verification of subscriber and his/her documents.

(e) Department of Telecom (DoT) has issued instructions to TSPs to verify the customer with his/her photograph and to verify the Proof of Address (PoA) and Proof of Identity (Pol) with the respective originals before providing any telephone connection. Telecom Enforcement Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cells (field units of DoT) are carrying out sample verification of Customer Application Forms (CAFs) on monthly basis to monitor the compliance of these instructions. Penalties are being imposed on TSPs against non-compliant cases.

Expenditure on GRAMSET Scheme

278. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE :
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the details of funds earmarked and spent on Gramsat scheme in every district particularly in the tribal districts during the last three years, State-wise and year wise?

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): Expenditure on GRAMSAT Scheme is incurred by the respective state governments. The contribution of Indian Space Research

Organisation is to provide the necessary bandwidth for GRAMSAT project. The estimated value of this bandwidth is 73 Crores per year. The GRAMSAT Scheme includes the tribal areas like Jhabua, Dhar and Barwani districts in Madhya Pradesh; Chamarajanagar district in Karnataka; Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput (KBK) region in Orissa; Panchmahal, Tang, Sabarkantha and Banaskantha districts in Gujarat. The objectives of GRAMSAT Scheme are currently pursued under EDUSAT programme.

Expensive Air Travel

279. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether air travel is going to be expensive in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take any concrete steps to contain the said hike; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (a) to (d) Air fares applicable for domestic passengers are determined by market forces and therefore are not fixed by Government. The framework for Regulation of Domestic Air fares in the Country is governed by Rule 135 of the Air Craft Rules 1937 which lays down broad principles including for maintaining transparency of tariff publication by the Airlines.

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.

Air Services in South India

280. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide affordable air service to the Southern States of the country, especially Tamil Nadu, in view of a good number of heritage centres in this part of the country;

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to address the competition from the private aviation industry; and

(c) the measures being taken to improve the efficiency of the aviation sector to meet the global standards?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) At present air services are available from following stations of Tamil Nadu:-

Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem, Trichy, Tutlcorin. Besides, following stations of Southern Region are also connected by Air.

Hyderabad, Rajamundry, Tirupati, Vijayawada, Vizag, Bangalore, Beigaum, Hubli, Mangalaore, Mysore, Calicut, Cochin and Trivandrum.

Government has issued initial No Objection Certificate (NOC) to following companies to operate Scheduled Air Transport Regional services in Southern Region:

- (1) M/s Freedom Aviation
- (2) M/s Air Pegasus

(b) Operations in domestic sector have been deregulated and flights are being operated by concerned

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

(c) The Government has constantly been responding to changing scenario and formulating sector specific policies to facilitate and enable growth of the sector and to meet global standard and competition. Some of the steps undertaken by Government are as under:

- (i) Easier FDI Policy for airports has been put in place which 100% FDI, through automatic route, has been permitted in Greenfield airports, (ii) FDI requirements for air transport side of civil aviation have been revised and separate limits have been prescribed in respect of different sectors such as schedule cargo airlines, non-scheduled operators, MRO etc. (iii) Relaxed procedure for establishment of private airports for private use has been announced, (iv) Private domestic airlines have been permitted to fly on overseas routes subject to specified guidelines. Further, bilateral arrangements with other countries have been gradually liberalized to enable better international connectivity. (v) A new Flying Training Institute has been established at Gondia, Maharashtra. Further, Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi has been restructured. These measures would help in putting in place better training infrastructure for skilled manpower in the aviation sector, (vi) The infrastructure at the airports, Air Traffic Control and Navigation is being constantly upgraded to meet the future demand of the airlines. (vii) to create a world class airport infrastructure upgradation/modernization of a number of metro and non-metro airports have been undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) as well as through

Joint Venture Companies, (viii) AAI has undertaken upgradation & modernization of 35 non-metro airports in the country in a time bound manner. In addition, 13 more airports have also been taken up for upgradation. (ix) AAI has also undertaken the modernization and expansion of the international airports at Chennai and Kolkata. (x) DGCA from time to time reviews and amends its regulations as per international standards and aviation requirements of the country, (xi) DGCA itself has been strengthened to meet international safety obligations. (xii) City side development of specific airports has been undertaken under Public Private Participation model. (xiii) A new policy for green field airports which envisages, (xiv) An Independent regulatory Authority, namely, AERA has been established 12.5.2009 with the prime objective to create a level playing field and healthy competition amongst all major airports (Government-owned, PPP- based, private), regulation of tariffs of aeronautical services, protection of reasonable interest of users.

Administrative Structure of UIDAI

281. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
 SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
 SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:
 DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
 SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has raised question about the administrative structure of Unique Identity Authority of India (UIDAI) as reported in the media;

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

(c) whether the Ministry of Finance has rejected the funding proposal for this project;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government has proposed to appoint an independent financial advisor to monitor UIDAI finances and transactions and also relook at the administrative structure;

(i) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the other steps being taken to monitor the utilization of funds by UIDAI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. UIDAI is an attached office of the Planning Commission. Planning Commission had taken up the matter with Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, to streamline processes for handling files in the Planning Commission that come from UIDAI as an attached office. The Planning Commission had also pointed out that the Financial Adviser in the UIDAI had been assigned several administrative responsibilities along with her function as the Financial Adviser. It was indicated that this arrangement would take away the benefit of an independent scrutiny of proposals involving use of public funds by an arms' length Financial Adviser. These matters have been resolved and processes have been streamlined as per the existing Government procedures.

(c) No, Madam. The funding proposals for Phase I and Phase II of INR 147.31 crore and INR 3023.01 crore respectively have been approved as recommended by the Standing/Expenditure Finance Committees. The Expenditure Finance Committee has recommended INR 8,814.75 crore for Phase III, inclusive of Rs.3023.01 crore for Phase II. The proposal would be brought before the Cabinet Committee on UIDAI (CC, UIDAI) in due course.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) UIDAI already has an independent Financial Adviser appointed by Department of Expenditure

in December 2009. However, the Financial Adviser had also been allocated many other responsibilities. After the matter was brought to the notice of Department of Expenditure, the Financial Adviser in the UIDAI has been assigned only those duties which are the core function of the office of the Financial Adviser.

(g) Utilization of funds is being monitored in UIDAI in accordance with extant Government instructions and procedures.

Setting up of Aviation University

282. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether the Govt, proposes to set up an aviation university with world class facilities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the location identified for the said purpose;
- (c) whether the Government has prepared any project report in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the expenditure involved for setting up this university; and
- (e) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) One of the proposals before the Government to augment human capital formation in the Indian aviation sector is to set up an aviation university in the country.

- (c) No, Madam.
- (d) and (e) Not applicable.

On-Time Performance of AI

283. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Air India is making efforts to improve its on-time performance;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the results yielded so far?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Air India has implemented IOCC (Integrated Operations Control Centre) and HCC (Hub Control Centre) in T3 at Delhi in October, 2011. The management and control of the entire Air India network has been shifted to IOCC. The IOCC conducts daily review meetings with all stations to address issues related to on-time performance.

The following measures are also taken to improve the On-time performance(OTP):

- (i) Monitoring and ensuring of timely closures of check-in counters and departure.
- (ii) Strict adherence to the procedure enumerated in DGCA Circular No. 23-11/2004-RD dated October 21, 2009 to mitigate flight delays.
- (iii) Increase in Block Time/Turn-around time for flights across the network to avoid consequential/delays at intermediate points.
- (iv) Strict monitoring of availability of aircraft, Crew, Engg. and other critical resources.

With these efforts, Air India has been able to achieve more than 80% punctuality in October 2011.

[Translation]

Buddhas Begging Bowl

284. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently got the information that the begging bowl of Buddha, given to the people of Vaishali by him, has been found in the Kabul museum;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Indian Embassy in Afghanistan has sent a photo of the said bowl to the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has initiated the process to recover the said bowl;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the travelogues of the Chinese pilgrim Fa-hein and the writings of Dr. Cunningham and Shri S.V. Sahni mention the said bowl; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (h) Embassy of India, Kabul has made enquiries in the matter. It is learnt that the item purported to be Lord Buddha's begging bowl was apparently in Kandahar until the regime of former President Najibullah. It was later brought to Kabul and is currently in the Kabul Museum. It has been pointed out that the begging bowl, a photo of which our Embassy has obtained, is rather large, besides having inscription in Arabic and Persian, thus calling into question its provenance. Archaeological Survey of India has been requested to convey any information or advice it may have regarding the provenance of the bowl currently in Kabul Museum.

Slow Progress of Aadhar

285. SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the slow progress of the Aadhar Scheme;

(b) whether the various agencies involved in preparation of Aadhar cards are working at a slow pace leading to a long delay in preparation and distribution of the said cards;

(c) if so, the time by which the Government proposes to issue Aadhar cards to all the citizens in the country; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay in the said process?

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) As of now, the enrolment targets of UIDAI are on schedule.

(b) No, Madam. 6.73 crore Aadhaar numbers have been generated till 15.11.2011. Efforts are on to ensure that there are no delays in printing and delivery of letters to residents. UIDAI does not issue Aadhaar cards.

(c) At present, UIDAI has set the target of 60 crore enrolments by 2014 out of which 20 crore enrolments are expected to be completed by March, 2012.

(d) Does not arise.

Universal Service Obligation Fund

286. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO: SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether some telecom companies have not deposited their share in Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF);

(b) if so, the details thereof, company-wise, alongwith the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaint regarding the utilization of the fund;

(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 COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) As per the Indian Telegraph Amendment Act, 2003, the telecom companies are not required to deposit their share in Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) directly. It is collected as part of the total license fee.

(c) and (d) Two complaints were received regarding the utilization of USOF Fund.

(i) Complaint received through Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) regarding disbursement of Rs. 1650 crore to M/s Tata Teleservices and M/s Reliance by USOF for self certified and mostly fake rural phones.

(ii) Issues raised by Hon'ble MP Shri Rajendra Agarwal regarding alleged irregularities in the design and management of USOF subsidy with particular reference to Rural Direct Exchange Line (RDEL) Scheme.

(e) The action taken by the Government in this regard is as follows:-

(i) On the CVC complaint four special squads headed by Principal Chief Controller of Accounts/Chief Controller of Accounts have been formed to examine the complaints and submit their report.

(ii) The issue raised by the Hon'ble MP is under examination of the Government.

Reservation for OBCs in KVs/NVs

287. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has not made any provision to grant reservation to Other Backward Class (OBC) students in Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas despite a strong demand for the same by the people and their representatives;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Government to provide reservation for the OBC students in the said schools on the lines of the reservation for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The policy of reservation for OBCs under the Central Education Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 is applicable to programmes/ courses of study at the Under Graduate, Graduate and Post Graduate level etc. except courses or programmes at higher level specialization. There is no specific provision to grant reservation to OBC students in Navodaya Vidyalayas (NVs) and Kendriya Vidyalayas.

[English]

Tatkal Passports

288. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the existing criteria for issuing passports under 'tatkal' scheme in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to further reduce the period for issue of passports under tatkal;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to receive passport applications online; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Tatkaal Scheme was introduced on 1.1.2000 to provide a transparent and systematic avenue to applicants for issue of passports in a time bound manner in urgent cases. However, no supporting documentation is required to be submitted by the applicant to prove the urgency. Under the scheme, passport applications are processed on post-police verification basis (where required) to enable the Passport Issuing Authorities to issue fresh passports within 1-7 days from the date of submission of application subject to no adverse information being found in the database during the processing of the applications. Re-issue of passports under the Tatkaal Scheme is being done in three working days. Tatkaal applications should be accompanied by a Verification Certificate from one of the issuing authorities or three identity documents out of 16 notified by the Ministry. An additional fee of Rs. 1500/- is required to be paid for the Tatkaal Service.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal under consideration to further reduce the period of issue of passports under the Tatkaal category.

(d) and (e) The provision of online submission of passport application is already operational in all Passport Offices in India. The District Passport Cells and Speed Post Centres have also been allowed to file applications online and transfer the data to the Passport Offices to facilitate speedy delivery of passports. This facility has been further upgraded under the Passport Seva Project (PSP).

[Translation]

Low Cost Computer

289. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:

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

(a) whether a tablet PC called 'Aakash' is being manufactured in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the price likely to be fixed for this tablet PC along with the amount of subsidy in rupees proposed to be provided to the students therein;

(d) the number of years within which this facility is likely to be provided to all the students from primary to higher secondary level in the country;

(e) the details of the difference between this tablet PC and the laptop available in the market;

(f) whether the Government proposes to enter into any joint venture with foreign countries for its development and marketing in other countries, besides making it available to school and college students in India; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The manufacturing of Aakash has been done in India. M/s Datawind is the manufacturer of this current Aakash tablet. They have been given a pilot order for 100,000 pieces by IIT, Rajasthan which has placed order for these devices for the purpose of testing by students all over India in different climatic and usage conditions.

(c) The price for this tablet PC for an order quantity of 1,00,000 devices is US \$49.98 per unit (which is converted to Rs.2276.00 at the exchange rate prevailing at the time of placing order) including charges like freight and insurance, servicing and documentation etc. The price also includes one year free replacement warranty from manufacturer. The idea is to make available this device to colleges and universities at 50% subsidy and then to request the colleges and universities to issue these devices to financially weak students from the library on the pattern of the Book Bank Scheme.

(d) Presently, National Mission on Education through Information Communication Technology (NMEICT) scheme envisages 50% subsidy for such PCs for higher education institutions only.

(e) It is difficult to compare two devices as they belong to two different class. However, from the point of view of usability for education purposes, the Aakash Tablet PC may adequately fulfill the basic needs. While functionally, for basic requirements, there may not be very great differences between this tablet PC and a laptop PC, hardware-wise there is a lot of difference. Specification of this tablet PC is available on the website www.sakshat.ac.in. Specification of laptop available in the market varies model wise and make-wise.

(f) Presently there is no concrete proposal in this regard.

(g) Does not arise.

Weeding Out Corruption

290. SHRI ARJUN RAY:

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether public pressure on the Government has increased to weed out corruption from the country in view of recent scams;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any effective measures to weed out corruption from the administration;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the prospective schemes of the Government in this regard?

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

OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Government is aware of the menace of corruption and is committed to its policy of curbing corruption in all its forms. The Civil Society and the media have contributed to enhance the focus of Governmental efforts and commitment in this regard.

(b) Corruption can be weeded out only with joint efforts of all the stakeholders including the private sector, media and the Civil Society.

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

(i) Issue of Whistle Blowers Resolution, 2004 and the introduction of the Public Interest Disclosure and Protection to Persons making the Disclosure Bill, 2010 in the Parliament;

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

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

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

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

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

(vii) Issue of Citizen Charters;

(viii) Acceptance of the First Report of the Group of Ministers to consider measures that can be taken by the Government to tackle corruption;

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

[English]

**Interest on Postal Savings
Schemes**

291. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the interest rates on various postal savings schemes are not attractive;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to increase the interest rates for the various post office savings schemes;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether the Government has reduced the commission paid to the small savings scheme agents;
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(g) whether the Government proposes to increase the said commission; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Madam, the interest rates on various small savings schemes are administered interest rates. These are benchmarked to average annual yield on Government Securities of comparable maturity with suitable spread.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. The Government has decided to revise interest rates on small savings schemes from 1.12.2011 as per following details:-

Savings Scheme	Current rate (%)	Revised Rate (%) from 1.12.2011
Savings Account	3.5	4.0
1 Years Time Deposit	6.25	7.7
2 Years Time Deposit	6.50	7.8
3 Years Time Deposit	7.25	8.0
5 Years Time Deposit	7.50	8.3
5 Years Recurring Deposit	7.50	8.0
5 Years Sr. Citizen Savings Scheme	9.0	9.0
5 Years Monthly Income Account Scheme (6 years MIS)	8.0	8.2
5 Years NSC (6 Years NSC)	8.00	8.4
10 Years NSC	New Scheme	8.7
Public Provident Fund (PPF)	8.00	8.6

(e) Yes Madam.

(f) The Government has decided to revise rates of commission from 1.12.2011 as per following details:-

Savings Scheme	Current rate (%)	Revised Rate (%) from 1.12.2011
1 Year Time Deposit	1.0	0.50
2 Years Time Deposit	1.0	0.50
3 Years Time Deposit	1.0	0.50
5 Years Time Deposit	1.0	0.50
5 Years Recurring Deposit	4.0	4.0
5 Years Sr. Citizen Savings Scheme	0.50	0
5 Years Monthly Income Account Scheme	1.0	0.50
5 Years NSC	1.0	0.50
10 Years NSC	New scheme	0.50
Public Provident Fund (PPF)	1.0	0

(g) and (h) Does not arise in view of (f) above.

Asean Negotiations

292. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has sought to fast track ASEAN negotiations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) The Minister of Commerce and Industry of India had a meeting on August 13, 2011, in Manado, Indonesia

with ASEAN Economic Ministers. At the meeting, the Ministers tasked their officials to fast-track India-ASEAN negotiations on finalizing the India-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement on Services and Investment.

Coal Distribution Policy

293. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has made any coal policy for effective distribution of coal to all States impartially;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of the State-wise allocations for 2011-12; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) As per the provisions of the New Coal Distribution Policy of 2007, coal supplies are made by the coal companies to the power utilities and other consumers, who are having valid long term coal linkage/Letter of Assurance, as per the terms and conditions of Fuel Supply Agreement/Memorandum of Understanding. State-wise allocations of coal are, however, made by Coal India Limited (CIL) for meeting the requirements of small and medium consumers located in the respective States/Union Territories. A total annual quantity of 8 million tonnes of coal has been earmarked by CIL for this purpose.

(b) The details of the quantity earmarked by CIL during 2011-12 for supply to various States/Union Territories for distribution to small and medium consumers are as below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Quantity earmarked during 2011-12 (in Lakh Tonnes)
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.00

1	2	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0.50
3.	Assam	1.32
4.	Bihar	3.85
5.	Chhattisgarh	3.45
6.	Goa	1.00
7.	Gujarat	2.16
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1.02
9.	Jharkhand	8.76
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.08
11.	Karnataka	1.01
12.	Kerala	0.50
13.	Madhya Pradesh	6.67
14.	Maharashtra	8.57
15.	Manipur	1.00
16.	Meghalaya	1.00
17.	Mizoram	1.00
18.	Nagaland	1.02
19.	Odisha	11.68
20.	Puducherry	0.25
21.	Punjab	2.18
22.	Rajasthan	1.86
23.	Sikkim	1.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.50
25.	Uttar Pradesh	11.39

1	2	3
26.	Uttarakhand	1.46
27.	West Bengal	3.14
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.25
29.	Lakshadweep	0.25
30.	Tripura	1.00
Total		79.87 LT

Delhi, Haryana, Chandigarh, Daman/Diu and Andaman and Nicobar have conveyed that they are not willing to take coal under this scheme.

(c) Does not arise, in view of reply given for parts (a) and (b) of the question.

[Translation]

Reforms in Teachers Education

294. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any suggestions regarding reforms in teachers' education and examination system;

(b) if so, the details of suggestions received and the action taken so far in this regard;

(c) the names of boards which have agreed on the decisions taken through these suggestions; and

(d) the reasons forwarded by the boards which have not agreed with the decisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The Government and the

National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) have held extensive consultations with the State Governments, Universities and other stakeholders for initiating reforms in the teacher education system in the country, and have received suggestions for revision in the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Teacher Education, teacher qualification norms, development of a national framework on teacher education, amendments in the NCTE Regulations on recognition norms and procedures, development of syllabus and curriculum and evaluation procedure for various teacher education courses, etc.

Several initiatives have been taken for reforming the teacher education system, including development of a new National Curriculum Framework on Teacher Education, development of 'model' syllabus for various teacher education courses, laying down minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in class I-VTII, initiating the process of revision of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Teacher Education, development of strategies for training of untrained teachers, etc.

The reform initiatives have received positive response from the State Governments, Universities, examination Boards and other stakeholders.

[English]

Forged Certificates/Degrees

295. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) Whether a number of cases of admission in Delhi University based on forged marks-sheets and fake caste certificates came to the notice of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the investigations into these cases have been completed;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the action taken by the Government against such students who got admission in Delhi colleges using fraudulent means and deprived genuine students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, 31 cases of admission in Ramjas College secured on forged certificates/degrees and 43 cases of admission secured on fake caste certificates have so far been reported to the University.

(c) to (e) The concerned college has lodged complaints in the Police Station against all those 31 students who secured admission on the basis of forged certificates/degrees, apart from cancelling their admission. In respect of 43 cases of admission secured on alleged fake caste certificates, the University conducted verification of these caste certificates. As a result, 13 students submitted fresh caste certificates which were found genuine after verification, whereas 5 students withdrew their admission. The University issued "show cause notices" to 25 students and after receiving their replies, the admission of 7 students has been cancelled. The caste certificates of remaining 18 students have been sent for re-verification to the authorities concerned.

(f) The University of Delhi is a statutory autonomous body established by an Act of Parliament and governed by the Delhi University Act, 1922 and the Statutes/Ordinances framed thereunder. Under the Act, the University is competent to take effective action in respect of all academic and administrative matters. Government has no role to play in the day-to-day governance of the University.

[Translation]

Misuse of Funds under SSA

296. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
DR. SANJAY SINH:

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

(a) whether funds released under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in the country are being misused;

(b) if so, the mechanism and the measures adopted by the Government to check the misuse of funds;

(c) the funds allocated and released under SSA during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for effective implementation of SSA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D.

PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) No, Madam. A rigorous monitoring system is in place for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), which includes statutory and annual financial audits and concurrent financial reviews, independent review missions on programme progress, field level monitoring through reputed institutes of social sciences and university departments of education, submission of monthly/quarterly progress reports and periodic review meetings by States. A system of electronic transfer of funds to State Project Offices of SSA in States & Union Territories is also in place.

The details of State-wise and year-wise Central funds released to States/Union Territories under SSA during the last three years and current year (as on 30.09.2011) is given in the Statement enclosed.

Grant released during 2008-09 to 2010-11 and current year 2011-12 under SSA

Sl. No.	Name of the State	GOI Release (Rs. in lakh)			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (as on 30.9.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	71031.78	38569.90	81000.00	143551.72
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13683.64	11427.95	20401.77	8880.10
3.	Assam	42740.91	47480.00	76854.35	79247.73
4.	Bihar	186158.47	121739.06	204789.63	115908.94
5.	Chhattisgarh	51853.86	55592.82	87863.00	28940.21
6.	Goa	804.41	550.58	671.27	579.14
7.	Gujarat	25432.47	20031.73	44065.01	28150.79
8.	Haryana	20546.87	27600.00	32786.11	27061.66
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8552.99	8608.00	13786.66	9192.78
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20532.59	37363.27	40348.79	19770.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Jharkhand	69041.09	70940.22	89562.26	41903.46
12.	Karnataka	51578.19	44220.60	66903.00	42788.35
13.	Kerala	10854.04	11989.50	19660.73	17021.85
14.	Madhya Pradesh	85569.35	113249.00	176783.00	160427.12
15.	Maharashtra	67386.02	56432.00	85537.00	102962.58
16.	Manipur	321.21	1500.00	13253.77	2940.55
17.	Meghalaya	9440.36	9383.00	18540.90	8424.62
18.	Mizoram	5112.59	6617.75	10115.31	9314.06
19.	Nagaland	2867.87	4913.00	8636.83	4798.33
20.	Odisha	49080.90	63061.60	73177.85	75719.98
21.	Punjab	13808.10	20044.00	39612.74	48112.44
22.	Rajasthan	108326.80	127124.00	146182.29	99838.43
23.	Sikkim	1075.31	1736.00	4469.19	3022.84
24.	Tamil Nadu	45414.47	48366.00	69068.57	53937.15
25.	Tripura	6464.12	7473.00	17121.48	10309.23
26.	Uttar Pradesh	212884.89	196011.90	310462.88	145268.64
27.	Uttarakhand	11444.45	16006.29	25793.94	20092.49
28.	West Bengal	65169.37	104142.00	174703.17	131252.79
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	780.54	412.44	357.78	607.36
30.	Chandigarh	820.52	1100.72	2155.89	1311.77
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	104.63	350.18	413.78	564.35
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	169.00	162.99	230.06
33.	Delhi	1529.01	3088.62	3552.71	2135.28
34.	Lakshadweep	70.00	143.80	127.39	127.86
35.	Puducherry	638.59	669.96	485.38	557.62
Total		1261120.41	1278107.89	1959407.42	1444952.78

[English]

**National Council for Teachers
Education**

297. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the main objectives and the number of Regional Committees, if any, of the National Council of Teachers Education (NCTE) at the time of its establishment;

(b) whether the Southern Committee of the NCTE is under scrutiny with the deputation of an officer from headquarter in October, 2004;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) a brief summary of the Report received alongwith a detailed status report on the findings with final decision on each issue of the Report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Under the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) Act, 1993 four Regional Committees have been established - Eastern Regional Committee located at Bhubaneswar, Western Regional Committee located at Bhopal, Northern Regional Committee located at Jaipur, and Southern Regional Committee located at Bangalore. The main objective of the Regional Committees is to grant recognition to institutions for undertaking various teacher education courses in accordance with the NCTE Act and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder.

(b) to (d) On the basis of a complaint received in September, 2010 against Shri P Rajeshwar Reddy and education institutions run by Gayathri Educational and Cultural Trust, Hyderabad, the NCTE constituted a two-Member Committee on 30th September, 2010 to examine the decision of the Southern Regional Committee (SRC) regarding grant of recognition for B.Ed and D.Ed courses to Lalitha College of Education run by the Gayathri

Educational and Cultural Trust, Hyderabad. The Committee, which submitted its Report in October, 2010 found certain irregularities in the decision making of the SRC and five officials of the Regional Office of the SRC, including an officer who worked as Under Secretary from September, 2004 to May, 2006 on deputation from the office of the Regional Labour Commissioner, Bangalore. The NCTE has initiated action against the erring officials working in the NCTE and, in respect of the officials who have reverted to their parent Departments, requests have been sent to the respective parent Departments for initiating disciplinary proceedings against them. The Under Secretary in question has taken VRS from the office of the Regional Labour Commissioner, Bangalore after reverting in 2006 from SRC, Bangalore.

[Translation]

UN Report on Poverty

298. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been claimed in a recent report of the United Nations Federation on "Sustainability and Equity: A better future for all", 41.6% of the Indian population is leading their lives in less than Rs. 49/- a day;

(b) if so, the fact of the matter reported therein and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether it has also been stated in the report that majority of poor people of the world live in India;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the rank of India in human development index among 169 countries has come down to 134 from 119;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether the global assets of India has increased by 14% at present; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government for even economic growth 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 (d) The Human Development Report (HDR)-2011 titled "Sustainability and Equity: A better future for all", released recently by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), has recorded that corresponding to the reference year 2005, 41.6% of the Indian population lived below the International Poverty Line of \$1.25 a day.

The Planning Commission as the nodal agency in the Government to estimate poverty computes the Head Count Poverty Ratio once in every five years approximately on the basis of the data on Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) obtained from Large Sample Survey on Household Consumption Expenditure conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). As per the latest estimates, the Head Count Poverty Ratio for the year 2004-05, at all India level is 37.2%.

(e) and (f) The UNDP HDR places India at 134th rank among 187 countries in Human Development Index (HDI) 2011 as against a rank of 119 in 2010 among 169 countries. The Human Development Reports released by the UNDP since 1990 annually has been publishing Human Development Index (HDI) which ranks the countries by the level of their human development. The HDI is based on three indicators, namely Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita (in Purchasing Power Parity in US \$), life expectancy at birth and education as measured by adult literacy rate and gross enrolment ratio (combined for primary, secondary and tertiary education). It has been clarified in the report that International Data Agencies continuously improve their data series and update the

historical data; therefore, year to year changes in the HDI values and rankings across editions of the Human Development Report often reflect changes. Hence, the HDI value for 2010 has since been changed from 0.519 to 0.542. The HDR 2011 reveals that India has registered a consistent improvement in HDI value which increased from 0.535 in 2009 to 0.542 in 2010 and further to 0.547 in 2011.

The Government strategy of achieving high growth rate, generating more employment opportunities and strengthening of social infrastructure such as public health and education through implementation of flagship programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Sikhsha Abhiyaan (SSA) and poverty alleviation by providing wage and self employment, safe drinking water and total sanitation campaign, etc. are expected to improve India's HDI ranking in future.

(g) and (h) The data on global assets of India is not compiled and maintained in the Planning Commission.

Strike by CIL Employees

299. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Coal India Limited (CIL) were on strike for one day for their demands in the month of October;

(b) if so, the details of their demands and the details of the amount of loss suffered by the CIL as a result thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to prevent such incidents in future and to meet the demands of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) Yes, Madam. All Central Trade Unions (CTUs) went on one day token strike on 10th October, 2011.

(b) and (c) The demands of the Trade Unions are to pay Rs.25,000/- as Performance Linked Reward/Bonus and Rs.1,000/- as *ex-gratia* for the year 2009-10. Coal India Limited has reported 70.87% of loss in production of Coal during the strike. The demands of CTUs have been amicably resolved in a meeting held on 17th October, 2011.

[English]

Deposits of Rare Earths

300. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether commercially exploitable deposits of rare earths exist in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to produce rare earths and export it?

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) Monazite is the principal source of rare earths in India. As per the report of Atomic Mineral Directorate for Exploration & Research (AMDER), Hyderabad, the reserves of Monazite in India is about 10.70 million tons which translates to approx. 5 million tons of rare earth oxide.

(b) The state-wise resources of Monazite established by AMD are as follows:

Sl. No.	State	Monazite (in million tons) (as of August 2009)
1	2	3
1.	Kerala*	1.51
2.	Tamil Nadu	2.16
3.	Andhra Pradesh	3.74

1	2	3
4.	Odisha	1.85
5.	West Bengal	1.22
6.	Bihar	0.22
Total		10.70

*including resources of lake and sea bed.

AMD has established about 2000 tons of xenotime bearing heavy minerals concentrate containing about 2% xenotime in the riverine heavy minerals placer deposits of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand States.

(c) Indian Rare Earths Ltd.(IREL), a public sector undertaking under the Department of Atomic Energy is setting up a Monazite processing plant in Orissa for processing of 10,000 tons of monazite and to produce 11,000 tons of Rare Earths Chloride per annum.

A part of the said production will be transferred to the Rare Earths Division, Alwaye for producing highly pure separated rare earths (RE) and RE compounds to meet the domestic as well as export requirements.

[Translation]

Education Projects

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

(a) the details of ongoing educational projects in the country including Jharkhand, State-wise;

(b) the amount allocated/released for these projects during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the total expenditure under the said education projects during the above period; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government for effective implementation of education projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) At present, the major educational projects being implemented by Ministry of Human Resource Development, are Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mahila Samakhya (MS) and Rashtriya

Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA). The details of amount allocated/released for SSA, MS and RMSA are given in the enclosed Statements-I, II and III.

(d) All these educational projects are monitored and evaluated in the Ministry at regular intervals through inbuilt mechanisms like quarterly progress reports, review meetings, annual financial audits and concurrent reviews for effective implementation.

*Release and Expenditure during 2008-09 to 2011-12 under SSA
(as on 30.9.2011)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release (as on 30.9.2011)	Expenditure (as on 30.6.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	71031.78	93526.52	38569.90	72257.36	81000.00	144004.81	143551.72	25924.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13683.64	16864.67	11427.95	12427.83	20401.77	21241.61	8880.10	31.31
3.	Assam	42740.91	55426.39	47480.00	50780.61	76854.35	85550.20	79247.73	15523.87
4.	Bihar	186158.47	209431.20	121739.06	224870.24	204789.63	336834.62	115908.94	24946.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	51853.86	75100.77	55592.82	96340.63	87863.00	131748.24	28940.21	11250.17
6.	Goa	804.41	1273.85	550.58	0.00	671.27	1459.10	579.14	265.90
7.	Gujarat	25432.47	34076.51	20031.73	40058.48	44065.01	82624.54	28150.79	19540.96
8.	Haryana	20546.87	29943.19	27600.00	45620.98	32786.11	63340.47	27061.66	16304.02
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8552.99	12284.92	8608.00	14610.06	13786.66	21840.37	9192.78	4312.70
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20532.59	26622.06	37363.27	22257.61	40348.79	64000.94	19770.50	4030.21
11.	Jharkhand	69041.09	122584.26	70940.22	119946.99	89562.26	159246.85	41903.46	5061.57
12.	Karnataka	51578.19	89806.77	44220.60	83028.85	66903.00	114457.93	42788.35	19914.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Kerala	10854.04	17695.88	11989.50	19233.00	19660.73	26017.01	17021.85	5316.59
14.	Madhya Pradesh	85569.35	153094.30	113249.00	194011.77	176783.00	300010.71	160427.12	108370.77
15.	Maharashtra	67386.02	98285.15	56432.00	107883.64	85537.00	137871.76	102962.58	3968.29
16.	Manipur	321.21	782.48	1500.00	0.00	13253.77	10106.26	2940.55	32.60
17.	Meghalaya	9440.36	10794.75	9383.00	12093.67	18540.90	20050.00	8424.62	3556.31
18.	Mizoram	5112.59	2127.34	6617.75	8254.45	10115.31	9073.48	9314.06	1742.08
19.	Nagaland	2867.87	3203.96	4913.00	5439.51	8636.83	10371.08	4798.33	248.73
20.	Odisha	49080.90	84525.30	63061.60	112011.89	73177.85	146508.08	75719.98	27368.06
21.	Punjab	13808.10	26102.20	20044.00	36772.00	39612.74	55942.97	48112.44	12478.40
22.	Rajasthan	108326.80	162651.25	127124.00	199893.55	146182.29	265793.64	99838.43	72018.53
23.	Sikkim	1075.31	1890.20	1736.00	2040.90	4469.19	3927.42	3022.84	699.96
24.	Tamil Nadu	45414.47	84456.89	48366.00	78267.24	69068.57	119480.84	53937.15	19326.68
25.	Tripura	6464.12	6937.00	7473.00	9196.44	17121.48	14313.02	10309.23	5708.25
26.	Uttar Pradesh	212884.89	331477.00	196011.90	335048.80	310462.88	439092.23	145268.64	79111.05
27.	Uttarakhand	11444.45	22072.55	16006.29	27187.03	25793.94	36831.60	20092.49	6775.75
28.	West Bengal	65169.37	124384.20	104142.00	162540.01	174703.17	302972.07	131252.79	54367.71
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	780.54	1128.42	412.44	0.00	357.78	885.55	607.36	100.85
30.	Chandigarh	820.52	1062.58	1100.72	2063.43	2155.89	2705.23	1311.77	737.49
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	104.63	622.73	350.18	631.10	413.78	713.11	564.35	53.45
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	139.06	169.00	324.15	162.99	374.81	230.06	37.59
33.	Delhi	1529.01	3905.77	3088.62	3684.61	3552.71	4657.75	2135.28	455.62
34.	Lakshadweep	70.00	230.42	143.80	245.51	127.39	127.86	44.30	
35.	Puducherry	638.59	1141.82	669.96	1124.64	485.38	1296.00	557.62	128.16
Total		1261120.41	1905652.36	1278107.89	2100146.98	1959407.42	3135344.30	1444952.78	549752.81

Mahila Samakhya*Releases to States during 2008-2011-12 (upto 21-11-2011)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of MS State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-2012	
		Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.85	4.85	5.22	5.22	6.42	6.42	6.21	6.21
2.	Assam	3.42	3.42	4.80	4.80	3.94	3.94	1.64	1.64
3.	Bihar	3.47	3.47	5.44	5.44	5.42	5.42	2.71	2.71
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.22	0.22	1.00	1.00	0.93	0.93	0.35	0.35
5.	Jharkhand	4.25	4.25	3.11	3.11	5.76	5.76	2.53	2.53
6.	Gujarat	1.75	1.75	2.50	2.50	2.22	2.22	1.95	1.95
7.	Karnataka	5.77	5.77	4.53	4.53	6.32	6.32	4.05	4.05
8.	Kerala	1.53	1.53	2.11	2.11	2.93	2.93	1.70	1.70
9.	Uttar Pradesh	8.55	8.55	8.54	8.54	7.60	7.60	3.45	3.45
10.	Uttarkhand	3.70	3.70-	4.50	4.50	4.19	4.19	2.26	2.26
11.	Madhya Pradesh	0.15	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Releases		37.66	37.66	41.75	41.75	45.73	45.73	26.48	26.48

State-wise fund sanctioned, released and utilisation from 2009-10 to 2011-12 under RMSA

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Sanctioned outlay	Released*	Sanctioned outlay	Released	Sanction outlay	Released (till 22.11.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.53	0	0.98	0.64	2.03	0.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	753.40	15.05	338.31	311.57	1460.36	227.89
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.28	1.89	52.14	26.98	32.44	2.32
4.	Assam	28.26	8.70	341.13	19.35	399.05	16.64
5.	Bihar	226.35	19.64	454.42	77.27	574.25	23.50
6.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.10	4.20	0.45	1.58	1.86
7.	Chhattisgarh	150.18	58.12	644.99	15.25	1145.63	333.09
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	2.50	0.20	1.63	1.15
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	2.64	0.31	1.20	1.10
10.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.71	13.24	3.97
11.	Goa	1.63	0.51	5.20	0.54	3.34	0.28
12.	Gujarat	27.45	2.94	55.59	10.69	251.66	15.25
13.	Haryana	20.56	5.33	366.42	23.00	182.61	175.56
14.	Himanchal Pradesh	46.99	3.74	156.84	38.50	104.43	9.51
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	87.76	11.02	122.60	26.40	0.00	0.00
16.	Jharkhand	193.67	9.41	268.54	69.43	392.78	17.94
17.	Karnataka	379.37	74.43	459.15	19.47	289.55	0.00
18.	Kerala	47.65	10.33	122.51	15.13	172.89	0.00
19.	Lakshadweep	5.87	1.10	0.15	0.05	1.66	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	493.79	97.58	572.75	196.19	817.94	190.06
21.	Maharashtra	9.99	3.50	156.80	13.47	37.40	64.17
22.	Manipur	78.41	18.54	37.16	25.26	51.67	22.24
23.	Meghalaya	4.71	1.86	17.95	0.00	3.27	1.78
24.	Mizoram	67.70	17.21	41.84	19.08	40.52	32.03
25.	Nagaland	48.64	11.87	20.92	5.24	91.66	10.01
26.	Odisha	203.88	8.04	509.00	89.83	550.85	128.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Puducherry	8.01	1.82	9.68	1.87	11.35	1.96
28.	Punjab	62.00	25.25	433.71	188.25	377.04	22.51
29.	Rajasthan	43.19	19.38	329.15	52.96	798.48	146.89
30.	Sikkim	10.23	2.70	13.44	4.26	7.02	0.08
31.	Tamil Nadu	139.16	55.18	613.57	77.05	1539.18	165.46
32.	Tripura	42.59	9.98	49.42	25.26	56.28	6.95
33.	Uttar Pradesh	154.93	36.10	271.03	49.43	548.00	146.10
34.	Uttarakhand	57.13	3.52	97.57	76.01	166.49	26.92
35.	West Bengal	58.65	12.99	579	0.00	18.38	2.74
Total		3453.96	547.83	6578.09	1480.10	10145.86	1799.47

**Coal Mining by Public and
Private Sectors**

302. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the break-up of share of public sector and private sector in the coal mining work;

(b) whether some of the public sector companies, engaged in coal mining, are incurring losses while private companies are earning profits;

(c) if so, the reasons identified in this regard; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) During the year 2010-11, out of total all India coal production of 533.076 million tonnes (Provisional), the share of public sector was 485.063 million tonnes (Provisional) & that of private sector was 48.013 million tonnes (Provisional).

(b) M/s Coal India Limited (CIL) alongwith its subsidiary companies as well as M/s Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) earned profit during 2010-11.

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

[English]

Exploration in Indian Ocean

303. DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the defence intelligence agencies have voiced their concerns over China gaining exploration rights in an international seabed region in the Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the threat potential and other implications of this development; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

[Translation]

Post Office Savings Schemes

304. DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount collected under various Post Office Savings Schemes during the last two years;
- (b) whether there is any decrease in Post Office Savings due to reduction in interest rates;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps proposed by the Government to attract people to deposit more money in post office savings schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) The gross collection under various small savings schemes during 2009-10 and 2010-11 were Rs. 2,50,931 crore and Rs. 2,74,720 crore (provisional) respectively. The gross collection has

registered an increase of 8.78%, as compared to the previous year's collections.

(d) Central and State Government take various measures from time to time to promote and popularise small savings schemes through print and electronic media as well as holding seminars, meetings and providing training to various agencies involved in mobilizing deposits under various small savings schemes.

[English]

Central Schools in Makeshift Houses

305. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some of the Central Schools, opened during the last three years in the different parts of the country, are being run in makeshift houses and are without Principals as a result, students are put to hardships;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are initially opened in temporary accommodation provided by the State Government/Sponsoring Authority, till permanent buildings are constructed by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS). Every KV is having a Principal posted as on today.

(b) and (c) To facilitate the construction of permanent building all efforts are made to (i) expedite transfer of land from State Government/Sponsoring Authority; (ii) adequate provision for construction activities in the budget; (iii) and expeditious approval of building plans by the concerned agencies. As regards the filling up the posts of Principals,

KVS takes necessary action for direct recruitment and promotions on regular basis.

**Restoration of Mined Out
Areas**

306. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the policy for filling/reclamation of mined out areas in the country;

(b) Whether the policy is being followed properly;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the Government monitors the restoration work;

(d) whether the Government has received complaints about non-implementation of the said policy in some of the areas of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the action taken/proposed to be taken by the restoration in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (c) Mine Closure Plan is mandatory as per the provisions of Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 [MMDR] and for obtaining approval for Environment Management Plans under the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification (EIA) of September 2006 of Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF). Mine Closure Plan (MCP) is an integral part of a coal mining project and to be implemented progressively as well as at the closure of a mine or exhaustion of its reserves. As per the guidelines of Ministry of Coal all coal mine owners have to deposit specified amount depending on the mining lease area in an Escrow Account with Coal Controller Organisation and the amount will be released in parts five years before the final closure of the mine and depending on the satisfactory progress of the reclamation of mined out areas.

The coal companies are required to submit compliance report every six monthly to MoEF and State Pollution Control- Board (S'PCB) of respective states regarding the conditions laid in the Environmental Clearance (EC) and thus these authorities regularly monitor the compliances including reclamation. Further Coal India Limited (CIL) monitors the land reclamation work through state of the art satellite surveillance program through CMPD1L.

(d) and (e) No formal complaints have been received in regard to non-implementation of Mine Closure Plan.

[Translation]

Connectivity for SAARC Countries

307. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has submitted a draft proposal to link all South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) countries by road and rail;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the responses of other SAARC countries; and

(d) the perceived benefits of such a rail and road link between these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) India attaches great importance to transportation links within the framework of SAARC.

During the XIV SAARC Summit in New Delhi in 2007, the leaders inter alia directed the Inter-Governmental Group on Transport to develop a Regional Agreement on Motor Vehicles and a Regional Agreement on Railways. India offered to hold the Meeting of SAARC Ministers of Transport (SMT). Accordingly, the first Meeting of SMT was held in New Delhi in 2007. The second and third Meetings of SMT were held in Colombo (July 2009) and New Delhi (Nov 2010). As per the directives of the STM, an Inter-Governmental Group (IGG) to discuss the transport related

matters and an Expert Group (EG) to Negotiate Draft Agreements on Motor Vehicles and Railways were formed.

The Expert Group met at the SAARC Secretariat on 1-2 February, 2010. The Meeting completed the first readings of draft texts of both Agreements, the initial texts of which were prepared by India. The Second Meeting of the Expert Group was held on 26-27 August, 2011 at the SAARC Secretariat. This meeting focused only on the Regional Agreement on Railways; a separate Expert Group Meeting to discuss the Motor Vehicles Agreement is to be convened by the SAARC Secretariat.

The draft text of the Regional Agreement on Railways was finalized by the countries that participated in the Second Meeting of the Expert Group in August 2011 in Kathmandu, namely, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka. Pakistan sent a message that the draft Agreement is under active consideration; it hoped to join the negotiations in the next Expert Group meeting in this regard.

When finalized and signed, it is hoped that regional rail and road agreements will enhance transport connectivity with the region, stimulating trade and people-to-people contacts.

Cases received for CBI Prosecution

308. SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
DR. SANJAY SINH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBI has to get the sanction of the Central and State Governments before it can initiate the prosecution in a court;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government has not provided responses to 250 requests for sanction out of which 66% had been pending for more than three months

and State Governments had not responded to 100 requests for sanctions of which 15% had been pending for more than three months;

(d) if so, the reasons for such delay;

(e) whether this provision is being misused and has become the main stumbling blocks through delayed responses to requests for sanction and investigation/prosecution; and

(f) if so, the measures taken to ensure that public servants and Government officials are made accountable in their place of work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. CBI has to get the sanction of the Central and State Governments for prosecution of Central/State Government employees, respectively, under section 19 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 in respect of the offences under that Act and under section 197 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for other offences alleged to have been committed by a Government servant while acting or purporting to act in discharge of his official duties.

(c) According to information furnished by CBI, as on 31st October, 2011, 167 number of requests for sanction are pending with various Ministries/Departments of Government of India, out of which, 68 requests were pending for more than three months. Forty-four number of requests were pending with various State Governments as on 31st October, 2011, out of which 39 requests were pending for more than three months.

(d) and (e) The delay is often caused due to detailed analysis of the available evidence, consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission, the State Governments/other agencies, and sometimes non-availability of relevant documentary evidence, etc.

(f) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the case of Vineet Narain vs. Union of India had directed that

"time limit of three months for grant of sanction for prosecution must be adhered to. However, additional time of one month may be allowed where consultation is required with the Attorney General (AG) or any Law Officer in the AG's office". In order to check delays in grant of sanction for prosecution, the Department of Personnel and Training has issued guidelines vide its O.M. No. 399/33/2006-AVD.III dated 6th November, 2006 followed by another O.M. dated 20th December, 2006 providing for a definite time frame at each stage and fixing responsibility for deliberate delays.

[English]

Development of Unprofitable Airports

309. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of unprofitable airports in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to develop them, airport-wise;
- (c) the names of underutilized airports in the country, State-wise alongwith the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government has made any analysis about the cost effectiveness of these airports; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for their maximum utilization?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) List of loss-making operational airports and civil

enclaves belonging to Airports Authority of India (AAI) and managed by AAI for the year 2009-2010 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) AAI had got a study conducted by M/s RITES to determine the feasibility of development and operationalisation of 33 small non-operational airports of AAI. The study indicated that out of the 33 airports, only 13 were feasible for development. Status in respect of airports is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Majority of the airports of AAI are being optimally utilized. In respect of the Metro airports at Chennai and Kolkatta, where new terminals are under construction and other Non-metro airports where new terminals have been recently commissioned/proposed to be commissioned, additional capacity has been created, keeping in view of the requirement upto their saturation year.

(d) No Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Airports Authority of India

List of Loss making operational Airports during 2009-10

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of the airport
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Portblair
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
3.		Rajamundry
4.		Tirupathi
5.		Vijaywada

1	2	3	1	2	3
6.		Visakhapatnam	30.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
7.	Assam	Dibrugarh (Mohanbari)	31.		Leh
8.		Guwahati	32.		Srinagar
9.		Jorhat	33.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
10.		Lilabari (North Lakhimpur)	34.	Karnataka	Bangalore
11.		Silchar (Kumbhigram)	35.		Belgaum
12.		Tezpur	36.		Hubli
13.	Bihar	Gaya	37.		Manglore
14.		Patna	38.		Mysore
15.	Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	39.	Lakshdeep Island (UT)	Agatti
16.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur (Manna Camp)	40.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
17.	Delhi	Delhi (Safdarjung)	41.		Gwalior
18.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	42.		Indore
19.		Bhuj	43.		Jabalpur
20.		Jamnagar	44.		Khajuraho
21.		Kandla	45.	Maharashtra	Akola
22.		Keshod (Junagarh)	46.		Aurangabad
23.		Porbandar	47.		Gondia
24.		Surat	48.		Juhu
25.		Rajkot	49.	Manipur	Imphal
26.		Vadodra (Baroda)	50.	Meghalaya	Shillong (Barapani)
27.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra (Gaggal)	51.	Nagaland	Dimapur
28.		Kullu (Bhuntar)	52.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar
29.		Shimla	53.	Punjab	Amritsar

1	2	3
54.		Ludhiana
55.		Pathankot
56.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
57.		Jaisalmer
58.		Jodhpur
59.		Kota
60.		Udaipur
61.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
62.		Madurai
63.		Salem
64.		Tiruchirapalli
65.		Tuticorin
66.	Tripura	Agartala
67.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra
68.		Allahabad
69.		Gorakhpur
70.		Kanpur
71.		Kanpur (Chakeri)
72.		Lucknow
73.		Varanasi
74.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
75.		Pant Nagar
76.	West Bengal	Bagdogra
77.		Behala

Status on Development of Non-Operational Airports of AAI

1. Akola:

Runway has been extended and strengthened from 1,219 m to 1400m for ATR-42 type of aircraft operation. Expansion of apron from 90x60m to 106x90m, Modification of existing terminal building, boundary wall and other allied work completed.

2. Mysore:

Mysore Airport has already been made Operationalised in May, 2010 for ATR-72 type of aircraft.

3. Cuddapah:

Work to operationalise Cuddapah Airport for ATR-72 aircraft operations is in progress. Pavement works i.e. runway, taxiway, apron, etc. have been completed at a cost of Rs. 21 Crores. Work on the construction of the new Terminal Building is in progress and expected to be completed by March, 2013.

4. Tezu:

Airport handed over by State Government to AAI for development to handle ATR-72 type of aircraft with financial grant of Rs. 79 crores to be provided by NEC/Govt, of India. Works likely to be completed by June, 2013.

5. Passighat:

As per PMO directive, Passighat Aerodrome belonging to AAI has been transferred to IAF (MOD) for development of the Civil Enclave for ATR type of aircraft operations. AAI has projected a requirement of land measuring 12.7 acres to the Defence Authorities for development of a Civil Enclave.

6. Daparizo:

Airport belongs to State Govt, and is to be developed by AAI for ATR-42 type of aircraft operations. AAI has projected land requirement of 25.7 for phase-I development for 20 seater aircraft and additional 8.6 acres (Total 34.3 acres) for ATR-42 type of aircraft operation.

7. Sholapur:

The existing airport cannot be upgraded due to urbanization all around. State Government has plans to construct and develop an alternative new Greenfield airport at Boramani in the vicinity. Also the ownership issue of Sholapur airport is yet to be decided.

8. Other Small Airports:

AAI has already projected additional land request, as per Master Plan, to State Govts, in respect of Warangal, Malda, Jharsuguda, Kamalpur & Vellore airports for developing these airports in phases, Concurrence of the State Govt. is awaited.

[Translation]

Anti-Corruption Campaigns

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

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of anti-corruption campaigns running across the country including in Delhi;

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

(c) whether students of certain universities have refused to accept their degrees in protest against the conduct of some Ministers of the Union Government involved in corruption; and

(d) if so, the measures proposed to be taken by

the Government to weed out corruption, alongwith the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Government is aware of the menace of corruption and is committed to curb corruption in all its forms. The campaigns and initiatives of the Civil Society and the media have only strengthened the resolve of the Government to fight this menace.

(c) The Government has come across some news reports in this regard.

(d) Government has been taking several steps to combat corruption. These include:-

(i) Issue of Whistle Blowers Resolution, 2004 and the introduction of the Public Interest Disclosure and Protection to Persons making the Disclosure Bill, 2010 in the Parliament;

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

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

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

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

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

(vii) Issue of Citizen Charters;

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

[English]

Radiation from Mobiles

311. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

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

- (a) whether cellphone handsets manufactured/sold/Imported in India are checked for compliance with Specific Absorption Rate(SAR) limits;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the brands of handsets failed to comply with SAR limits alongwith the action taken in this regard;
- (d) whether indigenous manufacturers have been instructed to comply with International Commission of Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection guidelines and to furnish certificates in this regard and the action taken by the Government for non-compliance;

(e) whether manufacturers have been instructed to indicate level of radiation on product itself and to communicate potential dangers of cellphone radiation;

(f) if so, the details, alongwith the action taken against the defaulters;

(g) whether Bureau of Indian Standards(BIS) has been requested to frame standards for cellphones under BIS Act, 1986; and

(h) if so, the status of this initiative and the time by which the same will be operationalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (h) Based on Telecom Commission's recommendations, Department of Telecommunications had adopted International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) guidelines imposing basic restrictions in terms of SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) value limiting to 2 W/Kg (averaged over 10g tissue) in the frequency range of 10 MHz to 10 GHz. Following steps were taken for compliance of SAR value for mobile phones:

- (i) Indigenous manufacturers of mobile handsets have been instructed to comply with ICNIRP guidelines and furnish self-certificate.
- (ii) Mobile handsets manufacturers have been instructed to indicate the level of radiation on the product itself and to clearly communicate the potential danger of mobile phone radiation and exposure.
- (iii) However, in absence of domestic regulation for enforcement of these instructions for mobile phones in the country, the same has not been monitored by this department.
- (iv) To regulate indigenous as well as imported mobile phone, Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) has been requested to frame standards for all mobile phones under the BIS Act 1986. For

identifying and preparation of draft standard for Specific absorption Sate(SAR) value and other performance related requirements of mobile phones, Electronics and Information Technology Division Council of BIS has constituted a Panel for formulating Indian Standards. Once these draft documents are ready, the same would be discussed by the concerned Panel/technical Committee of BIS to finalize the Indian Standard.

Further, Department of Telecommunications had constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee consisting of officers from Department of Telecom, Indian Council of Medical Research, Ministry of Health, Department of Biotechnology and Ministry of Environment and Forest to examine the effect of EMF Radiation from base stations and mobile phones. This department has accepted the recommendations of the Inter Ministerial Committee on EMF Radiation vide O.M. No. 32-7/2010-EW dated 17th November 2011 as given in the enclosed Statement.

No. 32-7/2010-EW

Government of India

Ministry of Communications & IT

Department of Telecommunications

1110, Sanchar Bhawan, 20 Ashoka Road,
New Delhi-1

Dated: 17th Nov. 2011

Office Memorandum

Subject: Inter Ministerial Committee on EMF Radiation -
Acceptance of recommendations reg.

I am directed to communicate the acceptance of the following recommendations of the Inter Ministerial Committee on EMF Radiation set up vide order of even number dated 24.8.2010:-

Mobile Handsets

- (i) SAR level for mobile handsets shall be limited to 1.6 Watt/Kg, averaged over a 6 minutes period and taken over a volume containing a mass of 1 gram of human tissue.
- (ii) SAR level shall be displayed on the handset.
- (iii) All cell phone handsets sold in the market in India shall comply with relevant BIS standards and shall be with hand free devices.
- (iv) SAR value information of the mobile handsets shall be available on the manufacturer's web site & in the handset's manual. The information on SAR values shall be made available to the consumer at the point of sale.
- (v) Mobile hand set manufactured and sold in India or Imported from other countries shall be checked for compliance of SAR limit.
- (vi) The manufacturers in India shall provide self declaration of SAR value of the handset. In respect of imported handset from other countries, manufacturers apart from self declaration of SAR shall specify the SAR information in their documents for verification by the appropriate authority. Suitable amendments in the Indian Telegraph Rule under Indian Telegraph Act 1985 shall be enacted for strict compliance.
- (vii) Manufacturer's mobile handset booklet shall contain the following safety precautions:
 - a. Use a wireless hands-free system (headphone, headset) with a low power Bluetooth emitter.
 - b. Make sure the cell phone has a low SAR.
 - c. Keep your calls short or send a text message (SMS) instead. This advice

applies especially to children, adolescents and pregnant women.

- d. Use cell phone when the signal quality is good.
- e. People having active medical implants should preferably keep the cell phone at least 15 cm away from the implant.
- (viii) List of SAR values of different mobile phones shall be uploaded on DoT/TEC website.

Mobile Base Stations

- (ix) The exposure limit for the Radio Frequency field (Base Station Emissions) lowered to 1/10* of the existing exposure level as under:

Type of Exposure	Frequency Range	Power Density (Watt/Sq.mtr.)
General Public	400-2000 MHz	f/2000
	2-300 GHz	1

f: frequency in MHz.

- (x) Provision shall be made for continuous online monitoring and display of radiation level in mobile network frequency range at prominent places in metro/cities and online data transfer to the central server.
- (xi) The mobile service providers apart from self certification for compliance of radiation norms on EMF exposure shall measure the radiation level in mobile network frequency range of prominent places and display it for information of the general public. The service providers should have mobile unit for its measurement wherever necessary.
- (xii) A national data base with the information of all base stations, their emission compliance status (i.e. Compliant/non-compliant) shall be created

and made available in DoT website for public information.

- (xiii) Uniform guidelines to be formulated at national level to enforce restrictions on establishment/ setting up of BTS towers.
- (xiv) An appropriate framework to be created for structural safety clearance for towers set up on roof-tops.
- (xv) In the Master Plan of towns and cities the location for installation of mobile towers shall be identified in consultation with the Ministry of Urban Development.
- (xvi) New technology low power transmitters shall be installed with in-building solutions for the future expansion of telecom network in the country.
- (xvii) Long term scientific research related to health aspect of EMF radiation exposure from multiple antennas of a shared infrastructure sites and associated technologies in India shall be encouraged.
- (xviii) A document "Radio waves and safety in our daily life" in regional languages indicating various Dos and Don'ts related to mobile phone users clarifying various myths regarding deployment and use of radio waves shall be created for enhanced customer awareness and to be given to the customer at the point of sale by the mobile service provider.

This issues with the approval of MOC & IT.

Sd/-

(A.K. Chaudhary)
ADG (Elect.)

[Translation]

Imparting Quality Education

312. SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any ratio of number of students, classrooms and teachers has been fixed under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the ratio as per laid down criteria could not be achieved in various States especially in Bihar;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the target of imparting quality education is proposed to be achieved in future as per the laid down criteria?

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, 2009, which became operative with effect from 1st April, 2010, prescribes that Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) in schools should be maintained as per the following specifications:

- (i) For first class to fifth class
- Two teachers up to 60 admitted children;
 - Three teachers for 61 to 90 children;
 - Four teachers for 91 to 120 children;
 - Five teachers for 121 to 200 children;
 - Five teachers plus one Head teacher if the number of admitted children is above 150; and the Pupil-Teacher Ratio (excluding Head-teacher) shall not exceed forty the number of admitted children is above 200.

(ii) For sixth class to eighth class

- At least one teacher per class so that there shall be at least one teacher each for (i) Science and Mathematics; (ii) Social Studies; and (iii) Languages.

- At least one teacher for every 35 children;

- Where admission of children is above 100, there shall be (i) a full time head-teacher and (ii) part time instructors for Art Education, Health & Physical Education and Work Education.

As per the norms and standards prescribed under the RTE Act, school building shall have a barrier-free access and at least one class-room for every teacher and an office-cum-store-cum-Head teacher's room.

(c) and (d) Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) as per District Information System for Education (DISE), 2009-10, for all States, including Bihar, is attached at enclosed Statement.

(e) Imparting quality education is an ongoing process. A timeframe of three years (i.e. up to 31st March, 2013) has been mandated under the RTE Act, 2009 for provision of teachers as per the prescribed PTR. With a view to supporting States to improve the PTR, the norms for providing teachers under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) have been revised to correspond with the PTR mandated under the RTE Act, 2009. Till October, 2011, 19.14 lakh posts of teachers have been sanctioned under SSA, against which 12.01 lakh teachers have been recruited till 31.03.2011 by the State Governments/UTs.

Sl. No.	State/UT	Pupil-Teacher Ratio	
		Primary Level	Upper Primary Level
1	2	3	4
01.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	12
02.	Andhra Pradesh	25	18
03.	Arunachal Pradesh	19	19
04.	Assam	25	20
05.	Bihar	57	61
06.	Chandigarh	29	29
07.	Chhattisgarh	28	24
08.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	37	38
09.	Daman and Diu	33	30
10.	Delhi	29	25
11.	Goa	25	25
12.	Gujarat	32	33
13.	Haryana	37	26
14.	Himachal Pradesh	17	17
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	16
16.	Jharkhand	45	47
17.	Karnataka	28	30
18.	Kerala	24	26
19.	Lakshadweep	17	13
20.	Madhya Pradesh	35	33

1	2	3	4
21.	Maharashtra	30	30
22.	Manipur	21	20
23.	Meghalaya	17	15
24.	Mizoram	17	14
25.	Nagaland	20	23
26.	Odisha	32	37
27.	Puducherry	18	17
28.	Punjab	31	28
29.	Rajasthan	27	26
30.	Sikkim	12	14
31.	Tamil Nadu	29	34
32.	Tripura	24	26
33.	Uttar Pradesh	47	44
34.	Uttarakhand	25	23
35.	West Bengal	34	51
All States		33	31

[English]

Single Entrance Examination for Engineering

313. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to have a single entrance examination for the engineering aspirant in IIT or any other technical colleges across the country;

(b) if so, whether the State Governments have accepted the proposal;

(c) if so, by what time final decision in this regard is likely to be taken;

(d) the objective of single entrance examination; and

(e) how the students across the country are going to be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. With the objective to reduce the burden on students on account of multiplicity of entrance examination and that any new system has to recognize the diversity of learning within the country, the Council of IITs in its meeting held on 10.09.2010, constituted a Committee headed by Dr. T. Ramasami, Secretary, Department of Science and Technology "to assess the examination and admission system in engineering programmes". The report of the Committee will be placed before the CABE and State Education Ministers.

[Translation]

Income and Poverty

314. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN
vs SINGH:
SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the income of the common people of the country has increased to around 35% during the last three years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that the number of poor people in the country has decreased to only 5%, during the above period;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reasons for difference between enhancement of the said income and the decrease in the number of poor people 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) Statistics on income of the common people is neither compiled nor maintained in the Planning Commission. However, the per capita income of the people in the country measured by per capita Net National Income (NNI) at constant (2004-05) prices has increased by 20% during the first three years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. This is due to expansion in the economic performance of the country that is higher than the rate of population growth.

(c) and (d) Planning Commission, being the nodal agency to estimate poverty, computes the Head Count Poverty Ratio once in every five years approximately on the basis of the data on Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) obtained from Large Sample Survey on Household Consumption Expenditure conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). As per the latest estimates, the Head Count Poverty Ratio for the year 2004-05, at all India level is 37.2%. As regards the poverty estimates for the period under reference, the Planning Commission is in the process of estimating the poverty ratio for the year 2009-10 on the basis of NSS (2009-10) data on Household Consumer Expenditure, which are now available.

(e) Decline in poverty is driven by two important factors namely increase in per capita income and decline in income inequality to ensure which the Government has taken a series of measures.

[English]

Ban on Turbans in France

315. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue of not allowing turban in schools by the French government has been taken up by the Government;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) This issue has been raised with the French Government from time to time, including at the highest level by the Prime Minister in his meeting with the French President on 30th September 2008. Most recently, it was raised by the External Affairs Minister during his meeting with the French Foreign Minister Alain Juppe on 20th October, 2011 in New Delhi.

The French Government has clarified that its domestic law bans display of any religion-connected symbols in public school and is non-discriminatory as it applies to people of all religions living in France. Nevertheless, we continue to raise the matter at various levels at appropriate fora.

(c) Not Applicable.

Proposals Pending for Approval

316. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:

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

(a) the number of applications of Gujarat based universities set up by the State Legislative Assembly/private universities received by the University Grants Commission (UGC) for recognition u/s 2(f) of UGC Act;

(b) the number of applications approved so far and the number of the applications pending for approval;

(c) the time since the remaining applications are pending with UGC for approval; and

(d) the time by which the pending applications are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) State Government are empowered to set up universities through State Legislature Acts. Such Universities are automatically covered under section 2(f) of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 (UGC Act). There are 27 State/State Private Universities in Gujarat State listed in the list of Universities mentioned by UGC and posted on UGC website as per details given below:-

State Universities	-	18
State Private Universities	-	09
Total	-	27

(b) to (d) No applications are pending with UGC for recognition under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act.

SAARC Summit

317. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSHI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 17th SAARC Summit was held in Maldives;

(b) if so, the details of the resolutions passed at the summit;

(c) whether South Asia Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) is yet to be implemented fully; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the differences would be ironed out and SAFTA is implemented fully?

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

The 17th SAARC Summit was held in Addu City, Maldives on 10-11 November 2011,

(b) The Heads of State/Heads of Government of Afghanistan, Bhutan, Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka issued the Addu Declaration on November 11, entitled "Building Bridges". The text of this Declaration is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The South Asia Free Trade Area (SAFTA) Agreement was signed on 6 January 2004 during Twelfth

SAARC Summit held in Islamabad, Pakistan. The Agreement entered into force on 1 January 2006, and the Trade Liberalization Programme commenced from 1 July 2006.

SAARC Member countries are moving ahead to implement their respective commitments under the SAFTA in a time-bound manner, in accordance with a specified implementation schedule for planned tariff liberalisation programme, as given below:

Phased reduction tariff to	By Non-LDCs	By LDCs	By Sri Lanka
20%	By 31.12.2007	—	—
30%	—	By 31.12.2007	—
0-5% for NLDCs	By 31.12.2012	By 31.12.2015	By 31.12.2013
0-5% for LDCs	By 31.12.2008	-do-	By 31.12.2008

Hence, non-LDCs, which are India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, are required to reduce their tariff to 5% by 2013, and the regional LDCs have to do so by 2016. India is working to implement these requirements within the agreed timeframe.

Addu Declaration

11 November 2011

"Building Bridges"

The President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, His Excellency Mr. Hamid Karzai, the Prime Minister of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Her Excellency Sheikh Hasina; the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Bhutan, His Excellency Lyonchen Jigmi Yoeser Thinley; the Prime Minister of the Republic Of India, His Excellency Dr. Manmohan Singh; the President of the Republic of Maldives, His

Excellency Mr. Mohamed Nasheed; the Prime Minister of Nepal, His Excellency Dr. Baburam Bhattarai; the Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, His Excellency Syed Yusuf Raza Gilani; and the President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, His Excellency Mr. Mahinda Rajapaksa met in Addu City, the Maldives, on 10-11 November 2011 for the Seventeenth Summit of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

Welcoming the theme of the Summit and recognizing the importance of bridging differences, creating better understanding and promoting amity and mutually beneficial and comprehensive cooperation in order to promote effective linkages and connectivity for greater movement of people, enhanced investment and trade in the region;

Reaffirming their commitment to peace, confidence building, liberty, human dignity, democracy, mutual respect, good governance and human rights;

Renewing their firm commitment to alleviate poverty and reduce income inequalities within the societies and reaffirming their resolve to improve the quality of life and well-being of their people through people-centered sustainable development;

Recognizing that the full enjoyment of fundamental rights by women and girls is an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights and that gender-based violence and discriminatory practices constitute a violation of fundamental rights;

Mindful of the plurality of cultures and diversities within the region and cognizant of the need to promote inter-cultural harmony through greater contact and interaction between peoples;

Deeply Concerned about the continuing threat of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, transnational organized crimes, especially illegal trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, trafficking in persons and small arms and increased incidents of maritime piracy in the region; and reiterating their resolve to fight all such menaces;

Conscious of the environmental degradation and particular vulnerabilities of the region to the threat of climate change;

Recognizing the need to further strengthen the institutional mechanisms of SAARC in order to bolster and enhance regional cooperation;

Welcoming the signing of the SAARC Agreement on Rapid Response to Natural Disasters, the SAARC Seed Bank Agreement, the SAARC Agreement on Multilateral Arrangement on Recognition of Conformity Assessment and the SAARC Agreement on Implementation of Regional Standards;

Recognizing the importance of the full implementation of SAFTA as a measure towards the

creation of an enabling economic environment in the region;

Noting the recommendations of the Report of the First Meeting of the South Asia Forum that SAARC needs to move from looking within to accepting the logic of interdependence;

Acknowledging the participation of Observers from Australia, the People's Republic of China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mauritius, the Union of Myanmar, the United States of America and the European Union at the Seventeenth Summit;

Do hereby Declare:

1. To direct the SAFTA Ministerial Council to intensify efforts to fully and effectively implement SAFTA and the work on reduction in Sensitive Lists as well as early resolution of non-tariff barriers and expediting the process of harmonizing standards and customs procedures.
2. To direct the SAARC Finance Ministers to chart a proposal that would allow for greater flow of financial capital and intra-regional long-term investment.
3. To hold the Twelfth SAARC Trade Fair along with SAARC Travel and Tourism Fair in Kulhudhuffushi, Maldives in 2012; and to develop modalities, by involving the relevant private sector, in promoting the region globally as Destination South Asia."
4. To conclude the Regional Railways Agreement and to convene the Expert Group Meeting on the Motor Vehicles Agreement before the next Session of the Council of Ministers; and to direct the early conducting of a demonstration run of a container train (Bangladesh - India - Nepal).

5. To direct the Secretary General to ensure completion of the preparatory work on the Indian Ocean Cargo and Passenger Ferry Service, including the Feasibility Study, by the end of 2011, in order to launch the Service.
6. To ensure timely implementation of the Thimphu Statement on Climate Change.
7. To direct the conclusion of the Inter-governmental Framework Agreement for Energy Cooperation and the Study on the Regional Power Exchange Concept as also the work related to SAARC Market for Electricity.
8. To make available an appropriate percentage of national income towards the respective countries' renewable energy investments, subject to the approval of national arrangements.
9. To resolve the operational issues related to the SAARC Food Bank by the next Session of the Council of Ministers with a view to ensuring its effective functioning.
10. To root out terrorism, taking into account its linkages with illegal trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and small arms and to make coordinated and concerted efforts to combat terrorism; and call for an early conclusion of the proposed UN Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism and completion of the ratification of the SAARC Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters.
11. To initiate work towards combating maritime piracy in the region.
12. To direct the convening of an Inter-governmental Expert Group Meeting to discuss the establishment of a regional mechanism to ensure empowerment of women and gender equality in the region, with focus on national legislations, including timely realization of the MDGs and SDGs.
13. To direct the finalization of the work on the elaboration of the SAARC Regional Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution with a view to its adoption by the next Summit.
14. To formulate an actionable framework to address the common challenge of sanitation and access to safe drinking water in the region.
15. To expedite the work on mutual recognition of academic and professional degrees and harmonization of academic standards; and establishment of long-term linkages among universities, research institutions and think-tanks in the region.
16. To direct the South Asia Forum to continue to work towards the development of the "Vision Statement" for South Asia and its future development, including on the goal and elements of a South Asian Economic Union, as may emerge from its subsequent meetings.
17. To strengthen SAARC mechanisms, including the Secretariat and Regional Centres, through an inter-governmental process.
18. To direct SAARC mechanisms and institutions to develop and implement regional and sub-regional projects, as appropriate, in agreed areas.
19. To undertake a comprehensive review of all matters relating to SAARC's engagement with Observers, including the question of dialogue partnership, before the next Session of the Council of Ministers in 2012.

20. To mark a SAARC Media Day and, in that context, decide to convene a Regional Conference on Media to consider deepening collaboration in the region.

Issued on 11.11.11, in Addu, Maldives.

[Translation]

Cases under CBI Investigation

318. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cases under investigation with the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI);
- (b) the number of cases regarding terrorism, extremism and anti-national elements pending with CBI for investigation;
- (c) the number of IAS, IPS, IFS and Class-I officers of other Central services against whom prosecuting orders have been issued;
- (d) the number of cases relating to disproportionate income under investigation; and
- (e) the names and places of work of officers against whom CBI is conducting inquiry?

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) A total number of 943 cases are at different stages of investigation in CBI as on 31.10.2011.

(b) Nil.

(c) During the last 3 years i.e. 2008, 2009, 2010 & 2011 (upto 31.10.2011) 453 chargesheets have been filed against IAS, IPS, IFS and Class-I officers of other Central services.

(d) A total number of 79 cases of disproportionate Assets are at different stages of investigation in CBI as on 31.10.2011.

- (e) The information forms part of individual case and is not maintained centrally by the CBI.

[English]

Land Deal with Bangladesh

319. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has transferred land with Bangladesh in a recent agreement;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the decision has been taken keeping the interest of the people in mind; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) A Protocol to the Agreement Concerning the Demarcation of the Land Boundary between India and Bangladesh and Related Matters, 1974, was signed during the visit of the Prime Minister to Bangladesh on September 06-07, 2011. The Protocol seeks to address the outstanding land boundary issues pertaining to the un-demarcated land boundary, exchange of enclaves and territories in adverse possession. It is subject to ratification by the Governments of the two countries and shall enter into force on the date of exchange of Instruments of Ratification. The implementation of the Protocol will result in the exchange of 111 Indian enclaves in Bangladesh with 51 Bangladesh enclaves in India and preserve status quo on territories in adverse possession. The Protocol is based on the situation on the ground, takes into account the wishes of the people residing in the areas involved and was prepared in close consultation with the State Governments concerned.

[Translation]

Telephone Exchanges

320. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

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

(a) the number of telephone exchanges functioning in the country as on date, location-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of telephone exchanges under construction and proposed to be constructed as on date, State-wise;

(c) the amount of funds spent for the purpose; and

(d) the time by which the construction work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The number of wireline telephone exchanges of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) functioning in the country as on date circle-wise and telecom district-wise are given in Annexure-I.

(b) Wireline Telephone exchange buildings proposed to be constructed BSNL and MTNL are as follows:

BSNL : Nil

MTNL : 01 (Powai, Mumbai)

The details of wireline telephone exchange buildings under construction, Circle-wise are as follows:

Company	Telecom circle	No. of Exchanges under construction
1	2	3
BSNL	Tamil Nadu	03
	Chhattisgarh	04
	Jammu and Kashmir	02

1	2	3
	Maharashtra	26
	Gujarat	03
	Odisha	01
	North East-2	01
	Chennai Telecom	01
BSNL	Kerala	02
MTNL	Delhi	01
	Mumbai	05

(c) The funds spent by BSNL/MTNL during 2011-12 for the purpose of constructing wireline telephone exchanges is as follows:

BSNL - Rs. 14.29 crores

MTNL - Rs. 6.00 crores

(d) The target dates for the completion of under construction wireline telephone exchanges is as follows:

Company	Telecom circle	No. of building under construction	Target date of completion
1	2	3	4
BSNL	Tamil Nadu	03	May 2012
	Chhattisgarh	04	March 2012
	Jammu and Kashmir	02	August 2012
	Maharashtra	26	March 2012
	Gujarat	03	March 2012
	Odisha	01	February 2012

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	North East-2	01	June 2012			Medak	166
	Chennai Telecom	01	Dec 2012			Nalgonda	210
	Kerala	02	Feb 2012			Nellore	195
MTNL	Delhi	01	December 2011			Nizamabad	140
	Mumbai	05	July 2012			Ongole	189
						Srikakulam	124
						Vishakhapatnam	162
						Vizianagaram	124
						Warangal	156
						West Godavari	205
				Andaman		Port Blair	46
				Assam		Bongaigaon	98
						Dibrugarh	71
						Jorhat	94
						Kamrup	56
						Nagaon	100
						Silchar	100
						Tezpur	81
				Bihar		Ara	60
						Begusarai	39
						Betia	37
						Bhagalpur	63
						Chhapra	93
						Darbhanga	61

Telecom District wise Details of wireline Exchanges of BSNL and MTNL

Company	Circle	Telecom District	No. of functioning wireline Exchanges
1	2	3	4
BSNL	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	133
		Ananthpur	192
		Chittoor	246
		Cuddapah	153
		East Godavari	204
		Guntur	223
		Hyderabad	427
		Karimnagar	171
		Khammam	162
		Krishna	235
		Kurnool	236
		Mahaboobnagar	212

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		Gaya	105			Godhra	140
		Hajipur	46			Himmatnagar	164
		Katihar	66			Jamnagar	119
		Khagaria	22			Junagadh	205
		Kishanganj	21			Mehsana	283
		Madhubani	55			Nadiad	175
		Motihar	53			Palanpur	209
		Munger	69			Rajkot	224
		Muzaffarpur	89			Surat	115
		Patna	135			Surendranagar	153
		Saharsa	73			Vadodara	161
		Samstipur	53			Valsad	132
		Sasaram	57		Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	237
	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	69			Hamirpur	193
		Bilaspur	123			Kullu	91
		Durg	117			Mandi	184
		Raigarh	69			Shimla	252
		Raipur	133			Solan	219
		Surguja	55		Haryana	Ambala	205
	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	293			Faridabad	74
		Amreli	93			Gurgaon	T 120
		Bharuch	137			Hissar	229
		Bhavnagar	134			Jind	88
		Bhuj	244			Karnal	195

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		Rewari	99			Thrissur	87
		Rohtak	210		Karnataka	Bangalore	290
		Sonipat	82			Belgaum	18S
	Jharkhand	Daltonganj	43			Bellary	116
		Dhanbad	76			Bidar	81
		Dumka	80			Bijapur	192
		Hazaribag	95			Chikmangalore	148
		Jamshedpur	88			Chitradurga	129
		Ranchi	106			Dharwad	171
	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	100			Gulbarga	160
		Leh	51			Hassan	104
		Rajouri	55			Karwar	152
		Srinagar	100			Kodagu	76
		Udhampur	66			Kolar	143
	Kerala	Alappuzha	72			Mandya	65
		Calicut	124			Mangalore	251
		Ernakulam	213			Mysore	141
		Kannur	171			Raichur	135
		Kollam	86			Shimoga	140
		Kottayam	100			Tumukur	112
		Malapuram	94		Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	324
		Palakkad	117			Akola	140
		Pathanamthitta	84			Amaravati	135
		Thiruvananthapuram	95			Aurangabad	148

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		Beed	129			Wardha	78
		Bhandara	108			Yeotmal	100
		Buldhana	117		Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	48
		Chandrapur	98			Betul	75
		Dhule	136			Bhopal	117
		Gadchiroli	37			Chhatarpur	75
		Goa	137			Chhindwara	101
		Jalgaon	216			Damoh	34
		Jalna	92			Dewas	71
		Kalyan	177			Dhar	86
		Kolhapur	308			Guna	60
		Latur	146			Gwalior	84
		Nagpur	134			Indore	80
		Nanded	135			Itarsi	106
		Nashik	246			Jabalpur	114
		Osmanabad	92			Jhabua	41
		Parbhani	103			Khandwa	82
		Pune	296			Khargone	107
		Raigad	154			Mandla	46
		Ratnagiri	174			Mandsaur	159
		Sangli	329			Morena	114
		Satara	224			Narsinghpur	68
		Sindhudurg	106			Panna	21
		Solapur	31253			Raisen	30

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		Rajgarh	39			Koraput	106
		Ratlam	74			Mayurbhanj	55
		Rewa	38			Phulbani	47
		Sagar	67			Puri	143
		Satna	49			Sambalpur	111
		Seoni	53			Sundergarh	68
		Shahdol	56		Punjab	Amritsar	146
		Shajapur	75			Bhatinda	133
		Shivpuri	42			Chandigarh	55
		Sidhi	29			Ferozepur	266
		Ujjain	100			Hoshiarpur	102
		Vidisha	48			Jalandhar	211
North East-I		Meghalaya	111			Ludhiana	129
		Mizoram	105			Pathankot	125
		Tripura	135			Patiala	149
North East-II		Arunachal Pradesh	107			Ropar	55
		Manipur	52			Sangrur	142
		Nagaland	62		Rajasthan	Alwar	110
Odisha		Balasore	90			Banswara	78
		Bolangir	52			Banner	84
		Cuttack	182			Bharatpur	62
		Dhenkanal	128			Bhilwara	89
		Ganjam	128			Bikaner	73
		Kalahandi	61			Bundi	40

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		Chittorgrah	63			Bahraich	62
		Churu	102			Ballia	48
		Jaipur	204			Banda	84
		Jaisalmer	32			Barabanki	74
		Jhalawar	35			Basti	77
		Jhunjhunu	75			Deoria	74
		Jodhpur	125			Faizabad	74
		Kota	98			Farrukhabad	55
		Nagaur	110			Fatehpur	49
		Pali	145			Ghazipur	46
		Sawaimadhopur	70			Gonda	65
		Sikar	110			Gorakhpur	84
		Sirohi	122			Hamirpur	46
		Sriganganagar	183			Hardoi	45
		Tonk	45			Jaunpur	69
		Udaipur	134			Jhansi	70
	Uttarakhand	Almora	104			Kanpur	135
		Dehradun	77			Lakhimpur Kheri	78
		Haridwar	35			Lucknow	92
		Kotdwar	120			Mau	42
		Nainital	82			Mirzapur	78
		Uttarkashi	63			Orai	43
	Uttar Pradesh (E)	Allahabad	105			Pratapgarh	64
		Azamgarh	76				

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		Raebareilly	64			Saharanpur	46
		Shahjahanpur	43		West Bengal	Asansol	189
		Sitapur	69			Bankura	74
		Sultanpur	85			Berhampore	96
		Unnao	69			Coochbehar	42
		Varanasi	108			Gangtok	47
	Uttar Pradesh (W)	Agra	88			Jalpaiguri	58
		Aligarh	70			Kharagpur	184
		Bareilly	78			Kolkata	256
		Bijnor	67			Krishnanagar	92
		Budaun	46			Malda	61
		Bulandshahar	47			Purulia	38
		Etah	43			Raiganj	75
		Etawah	47			Siliguri	78
		Ghaziabad	75			Suri	90
		Mathura	60		Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	162
		Meerut	70			Cuddalore	162
		Moradabad	77			Dharmapuri	124
		Muzaffarnagar	68			Erode	121
		Mainpuri	39			Karaikudi	122
		Noida	56			Kumbakonam	79
		Pilibhit	35			Madurai	158
		Rampur	32			Nagercoil	44

1	2	3	4
		Nilgiris	46
		Pondicheri	27
		Salem	225
		Tanjore	118
		Tirunelveli	82
		Trichy	260
		Tuticorin	69
		Vellore	148
		Virudhunagar	64
	Culcutta	Culcutta	520
	Chennai	Chennai	325
MTNL	Delhi	Delhi	356
	Mumbai	Mumbai	220

[English]

Functioning of IIMs

321. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is trying to bring in transparency and accountability in the functioning of the Indian Institutes of Management;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) While moving towards a regime of more autonomy to the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), the BOG through which they function are being impressed upon to bring about more transparency and accountability in their functioning. The IIMs, in a recent meeting, have been asked to co-ordinate their admission and counseling process, publish admission process in detail, right at the time of advertisement of CAT, introduce a system of external peer review and form an expert group to decide areas of national importance which each of the IIMs would work.

Gross Enrolment Ratio

322. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gross Enrolment Ratio(GKR) is far below when compared to the average of Asian countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the targets set for Eleventh Plan and the achievements made so far;

(d) the expenditure incurred under various schemes during the Tenth Plan and so far in the Eleventh Plan for improving the ratio;

(e) the reasons for low GER despite sufficient budgetary allocations; and

(f) the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Gross Enrolment Ratios (GER) at the Primary, Upper Primary, Secondary, Senior Secondary levels and Higher Education for the year 2008-09 (Provisional) in the country and the regional averages for Central Asia, East Asia and the Pacific and South and West Asia are given below:

Level	India 2008-09 (Provisional)	Average (2009)		
		Central Asia	East Asia and the Pacific	South and West Asia
Primary	114.37	98	111	110
Upper Primary	76.23	97	90	71
Secondary and Senior Secondary	47.01	94	66	44
Higher Education	13.8	25	28	13

(c) to (f) The expenditure incurred under various schemes during the 10th Plan and in the 11th Plan, upto the year 2010-11 is given below:-

Name of the Scheme	10th Plan Expenditure	11th Plan Exp. (2007-08 to 2010-11)
1	2	3
Department of School Education & Literacy (Other than externally aided projects)		
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	25957.38	56575.79
Kasturba Gandhi Swatantra Vidyalaya	431.80	—
National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education	12476.95	28407.40
Secondary education (Access and Equity, Quality Improvement, information & Communication Technology, Integrated Education for Disabled Children, Vocational Education, National Institute of Open	3808.50	11867.95

	1	2	3
Schooling, Navodaya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, etc.)			
Department of Higher Education			
University and Higher Education		4180.09	13141.73
Scholarships		16.66	1621.94 (including distance Learning & ICT)
Technical Education		3369.09	11536.28

Government has been making consistent efforts to meet the goals of Universal Elementary Education through implementation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Programme. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTF) Act 2009, which became operational with effect from 1st April, 2010, provides that every child in the 6 to 14 age-group shall have a right to free and compulsory education till completion of elementary education. The SSA Framework of Implementation has been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTI Act 2009 and the SSA programme

is being implemented in accordance with the norms and standards of the RTE Act. Mid Day Meal Scheme is being implemented with a view to enhance enrolment and retention of children in school. Further, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan has been launched for universal access to secondary education. These efforts will enable states to universalize elementary and secondary education and improve the Gross Enrolment Ratio.

During 11th Five year plan, several new Central Universities, Indian Institutes of Management, Indian Institutes of Technology, National Institutes of Technology, Polytechnics and other Institutions of Higher learning have been established to increase the GER in Higher Education. A new scheme has been approved by the Government under which central assistance on sharing basis shall be provided to the State Governments/State Universities for setting up of a model degree college in each of the 374 identified educationally backward districts, where Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for higher education is less than the national GER.

Establishment of NVETU

323. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish a National Vocational Education and Training University with centres in the States to implement its ambitious National Vocational Education Qualification Framework;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to create a pool of skilled work force to bridge the shortage of skilled workers in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which the poor and backward

category student are likely to be benefited as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The steering Committee of the Planning Commission has set up a Sub Committee to consider the issue of National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF). The Committee is yet to submit its final report.

(c) and (d) The revamped vocational education in the country will enhance the employ ability of the youth as per requirement of industry, thus bringing the gap between the demand and supply of skilled manpower.

(e) 25% seats in private vocational schools will be filled by children of socio-economically weaker sections (SC/ST/OBC/Minorities/children with special needs/persons Below Poverty Line; out of which 50% would be girls), with reimbursement @ Rs. 19,000/- per student per annum under the CSS Vocationalization of Secondary Education.

Suicide by Students

324. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the National Crime Records Bureau statistics, seven students committed suicide every day during 2010, for flunking exams;

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

(c) the reasons attributed for taking such extreme steps;

(d) whether the Central Government has taken any steps in this direction; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per report "Accidental Death and Suicide in India" published by National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt, of India, seven suicides were committed per day due to failure in examination under different age groups during 2010.

(b) Year	2007	2008	2009	2010
No. of suicides committed	1976	2189	2010	2479

(c) It is difficult to attribute reasons for the suicides. There can be various social, economic or personal issues which can lead to stress and anxiety amongst children leading them to take the extreme step of suicide.

(d) and (e) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has taken the following initiatives to tackle such problem effectively:

- (i) Abolition of class X Board Examination w.e.f. 2011 for the students who do not wish to move out of the CBSE system after class X,
- (ii) Grading System has been brought in at the level of IX & X,
- (iii) Providing 15 Minutes time for reading question paper during examination,
- (iv) Proper weightage to internal school based assessment,
- (v) Five chances of improvements in class X in all subjects have been provided. Also five chances of compartment in class XII examination in one subject have been provided,
- (vi) Providing counseling to students and the parents along with helpline programme before the commencement of the examination and during the declaration of results through telephone, Interactive Voice Record System (IVRS), leading news papers and online connectivity.

Submission of Ph.D and other Research Papers

325. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students from Indian Institutes of Technology and Indian Institutes of Science who submitted their Ph.D and other research papers in foreign countries during the last three years, institution-wise;

(b) whether such students have been given financial support; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, institution-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) No Ph.D. theses of the students of Indian Institutes of Technology (NTs) and Indian Institute of Science (NSc), Bangalore are submitted in foreign countries. However, the students who do attend international conferences and symposia and contribute research papers, etc, are granted financial support to cover their travel and other expenses. The Institute-wise number of such students who were given financial support during the last three years are as under:

IIT-Bombay	365
IIT-Delhi	234
IIT-Kanpur	399
IIT-Kharagpur	93
IIT-Madras	201
IIT-Roorkee	50
IISc-Bangalore	348

[Translation]

ICT in Schools

326. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for imparting Information and Communication Technology (ICT) at schools;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme;

(c) the funds allocated and utilized by each State/UT under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme - "Information and Communication Technology in Schools", during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and

(d) the number of students who have gained computer literacy under the programme during the said period, year-wise and State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Under the Centrally sponsored scheme "Information and Communication Technology in Schools", financial

assistance is provided to States/UTs for coverage of Government and Government -aided schools for ICT-enabled learning and for computer literacy. Priority is given to schools in educationally backward blocks. The sharing pattern is 75:25 between the Centre and the State except for the north eastern States including Sikkim where the ratio is 90:10.

(c) The details of funds allocated and utilised by each State/UT under the scheme during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) It is expected that in the schools covered under the scheme, all students from classes 9 to 12 attain various degrees of computer literacy. However, this is monitored by the State Government and in the absence of common proficiency test, the exact number of students who have gained proficiency is not available.

(Rs. in lakh only)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Details of funds released and utilised							
		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (as on 31-10-2011)	
		Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	67.20	-	67.20	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5250.00	5250.00	-	-	6600.00	6600.00	-	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	67.38	67.38	105.52	105.52	645.59	-	584.37	-
4.	Assam	-	-	-	-	641.00	-	2182.40	-
5.	Bihar	895.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	182.75	182.75	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	2417.53	1217.53	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Daman and Diu	41.00	41.00	-	-	31.20	-	-	-
9.	Dadra and Nagar	-	-	-	14.40	-	18.75	-	-
10.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	399.00	-	-	-
11.	Goa	432.00	432.00	432.00	432.00	432.00	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	-	-	1871.78	1871.78	6915.57	5842.35	-	-
13.	Haryana	1250.00	1250.00	1500.00	1500.00	-	-	-	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	772.44	772.44	-	-	753.60	753.60	638.00	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Karnataka	3150.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Kerala	4071.00	4071.00	4071.00	4071.00	2600.00	2600.00	5562.00	-
19.	Lakhadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Maharashtra	-	-	1250.00	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Manipur	195.98	195.98	391.95	391.95	65.65	-	-	-
23.	Meghalaya	428.88	428.88	-	-	386.59	-	20.00	-
24.	Mizoram	-	-	301.50	301.50	408.06	-	-	-
25.	Nagaland	815.00	815.00	111.21	111.21	486.82	486.82	267.163	-
26.	Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Punjab	3017.40	3017.40	4305.00	4305.00	4603.00	4109.00	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29.	Rajasthan	1050.00	1050.00	2300.00	2300.00	4500.00	4500.00	-	-
30.	Sikkim	-	-	-	418.97	-	-	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	2681.00	2681.00	318.72	318.72	0.00	-	20.00	-
32.	Tripura	-	-	946.32	946.32	-	-	-	-
33.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	3984.82581	3984.82	4640.174	-	-
34.	Uttarakhand	150.00	150.00	151.50	151.50	500.00	-	-	-
35.	West Bengal	762.42	762.42	-	3500.00	3500.00	3520.00	-	-
Total		27447.96	22202.03	17292.93	16042.93	38899.79581	33322.91	17520.057	-

[English]

MOU between NPCIL and IOC

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

(a) whether the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) and the Indian Oil Corporation have signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to set up nuclear power plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the capacity of proposed nuclear power plants;

(d) whether the sites have been identified for setting up of the same; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Madam. The MoU between Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) and Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) was signed on November 04, 2009.

(b) The MoU covers setting up of Nuclear Power Plants in the country for generation of electricity and any other area as mutually agreed. A Joint Venture Company (JVC) has been incorporated in the name of NPCIL-Indian Oil Nuclear Energy Corporation Limited.

(c) to (e) Proposal for identification of the Nuclear Power Project to be set up by the JVC between NPCIL & IOC is under consideration of the Government.

India-Africa Forum Summit

328. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the second India-Africa Forum Summit held in May, 2011 alongwith the details of the agreements signed during the summit;

(b) whether the agreements made during the first India-Africa Summit have been fulfilled;

(c) if so the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

to (d) The Second Africa India Forum Summit was held on May 24-25, 2011 in Addis Ababa at the seat of African Union. This Summit built upon the foundations of the historical relationship that existed between India and Africa and further contributed to designing the structure of an enhanced engagement between India and our African partners in the 21st century. Two documents, the Addis Ababa Declaration and the Africa India Framework for Enhanced Cooperation, adopted at the end of the Summit, will now guide our systematic enhanced engagement with Africa in the coming years. The Addis Ababa Declaration is a political document that covers issues of bilateral, regional and international interest to India and Africa, including our common position on UN reforms, climate change, WTO, international terrorism, among others. The Africa India Framework for Enhanced Cooperation spells out the agreed areas of cooperation, including human resources and institutional capacity building, education, science and technology, agricultural productivity and food security, industrial growth, including small and medium enterprises and minerals, development of the health sector, development of infrastructure, ICT and the establishment of judicial systems with police and defence establishments under civilian control.

The 2011 Summit carried forward the positive momentum generated by the First India Africa Forum Summit held in New Delhi in April 2008. No agreements were signed during the First India Africa Forum Summit. Two historic documents, the Delhi Declaration and the India-Africa Framework for Cooperation, were adopted at the end of the Summit in 2008 at New Delhi. Subsequently, the Plan of Action of the Framework for Cooperation of the India Africa Forum Summit was launched on March 10, 2010. This was a result of the consultative process which had been undertaken between India and the African Union and its member states. It is based on the principles enunciated in the Delhi Declaration and the Framework of Cooperation and reflects our joint commitment to work in a full partnership.

After the launch of the Plan of Action of the Framework of Cooperation of the First India Africa Forum Summit, locations for establishing 19 capacity building institutions have been communicated by the African Union in December 2010. As a follow up of this, 5 agreements were signed between India and the African Union to establish 14 institutions in Africa on May 23, 2011 at Addis Ababa during the Ministerial Meeting of Second Africa India Forum Summit. Further, the Country Agreement and Agency Agreements are under discussion to establish capacity building institutions in Africa agreed to at the First India Africa Forum Summit. Several capacity building training programmes have already been conducted and special agriculture scholarships, C. V. Raman Scientific Fellowships, Enhanced ICCR Scholarships and ITEC training positions have been implemented. Training for about 450 participants in 2010-11 has been undertaken.

Ranking of IBS

329. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Business Schools have failed to get a position with 100 management institutions;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to upgrade 5 Integrated Maintenance Management System in the country with grant of Rs. 95 crore to bring them at par with international standards;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether similar upgradation is also proposed to be undertaken at Indian Institute of Technology (IIT); and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) As per the information furnished by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Indian Business School is not approved by the Council. No grant has been released for up-gradation of Integrated Maintenance Management System in the country. Dr. Kakodkar committee which was setup for "suggesting a road map for the autonomy and the future of the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) as world class institutions for research and higher learning", has submitted its report. Council of IITs in its meeting held on 14.9.2011 has accepted its report in principal and decided to constitute a Empowered Task Force for its implementation.

[Translation]

**Construction of Helipads near
Hospitals**

330. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government plans to build helipads alongside every hospital at a distance of 100 km. so as to provide quicker rescue to the accident victims;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the time by which the same is likely to be implemented; and

(c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred and the number of helicopters required for the purpose?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Nurses Returning from Saudi Arabia

331. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Indian nurses are returning from Saudi Arabia;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of nurses returned this year and the reasons for their return;

(c) whether the Government has taken up the issue with the Saudi Arabia Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government at the diplomatic level to ensure job security for the new recruits to Saudi Arabia?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) There are no such instances where exodus of large number of Indian nurses from Saudi Arabia has taken place. As per provision of the contract, Saudi authorities can employ a Saudi nurse as and when available in place of a foreign recruited one after payment of legal dues to such nurses. The Saudi side has not informed about the number of such nurses who might have returned to India.

(c) to (e) Indian Mission in Saudi Arabia has taken up cases of few nurses with the Saudi side on humanitarian grounds. The Saudi side takes such decisions in line with the nationalization policy of the Government to provide jobs to unemployed Saudi citizens and in accordance with the provisions contained in the contract.

Air India Loans

332. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India (AI) has defaulted on payment of service tax and interest on working capital and owes around Rs. 48,000 crore in loans and payments to vendors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether AI has sought norms waiver from Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as its loans would become non-performing assets as per RBI provisioning norms if the interest liability or the repayment of loan is not made by the stipulated time;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures being taken to salvage Air India from its enormous debt burden?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, Air India owes approx. Rs. 22,000 crore by way of working capital loans and approx. Rs.21000 crore as aircraft acquisition loans.

(c) to (e) As part of the financial restructuring, Air India is looking at Financial Restructuring package in conjunction with their banks for which RBI's approval is necessary. Payments of interest have been made in time to avoid becoming non performing assets.

Shortage of Spectrum

333. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether the Government has failed to address immediate concerns of the Sector in its draft National Telecom Policy (NTP), 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the telecom industry has been facing spectrum shortage; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to address the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) The Draft National

Telecom Policy (NTP), 2011 essentially addresses the Vision, Strategic direction and various medium and long term issues related to Telecom Sector.

Short term issues addressed in TRAI's recommendations dated 11.05.2010 and 08.02.2011 on 'Spectrum Management and Licensing Framework' have been considered by the Government. In respect of certain recommendations there is a preliminary conclusion that they may need modification/clarification for further action. Hence in accordance with the proviso under section 11(1) of TRAI Act, 1997, such recommendations have been referred back to TRAI on 10.10.2011.

Reconsidered recommendations from TRAI have been received on 3.11.2011 by DoT. Government will take a holistic view on these recommendations after recommendations of Telecom Commission are received in this regard.

(c) Initial spectrum has been allotted to all the existing UAS Licensees except in Delhi Service Area. Requests from some service providers for allocation of additional spectrum beyond initial spectrum for 2G services are pending.

(d) As mentioned in parts (a) & (b) above, TRAI recommendations on "Spectrum Management and Licensing Framework" dated 11th May 2010, together with further recommendations dated 3.11.2011 have been submitted to the Telecom Commission. Government would take a holistic view on further allocation of 2G Spectrum thereafter.

Indians Working in Gulf Countries

334. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has data regarding Indians working in Gulf countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a Contributory Pension and Life Insurance Fund (CPLIF) for

the welfare of emigrant workers on their return to India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Such data are not maintained, since there is no compulsory registration with the Indian Missions at the time of arrival or departure.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. The Government is seized with the matter.

[Translation]

Merger of Telecom Companies

335. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has revised the norms and regulations for merging and acquisition of telecom companies;

(b) if so, the salient features of the revised norms;

(c) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has banned or proposes to ban merger of companies that have a combined market share of more than 60%; and

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

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

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

(c) and (d) TRAI, vide letter no. 901-8/201-MS dated 03.11.2011, in the context of Guidelines for intra-service area merger of Cellular Mobile Telecom Service (CMTS)/

Unified Access Services (UAS) licences, has inter-alia, recommended that:

"Where the market share of the Resultant entity in the relevant market is not above 35% of the total subscriber base or the AGR in a licensed service area, the Government may grant permission at its level. However, where, in either of these criteria, it exceeds 35% but is below 60%, Government may decide the case after receipt of recommendations from the TRAI, Cases where the market share is above 60% shall not be considered."

Contribution of Service Sector in GDP

336. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contribution of service sector to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country has been increasing in the recent past in comparison to the contribution of manufacturing and agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this increase in Service Sector is the result of increasing opportunities of services abroad, due to globalization;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the contribution of service, industry and agriculture sectors to the Gross Domestic Product at the end of the year 2005 and 2010 and till October 2011; and

(f) the share of manpower available in the country to all of the above mentioned sectors during the said periods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (f) Yes, Madam. The share of service sector in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices has increased from 43.8% in 1990-91 to 55.3% in 2010-11. The share of agriculture has declined from 29.3% to 18.5% during the same period, while the share of manufacturing sector has remained more or less stable within the range of 15% to 17% up to 2007-08 and declined to about 14.28% thereafter. The details regarding the contribution of agriculture, manufacturing and service sector to GDP during last two decades are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

One of the factors driving expansion of service sector in the country has been increased opportunities of services abroad due to globalization as reflected in the gradual increase in the export of services as a percent of GDP from 1.6% in 1990-91 to 6.8% in 2009-10.

The share of workers distributed across agriculture, industry and services sector in the rural and urban areas for the years 2004-05 and 2009-10 is given in Statement-II.

Share of Specific Sectors in GDP at Factor Cost at Current Prices

(in per cent)

Year	Agriculture	Industry	Manufacturing	Services
1	2	3	4	5
1990-91	29.28	26.88	16.70	43.84
1991-92	29.65	25.76	15.72	44.59
1992-93	28.99	26.13	15.87	44.88
1993-94	28.93	25.87	15.83	45.20
1994-95	28.52	26.80	16.75	44.68
1995-96	26.49	27.83	17.88	45.68

	1	2	3	4	5
1996-97	27.37	27.02	17.51	45.61	
1997-98	26.12	26.78	16.38	47.11	
1998-99	26.02	26.07	15.51	47.92	
1999-00	24.99	25.31	14.78	49.69	
2000-01	23.35	26.19	15.60	50.46	
2001-02	23.20	25.34	15.03	51.46	
2002-03	20.87	26.46	15.30	52.66	
2003-04	20.97	26.24	15.31	52.79	
2004-05	19.03	27.93	15.25	53.05	
2005-06	18.82	28.14	15.39	53.04	
2006-07	18.29	28.85	16.06	52.86	
2007-08	18.26	29.04	15.99	52.70	
2008-09	17.59	28.22	15.45	54.20	
2009-10	17.76	26.97	14.76	55.27	
2010-11	18.49	26.27	14.28	55.25	

Source: computed from NAS (1999-00) series up to 2003-04 and from NAS (2004-05) series there after

Note: Industry includes manufacturing sector

Sectoral Distribution of Workers

(in percent)

	Agriculture	Industry	Services
1	2	3	4
2004-05			
Rural	70.8	14.4	14.8

1	2	3	4
Urban	7.6	33.8	58.6
2009-10			
Rural	68	17.4	14.7
Urban	7.5	34.4	58.2

Note: Compiled from data obtained from NSSO reports on Employment and Unemployment (2004-05 and 2010-11)

[English]

Spectrum to DTH Broadcasters

337. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

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

(a) whether certain irregularities have been reported in the allocation of spectrum to Direct to Home (DTH) broadcasters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether an inquiry has been initiated into the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of the beneficiaries;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the details of the loss incurred as a result of such irregularities?

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

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

(c) No Madam; however two files related to the

spectrum allocation of DTH operators, namely, M/s Dish TV India Ltd and M/s Sun Direct TV Pvt Ltd, were given to CBI at their request in connection with 2G spectrum case.

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

Demand of Coal

338. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:
SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI KISANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of coal demanded by various State Governments and consumers/industries during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, industry-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries have fixed the targets for production and supply of coal according to the demand of the State Governments consumers and industries;

(c) if so, whether the said target has been achieved;

(d) if so, the details of the coal produced and supplied by CIL and each of its subsidiaries to various State Governments consumers and industries during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, industry-wise and year-wise;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to achieve the target and increase the production and supply of coal according to demand;

(f) the quantity of coal disposed of through e-marketing by various subsidiaries; and

(g) the details of revenue earned and royalty paid by each subsidiary company during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) During the process of formulation of Annual Plan, Ministry of Coal/

Planning Commission assesses overall demand of the country, coal consuming sector-wise. Based on such assessed demand, company-wise coal supply plan is formulated by Ministry of Coal for various sectors. Such demand is not assessed State-wise and hence details of State-wise demand on CIL is not available. As per the Annual Plan of Ministry of Coal, details of All India Coal Demand and supply plan finalized to meet the demand are tabled as under:

(in Million Tonnes)

Particulars	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
All India Coal Demand	550.00	597.98	656.31	696.03
Supply Plan to meet Coal Demand				
Coal India Ltd	405.00	437.40	460.50	452.00
SCCL	41.50	45.00	47.05	51.00
Other indigenous sources	50.79	52.83	65.87	56.00
Gap to be met through import	52.71	62.75	82.89	137.03
Total	550.00	597.98	656.31	696.03

Sector-wise Supply Plan Target of CIL (in Million Tonnes)

Steel (Coking Coal)	10.85	8.84	9.20	9.39
Power (Utilities)	292.83	311.86	333.92	328.21
Power (Captive)	34.17	38.90	40.69	37.11
Cement	8.78	7.46	7.52	7.46
Sponge Iron	13.43	14.94	13.93	13.66
Others	44.10	54.71	54.55	55.56
Total raw coal dispatch	404.26	436.71	459.81	451.39
Colliery Consumption	0.74	0.69	0.69	0.61
Total raw coal off take	405.00	437.40	460.50	452.00

(c) and (d) The target fixed for Coal India Ltd of XI plan period (actual) & BE for 2011-12 are given vis-a-vis actual achievement during the first four years below:

(in Million Tonnes)

XI Plan Period

Coal Production	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Target (BE)	384.51	405.00	435.00	460.50	447.00
Actual	379.46	403.73	431.27	431.32	-
% Achievement	98.69	99.69	99.14	93.66	-

The subsidiary-wise, year-wise, details of actual production during 2007-2011 was as under:

(in Million Tonnes)

Sl.No.	Subsidiary	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	ECL	24.06	28.13	30.06	30.81
2	BCCL	25.22	25.51	27.51	29.00
3	CCL	44.15	43.24	47.08	47.52
4	NCL	59.62	63.65	67.67	66.25
5	WCL	43.51	44.70	45.74	43.65
6	SECL	93.79	101.15	108.01	112.71
7	MCL	88.01	96.34	104.08	100.28
8	NEC	1.10	1.01	1.11	1.10
Total		379.46	403.73	431.26	431.32

Sector-wise dispatch performance of CIL viz-a-viz Supply Plan target finalized in Annual Plan of Ministry of Coal

(in Million Tonnes)

Sector	2008-09			2009-10		
	Target	Dispatches	Achievement (%)	Target	Dispatches	Achievement (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Steel (Coking Coal)	10.85	8.55	78.8	8.84	8.35	94.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Power (Utilities)	292.93	296.24	101.1	311.86	298.64	95.8
Power (Captive)	34.17	27.54	80.6	38.90	32.18	82.7
Cement	8.78	6.83	77.8	7.46	7.03	94.2
Sponge Iron	13.43	10.44	77.7	14.94	12.59	84.3
Others	44.10	51.13	115.9	54.71	58.43	103.1
Total Rawcoal dispatch	404.26	400.73	99.1	436.71	415.22	95.1

Sector-wise dispatch performance of CIL viz-a-viz Supply Plan target finalized in Annual Plan of Ministry of Coal

(in Million Tonnes)

Sector	2010-11			2011-12 (April-October, 2011) (Prov.)		
	Target	Dispatches	Achievement (%)	Target	Dispatches	Achievement (%)
Steel (Coking Coal)	9.20	7.76	84.3	5.14	4.18	81.3
Power (Utilities)	333.92	304.35	91.5	181.69	165.20	90.9
Power (Captive)	40.69	35.08	86.2	20.97	19.22	91.6
Cement	7.52	7.09	94.3	4.21	4.17	98.9
Sponge Iron	13.93	12.08	86.7	7.59	6.65	87.6
Others	54.55	57.43	105.3	31.69	33.79	106.6
Total Raw Coal despatch	459.81	423.79	92.2	251.30	233.21	92.8

The details of coal despatches, state-wise, during the last three years are as under:

State-wise Despatches of Coal from CIL sources

(in Million Tonnes)

State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	16.27	12.42	13.05

	1	2	3	4
Assam		0.24	0.28	0.24
Bihar		8.99	11.60	12.35
Chattisgarh		45.66	52.20	53.56
Delhi		7.31	5.22	3.93
Gujarat		20.02	19.41	19.76

1	2	3	4
Haryana	9.92	11.35	13.55
Himachal Pradesh	0.69	0.66	0.65
Jammu and Kashmir	0.12	0.16	0.13
Jharkhand	18.10	20.50	22.66
Karnataka	4.87	3.68	3.57
Madhya Pradesh	41.01	41.15	40.18
Maharashtra	43.27	42.85	41.49
Odisha	45.56	57.83	60.18
Punjab	7.96	7.37	6.33
Rajasthan	16.96	16.82	17.65
Tamil Nadu	13.84	13.24	12.88
Uttar Pradesh	62.65	62.97	65.02
Uttarakhand	0.47	0.68	0.75

1	2	3	4
West Bengal	36.22	34.14	35.52
Others	0.61	0.70	0.34
Total	400.73	415.22	423.79

(e) Due to delay in obtaining forestry/environmental clearances for new coal projects, Rehabilitation and Resettlement issues, land acquisition problems in w/ expansion projects, development activities in coal projects achievement of targets is affected. The matter is being taken up on regular basis with the concerned State Governments/Ministries to resolve such issues.

(f) The coal despatches from CIL sources during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and April-October, 2011 were 39.175 MT, 43.626 MT, 47.157 MT and 27.655 MT respectively.

(g) The details of royalty paid and the net sales of CIL subsidiary companies during the last three years are given below:

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	ECL	BCCL	CCL	NCL	WCL	SECL	MCL	NEC	Total
Royalty paid by CIL subsidiaries during the last three years									
2008-09	139.64	376.01	661.01	746.19	604.22	1110.7	773.07	20.62	4331.5
2009-10	156.07	412.2	584.66	809.85	615.88	1162.0	859.63	28.26	4627.5
2010-11	172.58	508.33	613.28	802.35	595.84	1243.0	936.66	29.25	4901.2
Net sales of CIL subsidiaries during the last three years									
Year	ECL	BCCL	CCL	NCL	WCL	SECL	MCL	NEC	Total
2008-09	3837.40	3713.29	5210.89	6572.44	5636.01	8485.67	5383.39	284.39	39123.48
2009-10	5227.78	4515.15	5488.22	7432.90	5836.63	9371.57	6339.82	403.18	44615.25
2010-11	5882.60	6157.11	6041.70	7655.35	5994.27	10657.58	7431.24	413.76	50233.59

Protest over Nuclear Power Plants

339. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
 SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
 SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
 SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
 SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
 SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
 SHRI P. KUMAR:
 SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSHI LAKSHMI:
 SHRI P. LINGAM:
 SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:
 SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
 SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:
 DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
 SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
 SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
 SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
 SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
 DR. NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the local people and environmentalists are protesting against the setting up of various nuclear power plants in the country including Kudankulam and Jaitapur;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for such wide scale protest;
- (c) the present stage of implementation and total expenditure incurred so far on Kudankulam and Jaitapur nuclear power plants;
- (d) whether any study has been conducted about the environmental impact of these plants;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard;
- (f) the composition and terms of reference of the high level Committee set up by the Government to

remove the apprehensions of the people against the setting up of nuclear power plants, particularly Kudankulam Plant;

(g) the efforts made by the committee so far, in this regard; and

(h) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure the safety of such nuclear plants?

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) Some sections of local people and organisations are protesting against start up of nearly completed nuclear power plants at Kudankulam and setting up of new Nuclear Power Plants at Jaitapur.

(b) The opposition to nuclear power projects by certain section of the population is largely due to apprehensions about safety of nuclear power plants, effect on livelihood of the people living around and issues related to land acquisition. Anti-nuclear groups are spreading unfounded fears amongst local people.

(c) The work of 2 units each of 1000 Mwe at Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP) is almost complete. Unit-1 is at advanced stage of commissioning with its 'hot run' having been completed. This is the final test following which nuclear fuel in the reactor can be loaded after obtaining clearance from the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). Construction of Unit-2 is also closely following the first unit and can be completed a few months from commissioning of Unit-1. The cumulative expenditure on Kudankulam (KKNPP Units-1&2) upto September 2011 has been Rs.14,122 crore.

For the Jaitapur Nuclear Power Project (JNPP), land has been acquired, Environmental and Coastal Regulatory Zone clearances have been obtained and site infrastructure works taken up. The expenditure on JNPP upto September 2011 has been Rs.46 crore. Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) is working out the

techno-economic details of the proposed European Pressurised Reactor (EPR) Units at Jaitapur.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) Detailed Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) studies have been carried out in the case of nuclear power plants at Kudankulam and Jaitapur as a part of the project environment clearance process. The EIA reports have been considered by the Expert Appraisal Committees of Ministry of Environment and Forests in detail before according environmental clearance for these projects. The reports are available in public domain on NPCIL website. The stipulations laid down in the environmental clearances for the projects are scrupulously implemented.

(f) The central Government has constituted an expert group of 15 specialists for interacting with nominees of the State Government of Tamilnadu and spokespersons of the people in the neighbourhood of KKNPP to explain the factual position on various aspects of the project and to dispel apprehensions of a section of the local people. The expert group comprises renowned academicians, scientists, doctors and engineers specialising in areas like environmental science, radiation safety, nuclear reactor design, nuclear reactor safety, nuclear regulatory aspects, nuclear waste management, oncology, fisheries, thermal ecology, seismology etc. The expert group is reviewing the factual position on various aspects of the project and are explaining these to the spokespersons of the local people and state government officials.

(g) The expert group had its first meeting with the state government nominees and spokespersons of the local people on November 8, 2011. The second meeting was held on November 18.

(h) The safety aspects of the KKNPP were reviewed by the AERB. The nuclear power plants designed in the country as well as those to be set up with international cooperation Will follow the directions

provided in the AERB codes and guides on design, construction, commissioning and operation to ensure safety. The projects undergo regulatory review at each stage of design, construction, commissioning and operation by AERB. Safety of these plants are ensured through compliance of AERB stipulation. All reactors to be set up with international cooperation will need to be certified also by the Nuclear Safety Regulatory Authority of the vendor country.

Study of Nuclear Installations Capacity

340. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has appointed expert groups to study the nuclear installations capacity to withstand massive seismic shocks following the Fukushima quake-tsunami disaster in Japan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all nuclear installations in the country have passed structural tests conducted by expert groups;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether all preventive measures suggested by the expert groups have been accepted by the Government; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in implementation of these preventive measures?

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

Central Government had directed Nuclear Power Corporation India Limited (NPCIL) to conduct a safety review of all nuclear power stations in operation and of those under construction in the context of the Fukushima incident, including their ability to withstand extreme external events like earthquakes and tsunamis. Accordingly, NPCIL constituted task forces, four for the reactors of different technologies in operation and two for reactors of different technologies under construction. In parallel, a committee was also constituted by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) to review the safety of nuclear power reactors in operation and under construction.

(c) and (d) The NPCIL task forces and AERB committee have carried out extensive re-evaluate of the safety status of nuclear power plants based on permissible stress values in structures, components and equipment. The analysis concluded that adequate margins exist in the structures, equipment, systems etc. to withstand extreme external events including seismic shock waves several times the design values. The reports of NPCIL task forces and AERB committee have been made public and are also posted on DAE/NPCIL and AERB web sites, respectively.

(e) and (f) The recommendations made by the task forces and committee to further enhance the safety of the nuclear power plants have been accepted. A road map for implementation of the recommendations in time bound manner has also been drawn up. The process of implementation of recommendations has commenced.

Policy for Deputation and Promotion

341. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is following a uniform and transparent policy with regard to deputations and promotions for All India Service Officers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the policy with regard to deputations and promotions is not being followed equitably;

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that all Government servants are treated in same, equitable and fair way; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that empanelment for promotions, postings and deputations are transparent and fair?

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

(b) to (e) The Government is following a uniform and transparent policy with regard to the Central deputation of officers of All India Services (AIS) namely, Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Police Service (IPS) and Indian Forest Service (IFS). Deputation of officers belonging to the All India Services to posts outside the cadre is governed by Rule 6 of the IAS (Cadre) Rules, 1954, and similar provisions of the IPS (Cadre) Rules, 1954 and the IFS (Cadre) Rules, 1966. Further conditions of deputation are considered in terms of Consolidated Deputation Guidelines 2007 and Central Staffing Scheme.

Promotions of the officers are made by the respective Cadre authorities as per the provisions of the Promotion Guidelines for these services.

The empanelment and posting of AIS officers are done in accordance with the guidelines and instructions on the subject.

National Telecom Policy

342. SHRI HARI MANJHI:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
 SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:
 SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:
 SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
 SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
 SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:
 SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
 SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
 SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
 SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently formulated and announced the National Telecom Policy, 2011;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the manner in which the policy proposes to bring transparency in the telecom sector and give benefit to the consumers;

(c) whether the suggestions from various stakeholders, including telecom industry were received and acted upon by the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether under the new policy roaming charges have been dispensed with in; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the new policy is likely to be introduced and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The Draft National Telecom Policy-2011 (NTP-2011) has been announced by Hon'ble Minister of Communications & IT on 10th October 2011 and has been put in public domain for wider consultation.

(b) The vision of Draft National Telecom Policy-2011 states "To provide to the people of India a secure, reliable, affordable and high quality converged telecommunication services anytime, anywhere". A copy of Draft NTP-2011 is available on the Department of Telecom Website and it incorporates and outlines various objectives and strategies for bringing in transparency and furthering the interests of users/consumers.

(c) and (d) Wide ranging consultations were held with various stake-holders including telecom industry for the formulation of Draft NTP-2011. Four Round-Table conferences on National Broadband Plan, Licensing Framework and Spectrum Management, Issues related to Promotion of Manufacturing of Telecom Equipment in the country and with Consumer User Groups of Telecom and Consumer Forums were also held with the stakeholders. Views and suggestions so received have been taken into consideration by the Committee constituted for the purpose while finalising the draft NTP-2011. The suggestions from various stakeholders including telecom industry on draft NTP-2011 are being received. The last date for receiving suggestions/comments is 9th December 2011. The same will be analysed and taken into consideration by the Government before finalising NTP-2011.

(e) and (f) There is a proposal in the Draft NTP-2011 to review roaming charges with the ultimate objective of removing the roaming charge across the nation. One of the objectives of the draft NTP-2011 is to achieve 'One Nation - Full Mobile Number Portability and work towards One Nation - Free Roaming'. After the receipt of feedback, and their due consideration, NTP-2011 would be approved by the competent authority. Implementation would commence thereafter.

[Translation]

Definition of Poverty

343. SHRI GANESH SINGH:
 SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:

SHRI C.R. PATIL:

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per affidavit filed by the Planning Commission in the Supreme Court any person earning more than Rs.32 per day in urban areas and Rs.26 per day in rural areas is ineligible to draw benefits of poverty alleviation schemes run by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the basis thereof;

(c) whether the inflationary trends in the country have been factored in while estimating poverty by the Planning Commission;

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

(e) whether the market forces and a number of economists do not concur with definition of poverty and persons living below poverty line proposed by the Planning Commission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The affidavit filed by Planning Commission on 20th September was in compliance of specific direction by the Supreme Court to update the poverty line computed by the Tendulkar Committee for 2004-05 to the latest price level. On applying price increase using Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) for urban areas and Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) for rural areas at all India Level, which are readily available, the

poverty line at June, 2011 price level was placed provisionally at Rs. 965 per capita per month in urban areas and Rs. 781 per capita per month for rural areas in terms of consumption expenditure and not per person earning. At June, 2011 price level, for a family of five, the provisional poverty line would amount to Rs. 4824 per month in urban areas and Rs. 3905 per month in rural areas and these poverty lines would vary from state to state because of price differentials. However, these poverty lines are not to be used for assisting the poor under different poverty alleviation programmes.

It has been announced by a joint statement of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and the Union Minister of Rural Development on 3rd October, 2011 that the present state wise poverty estimates based on Planning Commission's methodology will not be used to impose any ceiling on the number of households to be included under different government programmes & schemes.

(c) and (d) As explained in (a) & (b) above, the inflationary trends are taken into account while updating the poverty lines.

(e) and (f) Measurement of poverty is a complex and multi-dimensional issue and the experts may have different interpretations of poverty depending upon their individual perception. However, historically Planning Commission has been measuring poverty in terms of per capita consumption expenditure.

[English]

Capture of Indian Fishermen

344. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

SHRI S. S. RAMASUBBU:

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

DR. MAHESH JOSHI:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian fishermen and fishing boats captured by Pakistan and Sri Lanka during 2011 for violating territorial waters alongwith the States to which they belong;

(b) the number of fishermen and boats released by these countries during the above period, country-wise;

(c) the total number of fishermen and boats in captivity of these countries as on date, country-wise and the time since when they have been lodged therein;

(d) the mechanism available at present for the speedy release of these fishermen and boats from the above countries;

(e) whether any financial assistance is provided to these fishermen on their release for the loss suffered by them and damage caused to their boats; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) As per available information, the details of Indian fishermen apprehended and released by Pakistan and Sri Lanka during 2011 (till November 14) are as follows:

Country	Fishermen			Boats		
	*A	**R	***C	A	R	C
Pakistan	270	103	396	50	NIL	511
Sri Lanka	164	164	NIL	32	32	NIL

*A: Apprehended **R: Released ***C: In Custody

(d) High Commission of India, Islamabad, on a continuing basis, monitors the status of Indian fishermen in Pakistani jails and requests for consular access for these fishermen. Once consular access is granted by the Government of Pakistan, the verification papers are sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs through the Ministry of

External Affairs for nationality status verification of these fishermen. High Commission of India, on a continuing basis, takes up the matter with the Government of Pakistan for the release of all those Indian fishermen who have completed their sentences. An India-Pakistan Judicial Committee on Prisoners consisting of four retired judges from each side was set up in February 2008 to recommend steps for human treatment and expeditious release of prisoners of the respective countries in each other's jails. The Committee has so far had four meetings and has given several recommendations. Members of the India-Pakistan Judicial Committee on Prisoners visited Pakistan from 18-23 April 2011 and visited jails in Karachi, Rawalpindi and Lahore. The next meeting of the Judicial Committee is to be held in India, dates for which are to be finalised through diplomatic channels.

As soon as the news of apprehension of Indian fishermen is received, High Commission of India, Colombo takes up the issue with Government of Sri Lanka for expeditious release of all apprehended Indian fishermen. India and Sri Lanka agreed on 26th October 2008 to put in place practical arrangements to deal with bonafide Indian and Sri Lankan fishermen crossing the International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL).

(e) and (f) 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).

Foreign Stake in Domestic Airlines

345. SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to allow foreign airlines to pick up stake in domestic airlines;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status of the proposal;

(c) the details of practices followed in this regard in many of the developed countries;

(d) whether the Government has sought the opinion of the airlines in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (e) A proposal to allow Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) by foreign airlines in Domestic Airlines is under examination of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP).

Foreign Ownership limits for investment in airlines in other developed countries are as under:

USA	25% of voting stock
Japan	33%
Australia & NZ	49% for international carriers/ a single foreign airlines upto 25%
Australia	100% (in domestic airlines)
China	35%
Brazil	20%
Singapore	100%
UAE	49%
South Korea	50%

Visits of Dignitaries

346. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of visits by foreign dignitaries to India during the last four months till date;

(b) the details of issues on which deliberations were held with them including bilateral agreements/MoUs/treaties signed;

(c) the details of foreign visits undertaken by the Prime Minister as well as External Affairs Minister during the above period;

(d) the details of discussions held, agreements/MoUs/treaties signed and the outcome thereof; and

(e) the benefits that would accrue to the country as a result of signing the bilateral agreements/MOUs/treaties and the steps taken by the Government to further improve the relations with these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Details of visits of foreign Heads of State, Vice Presidents, Heads of Government and External Affairs/Foreign Ministers are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Details of visits of Hon'ble Prime Minister and Hon'ble External Affairs Minister are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) and (e) Details are at given in the enclosed Statement-III.

*Visits of foreign Heads of State, Vice Presidents, Heads of Government and
External Affairs/Foreign Ministers*

Sl.No.	Name of dignitary	Dates
1.	H.E. Mr. Kamlesh Sharma, Commonwealth Secretary General	26 Aug - 1 Sep, 2011
2.	H.E. Mr. Hamid Karzai, President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan	4-5 Oct, 2011
3.	H.E. Mr. Truong Tan Sang, President of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Madam Mai Thi Hanh	11-13 Oct, 2011
4.	H.E. U. Thein Sein, President of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and Daw Khin Khin Win	12-15 Oct, 2011
5.	H.E. Mr. Carl Bildt, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sweden	18-22 Oct, 2011
6.	H.E. Mr. Alain Juppe, Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of Republic of France	20-22 Oct, 2011
7.	H.E. Dr. Baburam Bhattarai, Prime Minister of Nepal and Ms. Hisila Yami	20-23 Oct, 2011
8.	His Majesty Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck, King of Bhutan and Her Majesty the Queen Jetsun Pema Wangchuck	23-31 Oct, 2011

<i>Visit abroad of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India</i>			1	2	3
Sl.No.	Country	Date			
1.	Bangladesh	6-7 Sept., 2011	2.	Vietnam	15-17 Sept, 2011
2.	USA	21-27 Sept., 2011	3.	USA	21-29 Sept, 2011
3.	South Africa	17-19 Oct., 2011	4.	South Africa	17-19 Oct, 2011
4.	France	2-5 Nov., 2011	5.	Australia	25-27 Oct, 2011
5.	Maldives	9-12 Nov., 2011	6.	Japan	28-30 Oct, 2011
<i>Visits abroad of Hon'ble External Affairs Minister</i>			7.	Turkey	2 Nov, 2011
Sl.No.	Country	Date	8.	Maldives	8-11 Nov, 2011
1	2	3			
1.	Bangladesh	6-7 Sept, 2011	1.	Commonwealth Secretary General:	The purpose of his visit was to discuss matters relating to the Commonwealth in advance of the Commonwealth

Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) held in Perth from 28-30 October, 2011.

2. **Afghanistan:** Detailed discussions on bilateral and regional issues including terrorism were held. An historic agreement was signed on strategic partnership (SPA) between Afghanistan and India, first such agreement signed by Afghanistan with any country. The agreement reinforced the strong, vibrant and multi-faceted relations between the two countries and at the same time formalized a framework for cooperation in various areas between the two countries: political & security cooperation; trade & economic cooperation; capacity development and education; and social, cultural, civil society & people-to-people relations. This agreement is a strong signal of our abiding commitment to peace, stability and prosperity in Afghanistan during this critical period of security and governance transition.

India and Afghanistan also signed Memoranda of Understanding on Cooperation in the fields of Hydrocarbons and Mineral Resources Development. Both the SPA and the MoUs impart a stronger economic content to bilateral relations and at the same time offer Afghanistan the opportunity to achieve a higher level of economic integration with India and the rest of South Asia.

3. **Vietnam:** Wide ranging discussions were held on bilateral, regional and global issues. The leaders agreed to further deepen the strategic partnership between the two countries, based on the main pillars of security, economic, cultural and HRD cooperation.

- The following Treaties/MOUs/Agreements were signed:
- Extradition Treaty between Republic of India and Socialist Republic of Vietnam.
- MoU between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the Government of

Republic of India on the "Vietnam India Friendship Year 2012"

- Agreement on Cooperation between Vietnam Oil and Gas Group (Petro Vietnam) and ONGC Videsh Limited (ONGC-VL) in oil and gas sector
- Work Plan for the Years 2011-2013 between the Indian Council of Agricultural Research of the republic of India and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Government of Socialist republic of Vietnam in the field of Agricultural and Fishery Research and Education.
- Cultural Exchange Programme between the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for the Years 2011-2014: The Cultural Exchange Programme (CEP) is in pursuance to the Cultural Agreement which was signed by both the countries in 1976.
- Protocol on cultural cooperation between the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and ICCR of republic of India.

The signing of the treaties/MoUs will add greater depth to our cooperation in the areas of Agriculture, oil and gas, extradition and cultural spheres.

Further steps being taken are:

- The Protocol on Cultural Cooperation envisages a year long celebration of India-Vietnam cultural ties in 2012, which will enhance people-to-people contacts.
- A biennial Security Dialogue at the Home Secretary level has been instituted, which will

generate greater cooperation in security matters.

- At the political level, a high level visit from India to Vietnam is proposed in 2012.

4. **Myanmar:** Both sides reviewed the entire gamut of bilateral relations. A number of important initiatives were announced by the Prime Minister during the visit. These included a US\$ 500 million Line of Credit for specific projects including in agriculture and irrigation. Prime Minister also announced India's support for the setting up of an Advanced Centre for Agricultural Research and Education (ACARE) in Yezin; a Rice Bio Park, demonstrating the various techniques in rice biomass utilisation, in the Integrated Demonstration Farm at Nay Pyi Taw; the setting up an Information Technology Institute in Mandalay; and a second Industrial Training Centre at Myingyan. Two MoUs on the Upgradation of the Yangon Children's Hospital and Sittwe General Hospital and Programme of Cooperation in Science & Technology for the period of 2012-2015 were signed. The Prime Minister offered to share India's experience in parliamentary democracy and facilitate regular exchanges between parliamentarians of the two countries. During the visit, the President of Myanmar reiterated the assurance that Myanmar's territory would not be allowed for activities inimical to India.
5. **Sweden:** The talks provided an opportunity for both sides to review the progress in bilateral cooperation spanning a wide range of areas including political, economic, health, scientific and technological fields and to discuss ways to further strengthen the friendly relations between India and Sweden. Regional and global issues of common interest and concern were also discussed. No Agreements/MOUs/Treaties were signed during the visit.
6. **France:** Both sides reviewed the progress of the implementation of the Joint Declaration on bilateral,

regional and international issues of common interest and importance titled "India-France: Partnership for the Future" adopted by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and President Nicolas Sarkozy on December 6, 2010. A Joint Statement reviewing the progress on implementation of 6th December 2010 Joint Declaration issued during President Sarkozy's visit, was issued.

7. **Nepal:** During the delegation-level talks, the two Prime Ministers reviewed the state of bilateral relations and exchanged views on ways and means to further expand and consolidate the close, multi-faceted relations between the two countries. It was decided to reactivate all bilateral mechanisms with Nepal including those in water resources, trade, and transit and security issues. The Agreement on Promotion and Protection of Investments, Agreement for dollar credit line of US\$ 250 million between Government of Nepal and Export-Import Bank of India and Memorandum of Understanding regarding Indian grant assistance of Rs. 1.875 crore for the goitre control programme in Nepal were signed during the visit. The two sides proposed establishment of an Eminent Persons Group to look into the totality of India-Nepal relations and suggest measures to further expand and consolidate the close, multi-faceted relations between the two countries.

The visit has helped further strengthen the long standing ties. It has given new dynamism and energy to the bilateral relationship. Conclusion of the Bilateral Investment and Agreement (BIPPA) would encourage FDI in Nepal and further strengthening of India-Nepal economic engagement. The line of credit of US\$ 250 million will similarly contribute to Nepal's development.

8. **Bhutan:** At the talks with the Prime Minister of India, they exchanged views and held discussions on bilateral relations and economic cooperation as well as regional and international issues of mutual interest. They recalled the strong historical ties of

friendship and understanding that exist between the two countries. His Majesty the King and the Prime Minister of India expressed satisfaction at the excellent state of bilateral relations and reaffirmed their commitment to further strengthen these exemplary relations. His Majesty the King conveyed appreciation for the invaluable support that the Government of India provides for Bhutan's socio-economic development.

The visit reinforced the tradition of regular high-level exchanges between the two countries and further strengthened the already close ties between the two countries.

Hon'ble Prime Minister's Visits

1. **Bangladesh:** The two sides held comprehensive discussions on the entire gamut of bilateral relations, including trade, investment, economic cooperation, connectivity & transit and security related issues. During the visit, the following Agreements/MoUs were signed:

- (i) Framework Agreement on Cooperation for Development
- (ii) Protocol to the Agreement Concerning the Demarcation of the Land Boundary between India and Bangladesh and Related Matters
- (iii) Addendum to the MOU between India and Bangladesh to facilitate Overland Transit Traffic between Bangladesh and Nepal
- (iv) MOU on Conservation of the Sunderban
- (v) Protocol on Conservation of the Royal Bengal Tiger on the Sunderban
- (vi) MoU on Cooperation in the field of Fisheries

- (vii) MoU on Renewable Energy Cooperation
- (viii) MoU between Jawaharlal Nehru University and University of Dhaka
- (ix) MoU on Mutual Broadcast of Television Programmes
- (x) MoU on Academic Cooperation between the National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), New Delhi and BGMEA Institute of Fashion Technology (BIFT), Dhaka.

The visit achieved concrete progress to develop and strengthen close and friendly relations with Bangladesh.

2. **USA:** PM addressed the UNGA on 24 August, 2011. On the margins of the UNGA, PM had bilateral meetings with the newly elected Prime Ministers of Japan and Nepal, and the Presidents of Iran, Sri Lanka and South Sudan, the newest member of the UN.
3. **South Africa:** The 5th IBSA A [India, Brazil and South Africa] Summit focused on coordination among IBSA countries in multilateral organizations, global governance reforms, Peace Building Commission, global financial and economic crisis, social dimensions of global governance, MDGs, international trade, sustainable development, climate change, Bio-diversity, global food security, South-South Cooperation, Human Rights, Disarmament and Non-proliferation, terrorism, prevailing situation in the Middle East and North Africa and other regional issues. Tshwane Declaration was issued at the 5th IBSA Summit. India will host the next IBSA Summit in 2013. An MoU on Cooperation Among IBSA Diplomatic Academies was signed.

The MoU signed is aimed at enhancing cooperation in capacity building of diplomats

of IBSA countries, exchange of experts and information.

4. **France:** PM participated in the G-20 Summit in Cannes, France. Discussions were held on various issues at the Summit. A communique was issued. However, no agreements/MoUs/treaties were signed.

From India's point of view, the outcome of G-20 Summit at Cannes is positive. India was able to share the concerns of the developing countries with other Members of G-20.

5. **Maldives:** Prime Minister visited Maldives to participate in the 17th SAARC Summit. The following four agreements were signed by External Affairs Minister in the presence of Prime Minister:

- (i) SAARC Agreement on Rapid Response to Natural Disasters. The Agreement aims to provide effective regional mechanisms for a rapid response to natural disasters to achieve substantial reduction of losses in lives lost and asset damage. It facilitates SAARC Member countries in jointly responding to disaster emergencies. The Agreement comprehensively covers status and capacity building, knowledge sharing, contingency planning and post-disaster measures.
- (ii) SAARC Agreement on Multilateral Arrangement for Recognition of Conformity Assessment. The Agreement aims to promote mutual recognition of activities of conformity assessment (inspection, testing, certification and audit) amongst the SAARC States. This Agreement establishes a Board for Conformity Assessment (BCA), consisting of one representative from each Member

States, responsible for the planning, coordinating and monitoring of all conformity assessment work of statutes and rules of procedures of South Asian Regional Standards Organisations (SARSO). This Agreement comprehensively covers procedures for listing, monitoring Conformity Assessment Bodies (CAB) through which assessment will be carried out.

- (iii) SAARC Agreement on Implementation of Regional Standards. This Agreement aims to provide a framework as well as guiding principles for implementation of SAARC Standards. This Agreement facilitates intra-regional trade by compatible standards in commerce and industry. This also enhances a global access of the products from the SAARC region by facilitating a single market identity. This Agreement aims to increase efficiency and effectiveness of implementing regional standards formulated by SARSO.
- (iv) Agreement on Establishing SAARC Seed Bank. The Seed Bank would promote increased Seed Replacement Rate (SRR) to ensure use of quality seeds in the region. The Seed Bank will also act as a regional seed security reserve. The Agreement aims to create a Board consisting of one representative from each Member State. It also provides for co-opting upto two members from private sector (from the SAARC Seed Forum).

Prime Minister also announced key measures to further improve relations with SAARC Member States.

The Prime Minister also paid a bilateral visit

to Maldives at the invitation of President of the Republic of Maldives.

Following Agreements/MoUs were signed during the visit:

- (i) Framework Agreement on Cooperation for Development;
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding on Combating International Terrorism, Illicit Drug Trafficking and Enhancing Bilateral Cooperation in Capacity Building, Disaster Management and Coastal Security;
- (iii) Agreement on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons;
- (iv) Agreement on Standby Credit Facility;
- (v) Memorandum of Understanding regarding Renovation of Indira Gandhi Memorial Hospital (IGMH) in Maldives;
- (vi) Programme of Cooperation in the field of Culture for the period 2012-2015.

India attaches great importance to its relations with the Maldives, a friendly neighbouring country. This relationship has been further nurtured through high level exchanges and developing mutually identified infrastructure facilities in Maldives through economic and technical assistance.

Hon'ble External Affairs Minister's Visits:

1. **Bangladesh:** External Affairs Minister accompanied the Prime Minister on his visit to Bangladesh.
2. **Vietnam:** EAM visited Hanoi for the 14th Meeting of the India Vietnam Joint Commission, during which a comprehensive review of Indo-Vietnam Cooperation in the areas of Trade &

Investment, Culture, Science, Information & Technology, Human Resource Development, Agriculture and Security matters was made. The Agreed Minutes of the 14th Joint Commission Meeting with Vietnam were also signed. The two sides exchanged views on bilateral, regional and global issues.

3. **USA:** EAM was part of the delegation led by Hon'ble Prime Minister to participate in the General Debate of the 66th Session of the UNGA. EAM attended several plurilateral and multilateral meetings held on the sidelines of the UNGA including, the BRICS Foreign Ministers meeting, the SAARC Foreign Ministers Meeting, the G-4 Foreign Ministers meeting, the Sixth Round of the Ministerial level India-Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Political Dialogue and a meeting with the Extended Troika of the Rio Group. In addition, he also held several bilateral meetings with his counterparts from other countries.
4. **South Africa:** The India, Brazil, South Africa (IBSA) Foreign Ministers' meeting was held to set the agenda for the 5th Summit and discuss ways and means to deepen cooperation among IBSA countries. The Ministers had preliminary exchange of views on coordination among IBSA countries in multilateral organizations, global governance reforms, Peace Building Commission, global financial and economic crisis, social dimensions of global governance, Millennium Development Goals(MDGs), international trade, Sustainable Development, climate change, Bio-diversity, global food security, South-South Cooperation, Human Rights, Disarmament and Non-proliferation, terrorism, prevailing situation in the Middle East and North Africa and other regional issues. No Agreements/MoUs/Treaties were signed.

5. **Australia:** EAM visited Perth, Australia to attend the pre-CHOGM Commonwealth Foreign Ministers Meeting. Participating in the meeting, he delivered interventions on various agenda items of the meeting which included the review of global and Commonwealth developments, Commonwealth reform, CHOGM 2011 theme on "Building national resilience, building global resilience", and Small States. In the meeting, the Foreign Ministers also considered the draft communique of CHOGM 2011 as presented to them by the Committee of the Whole of Senior Officials.
6. **Japan:** EAM visited Japan for the 5th Annual Strategic Dialogue between the Foreign Ministers of India and Japan. The two sides exchanged views on bilateral relations, including economic and security cooperation, and on regional and global issues of mutual interest.
7. **Turkey:** External Affairs Minister led the Indian delegation to the Istanbul Conference for Afghanistan 'Security and Cooperation in the Heart of Asia'.
- The Conference adopted a document viz "Istanbul Process on Regional Security and Cooperation for a Secure and Stable Afghanistan'. The declaration reflects the concerns of India and other members of international community regarding terrorism, noting the need for elimination of safe havens and sanctuaries and non-interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, while respecting its sovereignty and territorial integrity.
8. **Maldives:** External Affairs Minister accompanied the Prime Minister on his visit to Maldives to participate in the 17th SAARC Summit.

Audit of Flying Academies

347. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Directorate General of Civil Aviation has conducted audit of Government and private flying academies:
- (b) if so, the details thereof, academy-wise;
- (c) whether many of the flying academies have been found guilty of violating the rules and the guidelines;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, academy wise; and
- (e) the details of the action taken by the Government against those academies?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has conducted audit of 33 flying clubs. A list of audited flying clubs is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The audit was carried out with the primary aim to ensure that they are functioning as per the existing guidelines and have facilities and system in place for conduct of flying, training and maintenance of aircraft. During the audit following deficiencies were detected:

- (i) Non Upkeep of documents.
- (ii) Dossiers are not being maintained properly,
- (iii) Insufficient ground Instructors,
- (iv) Fuel Mismanagement, False entries in authorization books

- (v) Contingency plan not available
- (vi) Emergency plan for accident to aircraft is not available,
- (vii) First Aid medicine expired,
- (viii) Insufficient books in Library.
- (ix) Earthing Point in Hanger.
- (x) Tarmac not properly maintained.
- (xi) Long grass on side strips of Taxiways.
- (xii) Incursion of runway during operation.
- (xiii) No Boundary wall around operational area.
- (xiv) Obstacle light on Hanger and surrounding area.
- (xv) Battery charging equipment not calibrated.
- (xvi) Firefighting equipment not well equipped.

(e) On the basis of observation, approval was suspended in respect of Bombay Flying Club and Birmi Flying Academy P. Ltd.

Sl.No.	Name of Flying Training Institutes
1	2
1.	Birmi Flying Academy Pvt. Ltd., Patiala. Punjab
2.	Saraswati Aviation Academy, Sultanpur
3.	Banasthali Vidyapith Gliding and Flying Club, Banasthali
4.	Haryana Institute of Civil Aviation, Pinjore
5.	The Madhya Pradesh Flying Club Ltd., Inodre
6.	The Madhya Pradesh Flying Club Ltd., Bhopal

1	2
7.	Chetak Aviation Academy, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh
8.	Garg Aviation Ltd., Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh
9.	Amber Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Pant Nagar, Uttarakhand
10.	Amritsar Aviation Club, Amritsar, Punjab
11.	Ambitions Flying club Pvt. Ltd., Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh
12.	Nagpur Flying Club Pvt. Ltd., Nagpur Maharashtra
13.	The Bombay Flying Club, Juhu Aerodrome
14.	Rajiv Gandhi Academy for Aviation Technology, Thiru.
15.	Academy of Carver Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Baramati, Pune.
16.	SVKMNs NMIMS Univ. Academy of Aviation, Shirpur
17.	Sha-Shib Flying Academy Guna, Madhya Pradesh
18.	The Gujarat Fhying Club, Vadodra
19.	Bihar Flying Institute, Patna
20.	Ahmedabad Aviation and Aeronautics Ltd., Ahmedabad
21.	HAL Rotary Wing Academy (Helicopter), Bangalore
22.	The Madras Flying Club Ltd., Meenambakkam
23.	Southern PWot Training Academy, Salem, Tamilnadu
24.	Chimes Aviation, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh

1	2
25.	Wings Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Begumpet, Hyderabad
26.	Rainbow Flying Academy Pvt. Ltd., Surat
27.	Alchemist Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Jamshedpur, Jharkhand
28.	Govt. Aviation Training School, Jakkur, Bangalore
29.	Flytech Aviation Academy, Nadirgul, Hyderabad
30.	Andhra Pradesh Aviation Academy, Hyderabad
31.	Government Aviation Training Institute, Bhubaneswar
32.	Sai Flytech Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh
33.	Orient Flight School, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu

[Translation]

**Missing of Files from Telecom
Department**

348. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

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

- (a) whether some important files pertaining to policy decisions in the telecom department are missing;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any inquiry has been initiated and responsibility fixed in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken against those found guilty; and

- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the House.

[English]

Guarantee on AI Dues

349. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) has sought Government guarantee on Air India dues;
- (b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) the details of the total outstanding loans and other dues outstanding against PSUs Oil Marketing Companies alongwith the losses suffered by Air India during the last three years and the current year as on 31.10.2011;
- (d) whether the Government plans to privatise Air India/its subsidiaries so as to contain losses; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Information is being collected.

- (d) No, Madam.

(e) Government is taking several measures to improve Air India's financial and operational performance.

Strike by AI Pilots

350. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Air India pilots went on strike/ have threatened to go on an indefinite strike;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith its likely impact on the organisation in terms of services and revenue:

(c) the losses suffered by Air India and its subsidiaries due to strike by pilots during 2010-11, year-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to place Airline services under the Essential Services Act to protect the consumers;

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

(f) the steps taken by the Government to redress the grievances of pilots and ensure uninterrupted services of Air India?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) No such notice has been received by Air India recently.

(c) Due to the Pilots strike from 27 April 2011 to 07 May 2011, the estimated revenue loss suffered by Air India is around Rs.200 crores.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) and (f) Air India Management is in constant dialogue with the representatives of Indian Commercial Pilots Association (ICPA) and Indian Pilots Guild (IPG) and issues raised by them are being addressed. They have assured not to resort to any agitational mode.

[Translation]

Central University in each State

351. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) whether it is the policy of the Government to set up at least one Central University in each State keeping in view the educational backwardness of the States in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the locations of Central Universities already set up, those under construction and the locations of new Central Universities, State-wise;

(d) the details of the States where Central Universities have not been established as on date;

(e) whether the Union Government has received requests/proposals from the State Governments including Bihar for setting up of Central University in their States;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the present status of each of the proposals, State-wise; and

(g) the steps being taken to set up such universities and the time by which these universities are likely to be functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) During the XIth Five Year Plan, the Central Government has established 16 Central Universities (including conversion of three erstwhile State Universities) under the Central Universities Act, 2009 in States (except Goa) which did not have any such University.

(c) List of all Central Universities and their locations is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Central University has not been established in Goa because the State did not agree to conversion of State University into Central University.

(e) and (f) Central Universities have been established in all the States except Goa and are functional.

(g) Not applicable in view of (e) and (f) above.

Sl.No.	Name of the university	Location (State)
1	2	3
1.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	Delhi (Delhi)
2.	Delhi University	Delhi (Delhi)
3.	Jamia Millia Islamia	Delhi (Delhi)
4.	Aligarh Muslim University	Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh)
5.	Indira Gandhi National Open University	Delhi (Delhi)
6.	Banaras Hindu University Varanasi	(Uttar Pradesh)
7.	Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)
8.	Central University of Hyderabad	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
9.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
10.	North-Eastern Hill University	Shillong (Meghalaya)
11.	Central University of Assam	Silchar (Assam)
12.	Tezpur University	Tezpur (Assam)
13.	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Wardha (Maharashtra)
14.	Nagaland University	Kohima (Nagaland)
15.	Visva-Bharati	Santiniketan (West Bengal)
16.	Pondicherry University	Pondicherry (Puducherry)
17.	Mizoram University	Aizawl (Mizoram)
18.	Allahabad University	Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)

1	2	3
19.	Manipur University	Imphal (Manipur)
20.	Rajiv Gandhi University	Rono Hills, Doimukh (Arunachal Pradesh)
21.	Central University of Sikkim	Yangang (Sikkim)
22.	Central University of Tripura	Agartala (Tripura)
23.	English and Foreign Languages University	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
24.	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Amarkantak (Madhya Pradesh)
25.	Central University of Bihar	Patna* (Bihar)
26.	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh)
27.	Central University of Gujarat	Gandhinagar* (Gujarat)
28.	Central University of Haryana	Mahendragarh (Haryana)
29.	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Dharmshala (Himachal Pradesh)
30.	Central University of Kashmir	Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir)
31.	Central University of Jharkhand	Ranchi (Jharkhand)
32.	Central University of Karnataka	Gulbarga (Karnataka)
33.	Central University of Kerala	Kasargod* (Kerala)
34.	Dr Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	Sagar (Madhya Pradesh)
35.	Central University of Odisha	Koraput (Orissa)
36.	Central University of Punjab	Village-Ghudda, Bathinda (Punjab)
37.	Central University of Rajasthan	Kishangarh, Ajmer (Rajasthan)
38.	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Thiruvarur (Tamil Nadu)
39.	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	Srinagar (Uttarakhand)
40.	Central University of Jammu	Village-Bagla, Distt. Samba (Jammu and Kashmir)

*Site of permanent campus not final.

Hotel in Space

352. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Russia has announced its plan to start a hotel in space;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether India has any plans to associate with the project; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) As per media reports, a Russian firm plans to open a 'space hotel' in future (officially called as Commercial Space Station), which can accommodate up to seven persons at a time for a stay duration ranging from three days to six months.

- (c) No, Madam.
- (d) Doesn't arise.

[English]

Inspection of Schools

353. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some Government schools have refused inspection despite Central Information commission's (CIC) orders;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, schools-wise;
- (c) the action taken against the school, school-wise; and
- (d) the steps being taken to ensure that all

Government/State Government/public schools remain open for inspection by Government/private agencies to ensure proper educational and other common facilities to students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Admission of Poor in Private Schools

354. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether as per the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 guidelines, it is mandatory for unaided private schools to reserve 25% seats for Economically Weaker Sections;
- (b) if so, whether various reputed schools of the country and also capital have not implemented the said RTE guidelines;
- (c) if so, the details of such schools and the action taken against them; and
- (d) the methodology with the Government to check such malpractice by the schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Section 12(1) (c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act provides that Specified Category Schools and Unaided Private Schools shall admit in Class I to the extent of at least twenty-five per cent of the strength of that class, children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged group in the neighbourhood and provide free and compulsory elementary education till its completion. The Government had on 23rd November, 2010 issued guidelines for implementing the provisions of section 12(1) (c) and section 13(1) of the RTE Act relating to

procedure for admission in schools. It is the duty of the appropriate Government and local authority to ensure compliance of these guidelines by the schools. The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and the State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) have been entrusted with the responsibility to monitor the rights of the child under the RTE Act.

Response to Global Tenders

355. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is tardy response to global tenders in coal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) As reported by Coal India Ltd. (CIL), advertisement were issued requesting parties to participate in the qualification process for selection of companies to enter into Longterm Offtake for a period of 10 years based on the index related pricing. Out of the respondents, 15 nos. of companies were qualified to submit their financial bids. However, only 5 nos. of companies participated in the price bids and only a few proposals were found to be compliant to the conditions of the tenders. The tardy response to the global tender was possibly due to the fact that proposed 10 year contract to be entered with companies is not a prevalent practice in global market, particularly in the current highly volatile market scenario.

As far as Singreni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL) and Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC) are concerned, they are receiving good response against global tenders for procurement of machinery, aid for modern technology transfer, Joint Venture partner in identification and acquisition of Coal Blocks, Development of Assets in Coal blocks etc.

National Data Network

356. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the country could not exploit fully its IT potential;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also true that India does not have a national data network in many areas of national importance;

(d) if so, whether the Government has any plan to create such data network; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) With the infusion of Information Technology (IT) accessibility, reliability and efficiency in delivery of public services can be enhanced. Similarly IT can improve productivity and cost efficiency to a large extent. Accordingly all sectors of economy in the country are leveraging IT.

(c) National Informatics Centre (NIC) has been working for creation of Data Communication Network and development of e-governance applications for the Government sector. NIC has created a national level network called NICNET which has reach upto districts level and is used for the Government only.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Ombudsman for Aviation Sector

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to have an ombudsman for the aviation sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the existing avenues for the passengers to get their grievances redressed as of now; and

(d) the extent to which the ombudsman is likely to help the passengers in redressing their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) Under Civil Aviation Requirements Section 3 Series 'M' Part IV dated 6.8.2010, all the airlines are mandated to have Nodal Officer and Appellate Authority to settle passenger grievances in a stipulated time frame.

One of the means of settlement of disputes between consumers and providers in service sector is the institution of ombudsman when, redressal of grievances of consumers are not redressed. However, a Working Group has been constituted to examine feasibility of setting up Ombudsperson for Civil Aviation Sector.

[Translation]

Pending Projects for States

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

(a) the number of central projects for Chhatisgarh pending due to non-release of funds by the Central Government;

(b) the time by which these projects are pending along with the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps being taken to expedite the matter;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide funds directly to project development institution; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation monitors Central projects costing Rs. 150 crores and above. As on 1st January, 2011, there are 19 on-going projects at different phases of implementation in Chhatisgarh. Out of these, 6 projects are running behind Schedule with respect to their original date of commissioning (DOC). The time overrun ranges from 9 to 48 months.

Main reasons for delayed implementation of Central Projects include problems in acquiring land, increase in prices of cement and steel, failure of suppliers in timely supply of equipment, poor mobilization by contractors and constraints in providing basic infrastructure. The Government is monitoring the progress with a view to taking necessary steps for eliminating delays.

Employment to Farmers

359. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether employment has been provided to all such farmers whose land had been acquired for Neyveli Lignite Plant at Barsingsar, Bikaner in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the employment is likely to be provided;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up a workshop in Neyveli Lignite Plant, Bikaner in Rajasthan;

(e) if so, the details and the likely date thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (c) Employment is being provided to all the 172 farmers, whose land had been acquired for NLC at Barsingsar, Bikaner in Rajasthan as per the details given below:

- | | | | |
|----|---|-----|--|
| 1. | Total employment to be given at Barsingsar | 172 | (a) whether computer virus attacks are on the rise in India; |
| 2. | Employment already provided so far | 60 | (b) if so, whether there is any security mechanism put in place to check the potentially unwanted software from infecting the computers; |
| 3. | Employment will be provided before December, 2011 | 33 | (c) whether the Government has any special programmes to create awareness among computer users; and |
| 4. | Further employment will be provided before June, 2012 | 79 | (d) if so, the details thereof? |

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. With regard to setting up workshop in Neyveli Lignite Plant, Bikaner, Rajasthan, the following action have been taken.

1. NLC Board has accorded approval for establishment of an Industrial Training Centre (ITC) at Barsingsar and sanctioned a capital expenditure of Rs.2.31 Crores for construction of ITC. NLC Board has also sanctioned an amount of Rs.10 Crores as Corpus Fund to the Society, in a phased manner for running the above ITC.
2. Approval has been obtained from the Principal Secretary, Technical Education Department of Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur for opening the ITC.
3. Rajeev Gandhi Educational Society has been formed and registered at Bikaner under Registration of Society Act 1958 and construction of ITC Building with infrastructure facilities is under progress and will be completed by the end of December, 2011.

(f) Does not arise.

[English]

Virus Attacks on Computer

360. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Virus is a 'malicious code' computer software program. With the innovation of technology 'malicious code' are getting highly sophisticated and complex. Due to proliferation of Information Technology (IT) in all areas worldwide, there is rise in the virus attacks and malicious activities. With the rise in the no. of computers and increase in the broadband connections the same trends are observed in India as well.

(b) The Government has circulated Computer Security Guidelines and Cyber Security Policy to all the Ministries/Departments on taking steps to prevent, detect and mitigate cyber attacks. National Informatics Centre (NIC) managing Govt. websites and providing e-mail services is implementing these guidelines and policy to secure the Govt. IT infrastructure from the cyber attacks.

(c) and (d) The specific steps taken by the Government in creating awareness among computer users are:

- (i) Department of Information Technology (DIT) has launched Information Security Education and Awareness (ISEA) Project to introduce courses on Information Security at the under graduate and post graduate levels and impart training to system administrators and Govt. officials on Information Security. One of the

objectives of the Project is to widely generate information security awareness to children, home users and non-IT professionals in a planned manner. A total of 300 workshops have been organized at various levels to increase awareness on Information Security. Specific book, videos and online materials is developed for children, parents and general users about information security.

- (ii) Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) is spreading awareness among users on the spread of computer virus and safeguarding from such attacks through issuance of advisories and guidelines. A web portal "Secure your PC" has also been provided to general users by CERT-In for dissemination of information on securing their computer systems from cyber attacks. CERT-In on its website (www.cert-in.org.in) has provided links to anti-virus scanners to dis-infect the computer systems from virus and malicious code.

Nuclear Power Programme

361. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the targets fixed for generation of nuclear power during the Eleventh Plan, plant-wise;
- (b) the details of targets achieved till now during the Eleventh Plan;
- (c) whether the country is short of nuclear power generation;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, plant-wise; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to increase nuclear power generation in the country?

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

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The target for generation of nuclear power plants in the XI Five Year Plan was 1,63,395 Million Units (MUs) which was revised to 1,24,608 MUs at the Mid Term Appraisal (MTA) stage. The generation in the XI Plan upto October 2011 has been 96,019 MUs and the generation in the XI Plan is expected to be 1,09,000 MUs. The plant wise details are as follows:

Unit	XI Plan Target (MU)		Achievement upto October, 2011 (MU)
	Original	MTA	
TAPS 1 to4	40,108	39,555	36,763
RAPS 2 to 4	20,592	17,319	16,660
RAPS 5&6	12,361	6,738	5,147
MAPS1&2	12,853	10,773	8,965
NAPS 1&2	10,717	7,239	5,230
KAPS 1&2	10,422	8,855	7,962
KGS 1&2	12,756	11,933	10,185
KGS 3&4	11,611	6,364	5,107
KK 1&2 *	29,784	15,832	0
PFBR *	2,190	0	0
Total	1,63,395	1,24,608	96,019

*Under construction, yet to be commissioned.

Note: No target was set for RAPS-1 (100 MW) in the XI Plan as it was under long term shutdown for meeting the regulatory requirement.

(c) and (d) The generation target for XI Plan was arrived at on the assumption of improve availability of domestic uranium and availability of imported uranium for the reactors under IAEA 'safeguards as per the separation plan. However, the indigenous uranium supply remained

constrained throughout the period. Fruition of international cooperation was delayed and imported uranium could be available only from the later half of 2009-10. This resulted in lower generation from units in operation viz. TAPS 3&4, RAPS 2to4, MAPS 1&2, NAPS 1&2, KAPS 1&2 and KGS 1.2&3. The commissioning of the units Kaiga-4 & RAPS 5&6 was also delayed due to non availability of fuel. Therefore, the targets were revised at MTA stage. The completion of KK 1&2 project at Kudankulam was delayed due to delay in supplies of equipment from Russian Federation. The PFBR project, being first of its kind in the world with complex technologies is behind schedule and is now expected to start generation in the XII Plan period.

(e) The Central Government has put considerable efforts to augment fuel supplies from both domestic and foreign sources. A new uranium mine at Tummalapalle in Andhra Pradesh has been opened. A new processing mill has also been commissioned at Turamdih in Jharkhand. The efforts put in by the government have resulted in improvement in domestic fuel supply. Imported uranium fuel in the required quantity is now available for reactors under IAEA safeguards which has led to their operation at high capacity factors in the last two years of the XI Plan.

Cargo Segment of Airline Business

362. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cargo segment of airline business needs improvement in the years to come;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the proposed Multi-Model International Cargo Hub and Airport Project at Nagpur is getting delayed;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the time by which the above project is likely to be operational?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS

AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) To address the issue suitably a Working Group on Air Cargo/Express Services Industry under Civil Aviation Economic Advisory Council(CAEAC) has been constituted on 17.1.2011 to Study the existing system of air cargo and requirement of further improvement in Cargo Sector.

(c) to (e) The project MIHAN India Ltd. (MIL) has been delayed due to the following reasons:

- (i) Delay in getting land from the Defence Authorities;
- (ii) Acquisition of balance land of 146 hectares by the State Government of Maharashtra; and
- (iii) Delay in appointment of Strategic Partner.

MIL has since appointed a Transaction Advisor for selection of Strategic Partner who will develop this airport on Built Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis under whose scope the passenger and cargo hub will be developed at this airport. The entire phasing is being reworked by the Transaction Advisor and their Report is awaited. Global Tenders for the selection of Strategic Partner is likely to be floated by June 2012 and after following due process, the successful bidder will be appointed and thereafter the development of the project will commence.

Creating Awareness among Students

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

- (a) whether the Government is helping students to cope with the exam anxiety by creating awareness among the students and parents;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the funds earmarked and spent for this purpose

during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, year-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the role of the parents and NGOs in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHTIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has taken the following initiatives to create awareness among students and parents to cope with examination anxiety:

- (i) Examination reforms,
- (ii) Academic initiatives to reduce examination anxiety,
- (iii) Counseling and awareness campaign through media and on-line interaction.

(c) and (d) Under Ministry of Human Resource Development, no such exclusive scheme is being run. CBSE involves all the stakeholders including parents and NGOs in student friendly programmes and policies.

Per Tonne Levy

364. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has suggested per tonne levy;
- (b) if so, the details and the objectives thereof; and
- (c) the views of each State Government in this regard?

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

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

[Translation]

Schemes for Approval

365. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes recommended by the State Government of Maharashtra sent to the Central Government for approval;

(b) the number of schemes given approval alongwith the number of pending schemes; and

(c) the time by which such pending schemes are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Government of Maharashtra has informed that no scheme has been recommended by them to the Central Government for approval.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Oil Companies Dues Towards AI

366. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Air India (AI) owes oil-marketing companies more than Rs. 2000 crore;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the national carrier has sought extension and discounts on payments;
- (d) if so, the details and the responses thereof; and
- (e) the steps proposed to be taken to make the airline viable in view of the increasing oil prices?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. At the end of first fortnight of September, 2011, the outstanding dues, excluding interest, of Air India and its subsidiaries companies are as under:-

Oil Companies	Rs. in crore
Indian Oil Corporation	1563.67
Bharat Petroleum Corporation	409.82
Hindustan petroleum Corporation	337.16
Total	2310.65

(c) to (e) Air India had requested for a credit period of three months to the Group of Ministers which was approved in the meeting held on October 28, 2011. The credit period however was agreed without exempting Air India from payment of interest. Air India has also prepared a Turnaround and Financial Restructuring Plan to improve its financial and operational performance.

[Translation]

Anonymous Complaints

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

(a) the number and details of "anonymous complaints" received by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the action taken by the Government on each of the said anonymous complaints; and

(c) the guidelines adopted by the Government on anonymous complaints?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) In respect of the Ministry of Civil Aviation, no records of the anonymous complaints received during the previous years is maintained. A total of 8 numbers anonymous complaints have been received in the Ministry during the 2011.

(b) and (c) No action on the anonymous complaint's received in the Ministry is required to be taken as per

Manual of Office Procedure and Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) guidelines.

[English]

Setting up of Technical, Management and Architecture Institutes

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

(a) whether All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has any proposal to set up technical, management and architecture institutes in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the locations identified for the same;

(c) the time by which the new institutes are likely to be set up;

(d) whether it is proposed to increase the number of seats in these institutions;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the proposed move would compromise the quality standards; and

(g) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) does not open or set up technical institutions at its own. However, AICTE grants approval for setting up of new technical institutions by Society/Trust/Companies registered under section 25 of Companies Act, 1956/State Government etc. under the provision of Clause 10 (k) of AICTE Act, 1987.

(b) to (g) Do not arise.

**United Nations General Assembly
Meeting**

369. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has raised the issue of global economic crisis at United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) meet held recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Yes, Hon'ble Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh, in his statement at the 66th UN General Assembly (UNGA) on 24 September, 2011 expressed deep concern on the world economic situation. He stated: "The world economy is in trouble. The shoots of recovery which were visible after the economic and financial crisis of 2008 have yet to blossom. In many respects, the crisis has deepened even further. There are still millions living in poverty across the world. Their plight has worsened, for no fault of theirs, due to the global economic and financial crisis of the recent years. The actions of governments around the world are therefore under close scrutiny. It is vitally important that through our actions and deeds we renew people's faith in the charter and objectives of the United Nations. I am confident we can do this through statesmanship, foresight and collective efforts." A copy of PM's speech is enclosed as Statement.

Similarly, the Hon'ble Members of Parliament, viz., Shri P.J. Kurien, Shri K. Rahman Khan, and Shri Moinul Hassan Ahamed, who participated in the deliberations of the current UNGA session, expressed deep anguish and concern at the global economic scenario and called on the global community to take firm and decisive action to strengthen the economic recovery.

The heads of delegations of other Member States also raised their concerns on the global economic

situation. The President of the General Assembly called upon the Member States to take strong collective action to overcome the crisis.

*The Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh at the
General Debate of the 66th Session of the
United Nations General Assembly*

September 24, 2011

Your Excellency, Mr. President,

Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Allow me at the outset to congratulate you on assuming the Presidency of the General Assembly. I wish to assure you of India's full cooperation in the conduct of the sixty-sixth session of the Assembly.

It is also my great pleasure to welcome in our midst the new State of South Sudan.

Mr. President,

We meet at this session of the United Nations General Assembly at a time of great uncertainty and profound change.

Till a few years ago the world had taken for granted the benefits of globalization and global interdependence. Today we are being called upon to cope with the negative dimensions of those very phenomena. Economic, social and political events in different parts of the world have coalesced together and their adverse impact is now being felt across countries and continents.

The world economy is in trouble. The shoots of recovery which were visible after the economic and financial crisis of 2008 have yet to blossom. In many respects the crisis has deepened even further.

The traditional engines of the global economy such as the United States, Europe and Japan, which are also the sources of global economic and financial stability, are faced with continued economic slowdown. Recessionary trends in these countries are affecting confidence in world financial and capital markets.

These developments are bound to have a negative impact on developing countries which also have to bear the additional burden of inflationary pressures.

Declining global demand and availability of capital, increasing barriers to free trade and mounting debt pose a threat to the international monetary and financial system. Questions are being asked about the efficacy of the Bretton Woods institutions.

There has been unprecedented social and political upheaval in West Asia, the Gulf and North Africa. People of these regions are demanding the right to shape their own future. Energy and food prices are once again spiraling and introducing fresh instability, especially for developing countries.

The Palestinian question still remains unresolved and a source of great instability and violence. India is steadfast in its support for the Palestinian people's struggle for a sovereign, independent, viable and united state of Palestine with East Jerusalem as its capital, living within secure and recognizable borders side by side and at peace with Israel. We look forward to welcoming Palestine as an equal member of the United Nations.

Terrorism continues to rear its ugly head and take a grievous toll of innocent lives.

New threats to international security have emerged. At a time when the world needs more international commerce, the sea lanes of communication across the Indian Ocean are under siege. Acts of piracy are being carried out with impunity from lands that are beyond the writ of any functioning state or international accountability.

Iniquitous growth, inadequate job and education opportunities and denial of basic human freedoms are leading to growing radicalization of the youth, intolerance and extremism.

Mr. President,

We have no choice but to meet these challenges.

We will succeed if we adopt a cooperative rather than a confrontationist approach.

We will succeed if we embrace once again the principles on which the United Nations was founded—internationalism and multilateralism.

More importantly, we will succeed if our efforts have legitimacy and are pursued not just within the framework of law but also the spirit of the law.

The observance of the rule of law is as important in international affairs as it is within countries. Societies cannot be reordered from outside through military force. People in all countries have the right to choose their own destiny and decide their own future.

The international community has a role to play in assisting in the processes of transition and institution building, but the idea that prescriptions have to be imposed from outside is fraught with danger.

Actions taken under the authority of the United Nations must respect the unity, territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of individual states.

Correspondingly, governments are duty bound to their citizens to create conditions that enable them to freely determine their pathways to development. This is the essence of democracy and fundamental human freedoms.

Mr. President,

There are many other things that we can do.

We must address the issue of the deficit in global governance.

We need a stronger and more effective United Nations. We need a United Nations that is sensitive to the aspirations of everyone-rich or poor, big or small. For this the United Nations and its principal organs, the General Assembly and the Security Council, must be revitalized and reformed.

The reform and expansion of the Security Council are essential if it is to reflect contemporary reality. Such an outcome will enhance the Council's credibility and effectiveness in dealing with global issues. Early reform of the Security Council must be pursued with renewed vigour and urgently enacted.

We should not allow the global economic slowdown to become a trigger for building walls around ourselves through protectionism or erecting barriers to movement of people, services and capital. Effective ways and means must be deployed to promote coordination of macro economic policies of major economies. The reform of governance systems of international financial institutions ought to be pursued with speed and efficiency.

The development agenda must be brought firmly back to the centre stage of the United Nations' priorities. We need a much more determined effort to ensure balanced, inclusive and sustainable development for the benefit of vast sections of humanity. Each of us can contribute to this task, but we can achieve far more if we act in partnership.

In the last few decades India has lifted tens of millions of its people out of abject poverty. We are in a position to feed our population better, to educate them better and to widen their economic choices. But we still have a very long way to go.

We wish to quicken the pace of India's transformation in partnership with the international community. A fast growing India can expand the boundaries for the global economy. A democratic, plural and secular India can contribute to tolerance and peaceful co-existence among nations.

Developing countries need investment, technology and market access for their products. They need assistance in the areas of education, health, women's empowerment and agriculture.

During the recently held 4th United Nations - Least Developed Countries Conference, India has strengthened its partnership with the LDCs through significantly enhanced lines of credit and assistance in capacity building.

We have to pay particular attention to Africa. Africa's richest resources are not its minerals but its people. We have to empower them and open the doors for them to human advances in technology, education and skill development.

At the second India-Africa Forum Summit in Addis Ababa earlier this year India offered lines of credit worth five billion US dollars and an additional 700 million US dollars grant assistance for human resource development, transfer of technology and building new institutions.

The United Nations should lead efforts in the area of food security. We need more cooperation in agricultural technologies, water conservation, land usage and productivity and stability in commodity prices.

Mr. President,

Developing countries need a peaceful external environment to grow.

The fight against terrorism must be unrelenting. There cannot be selective approaches in dealing with terrorist groups or the infrastructure of terrorism. Terrorism has to be fought across all fronts.

In South Asia there are encouraging signs of cooperation in the area of security, as exemplified in India's cooperation with Bangladesh. Such cooperation is adding to the security of both our countries.

The recent assassination of Professor Burhanuddin Rabbani in Kabul is a chilling reminder of the designs of the enemies of peace, in Afghanistan. It is essential that the process of nation building and reconciliation in that country succeeds. This is vital for ensuring peace and security in the region.

India will play its part in helping the people of Afghanistan to build a better future for themselves, just as we are doing in other countries in South Asia. We will do so because prosperity and stability in our region are indivisible.

We wish to see an open, inclusive and transparent architecture of regional cooperation in the Asia Pacific region and peaceful settlement of disputes.

I call upon the United Nations to evolve a comprehensive and effective response to the problem of piracy in the Red Sea and off the coast of Somalia. As a littoral state of the Indian Ocean, India is ready to work with other countries in this regard. Simultaneously, the international community should continue with efforts to restore stability in Somalia.

We have joined international efforts to provide humanitarian assistance to the countries afflicted with severe famine and drought in the Horn of Africa, specifically Somalia, Kenya and Djibouti.

Nuclear proliferation continues to remain a threat to international security. The Action Plan put forward by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free and Non-Violent World provides a concrete road map for achieving nuclear disarmament in a time-bound, universal, non-discriminatory, phased and verifiable manner.

I commend the United Nations for its efforts in focusing world attention on nuclear safety. Our plans for utilizing nuclear power to meet our energy needs hinge upon full satisfaction about the safety of nuclear

energy. We have undertaken a thorough review of the safety of our nuclear plants. We support international efforts under the aegis of the International Atomic Energy Agency to enhance levels of safety and security.

Mr. President,

The perspectives that I have outlined to this august assembly are the ones that have guided our actions in the Security Council since India became a non-permanent member of the Council in January this year.

There are still millions living in poverty across the world. Their plight has worsened, for no fault of theirs, due to the global economic and financial crisis of the recent years. The actions of governments around the world are therefore under close scrutiny.

It is vitally important that through our actions and deeds we renew people's faith in the charter and objectives of the United Nations. I am confident we can do this through statesmanship, foresight and collective efforts.

India stands ready to play its part in this noble endeavour.

I thank you.

New York,

September 24, 2011

Expansion of School Infrastructure

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

(a) whether some State Governments are expanding the school infrastructure in view of the Right to Education Act to ensure that no child in the city is denied admission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds spent by the States in this regard during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Consequent upon the Right of Children to Free & Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009 becoming operative from 1st April, 2010, appropriate Governments are required to

establish within such area or limits of neighborhood as may be prescribed a school where it is not so established within a period of three years from the commencement of the Act. The appropriate Governments are also required to provide school infrastructure in accordance with the norms prescribed in the Schedule to the Act. A statement giving state-wise details on expenditure incurred on school infrastructure during the last 3 years is at enclosed Statement.

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Total Expenditure on school Infrastructure		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42336.15	25885.71	47330.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6213.66	2448.59	5717.444
3.	Assam	26993.954	17442.56	36561.73
4.	Bihar	48305.1065	85652.721	148455.6
5.	Chhattisgarh	27607.036	20790.217	40110.08
6.	Goa	471.63	205.89	191.48
7.	Gujarat	13913.33	13434.16	41269.86
8.	Haryana	6936.86	8636.74	17361.85
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2494.62	3332.83	6848.43
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8290.49	34152.56	3898.85
11.	Jharkhand	74130.12	49091.44	78962.89
12.	Karnataka	30239.44	21837.072	40492.93
13.	Kerala	4171.55	4575.58	7434.3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	52460.68	42850.539	98168

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Maharashtra	28308.06	43239.48	80699.3
16.	Manipur	91.5	496.06	0
17.	Meghalaya	3220.284	6819.961	530.271
18.	Mizoram	699.4	3455.521	2285.716
19.	Nagaland	2442.23	2530.73	0
20.	Odisha	34010.55	44028.04	59800.25
21.	Punjab	5892.74	10721.32	20523.57
22.	Rajasthan	26327.3	19197.93	45561.77
23.	Sikkim	606.66	533.69	-1189.454
24.	Tamil Nadu	28196.81	9152.37	34760.41
25.	Tripura	1765.15	2096.11	2262.45
26.	Uttar Pradesh	74844.22	33578.8	64160.73
27.	Uttarakhand	5444.562	3363.934	7584.17
28.	West Bengal	30921.05	60171.63	55706.68
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	357.52	803.65	240.83
30.	Chandigarh	188.2	361.93	100.29
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	447.22	25.08
32.	Daman and Diu	95.33	128.6	74.61
33.	Delhi	1219.29	583.11	1491.19
34.	Lakshadweep	0	171.94	0
35.	Puducherry	896.48	539.82	397.46
Total SSA		590091.96	572758.45	947819.81

Recession in IT Complaints

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

(a) whether new recruitment by Indian IT companies witnessed a slowdown during the last two years due to recession;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken so far to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) As per National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), there was a marked slowdown in recruitment in Financial Year (FY) 2009-10 specifically and also towards end of FY 2008-09 due to recession in developed economies. The data relating to employment levels (directly employed by the IT/ITES industry) in this industry and the incremental job addition for the last three years is as under:

Financial Year (FY)	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Total Employee Head Count	21.96 lakhs	23.00 lakhs	25.40 lakhs
Net additional Employment created in FY	1.90 lakhs	1.00 lakhs	2.40 lakhs

IT/ITES employment data is not being maintained State-wise. As per Govt, of Andhra Pradesh, there has been growth in recruitment by IT Companies in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) A number of IT/ITES SEZs are coming up in the country, which would further generate employment in the sector.

Haj Quota to MPS

372. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Government's Haj quota this year;

(b) the number of seats that have been allotted to Haj pilgrims on the recommendations of Members of Parliament;

(c) the maximum and minimum number of seats allotted on the recommendation of various MPs; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to make the allotment of Government Haj quota just and transparent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) The Haj quota for Haj-2011 was 1,70,491 comprising 1,25,000 for Haj Committee of India and 45,491 for Private Tour Operators.

(b) to (d) 5,561 seats were distributed during Haj-2011 to Hajis on the recommendations of the Hon'ble Ministers, Members of Parliament and other dignitaries. Allocation of seats recommended as above are based on the availability of seats. The details of allocation of seats under Government quota are also placed on the website of Haj Committee of India.

[Translation]

Private Telecom Operators

373. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether many private telecom operators have failed to fulfil the commitment in regard to providing basic/mobile telephone connections in the country particularly in the backward and tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against such operators;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make the provisions of telecommunication contracts more stringent; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Madam, stipulations regarding obligatory coverage by private telecom operators are contained in the Unified Access Service (UAS) Licence wherein there is no requirement of mandatory coverage of rural areas. Coverage of unviable areas including backward and tribal areas is supplemented by schemes funded by Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) wherever required. Actions against defaulting telecom operators who fail to fulfill rollout obligations as per the licence conditions or the contractual commitments with the USOF is taken as and when the specific violations come to or are brought to the notice of the appropriate authority in individual cases.

(c) and (d) The provisions of the UAS Licence and the provisions of the USOF contracts are reviewed from time to time based on the feedback or any shortcomings and deficiencies that come to notice.

Corruption in SSA

374. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Department of International Development, Britain has indicated about the loss of seven crore pounds in corruption under India's Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted by the Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to check such corruption in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Several Newspapers had reported in June 2010 that United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) is launching an inquiry into the alleged misuse of funds under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). DFID has, however, clarified that the U.K. Government is not proposing to investigate SSA. DFID has also stated that the SSA programme is considered amongst the most successful elementary education programmes, and DFID is proud to support it. DFID's Internal Audit Department (IAD) had, however, conducted an inquiry into UK assistance to SSA. The auditors have judged that DFID has adequate financial controls to manage its funding to SSA.

[English]

Arrangements for Haj Pilgrims

375. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be Pleased to state:

(a) the details of arrangements made this year for carrying Haj pilgrims from India to Saudi Arabia and *vice versa*;

(b) to extent this year's arrangement is an improvement over the last year's arrangement; and

(c) the details of difficulties being faced by Haj pilgrims and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The Government has signed a 'Memorandum of Understanding', detailing the number of pilgrims to be carried, the fare to be paid, the facilities to be provided to the pilgrims etc., with Saudi Arabian Airlines and NAS for carrying balotee Haj pilgrims from

21 embarkation points in India, after following the requisite sealed tender procedure. The Haj pilgrims are accorded the same facilities as extended to other international passengers.

(c) No difficulties have been reported so far during the Haj 2011.

Irregularities in IITs

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

(a) whether instances of financial and other irregularities have been reported from the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) located in various parts of the country during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the number of officers/employees found guilty in such irregularities;

(d) the action taken against the guilty officials; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check such irregularities in IITs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) There is no legal requirement of reporting of financial or other irregularities by the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) to the Central Government. However, instances reported in the past, from sources within the IITs or otherwise, which were considered to be serious were looked into and some of those issues stand resolved. The IITs are subjected to annual audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and the irregularities, if any, pointed out by Audit, are dealt with through a well laid down procedure.

Integrated Action Plan

377. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Integrated Action Plan for selected backward and tribal districts especially in the interiors and remote areas affected due to Left Wing Extremist are not being implemented and a vacuum has been created in development; and

(b) if so, the proposed measures to bridge the gap and to give more stress on roads, culverts and bridges so that the remote/interiors are linked to the district headquarter/main stream ultimately causing development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) An Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for 60 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts in 9 States was approved by the Government on 25.11.2010 with a block grant of Rs. 25 crore and Rs. 30 crore per district for 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively to be placed at the disposal of the Committee headed by the District Collector and consisting of the Superintendent of Police of the District and the District Forest Officer. The District-level Committee has the flexibility to spend the amount for development schemes according to need, as assessed by it. The State Governments and the District Collectors/District Magistrates have also been advised to ensure a suitable form of consultation with the local Member of Parliament on the schemes to be taken up under IAP. The District-level Committee has to draw up a Plan consisting of concrete proposals for public infrastructure and services such as School Buildings, Anganwadi Centres, Primary Health Centres, Drinking Water Supply, Village Roads, Electric lights in public places such as PHCs and schools, etc. The schemes so selected will show results in the short term. The entire allocation of Rs. 1500 crore @ Rs. 25 crore per district was released in 2010-11. In the current year the allocation is Rs. 1800 crore @ Rs. 30 crore per district of which Rs. 1000 crore have already been released. The expenditure reported by the districts is

Rs. 1284.75 crore as on 17.11.2011. The Development Commissioner of the State/equivalent officer in charge of development in the State is responsible for scrutiny of expenditure and monitoring of the IAP in the State. At the Central level, regular video-conferences/meetings have been held with the State Governments and District Magistrates/District Collectors to review the progress under the Scheme.

(b) Out of the 60705 works token up, roads/culverts account for 8553 works. Further, the guidelines for PMGSY have been relaxed for IAP districts so that remote/interior areas can be linked. Habitations with a population of 250 and above (2001 Census) are now eligible for coverage under PMGSY. Further, the cost of bridges upto 75 metres under PMGSY will be borne by the Government of India as against 50 metres for other areas and the minimum tender package amount has been reduced to Rs. 50 lakh.

Smart Schools

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish smart schools in the country; and

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

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

(b) Under the revised Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Information & Communication Technology in Schools", there is a provision to establish 150 smart schools in the country. A sum of Rs.25.00 Lakh is provided to States/UTs to establish each smart school. 59 Smart Schools in 11 States and 3 UTs have been cleared so far. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Smart Schools approved by PMEG
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	05
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-
4.	Assam	-
5.	Bihar	-
6.	Chandigarh	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	-
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	02
9.	Daman and Diu	02
10.	Delhi	-
11.	Goa	-
12.	Gujarat	-
13.	Haryana	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	05
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-
16.	Jharkhand	-
17.	Karnataka	-
18.	Kerala	05
19.	Lakshadweep	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	-
21.	Maharashtra	-

1	2	3
22.	Manipur	04
23	Meghalaya	04
24	Mizoram	-
25	Nagaland	04
26	Odisha	-
27	Puducherry	04
28	Punjab	05
29	Rajasthan	-
30	Sikkim	04
31	Tamil Nadu	05
32	Tripura	-
33	Uttar Pradesh	05
34	Uttarakhand	-
35	West Bengal	05
Total		59

[Translation]

Modernisation of Post Offices

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

(a) whether the Government has prepared any scheme to strengthen and upgrade the Post Offices in the country including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the financial assistance provided for the same during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Yes, Computerization, Networking and Strengthening of core operations of Post Offices have been taken up

(b) 24015 Post offices have been computerized & upgraded and under "look & feel" component of Project Arrow, 1530 Post Offices have been given a face lift.

(c) The details of the funds allocated for the project are as follows:

(i) 2008-09 Rs. 228.50 crores

(ii) 2009-10 Rs. 178.01 crores

(iii) 2010-11 Rs. 244.64 crores

(iv) and during 2011-12 Rs. 88.38 crores.

Reservation to OBCs

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide reservation for OBCs in Government and private companies wherein the Government's share is less;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken by the Government during the last two years and in the current year in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) No, Madam. There is no proposal to provide for reservation to other backward classes (OBCs) in private companies. The OBCs are already getting reservation in services in central public sector enterprises.

[English]

Faculty Crunch in IITs

381. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan for special incentives to lure faculty from the older Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) to raise the teaching posts at the new breed of IITs struggling to attract teachers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether new IITs are facing a fund crunch; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Government has decided to allow the faculty, officers and other employees working under the Central Government or Central Autonomous Bodies to proceed on long term deputation, for a period of ten years, to the newly set up Central Education Institutes/Scientific Institutions.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Village Education Committees

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

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

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

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Village/school level committees have been constituted under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in all States/UTs. The nomenclature of the committees varies from State to State; they are known as Village Education Committee (VEC), School Development and Management Committee (SDMC)/School Monitoring Committee (SMC)/Vidyalaya Shiksha Samiti (VSS), Vidyalaya Kalyan Samiti (VKS), Jan Bhagidari and Vikas Samiti (JBVS), etc in different States. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has been operationalised with effect from 1st April 2010. The RTE Act, 2009 provides for the constitution of School Management Committees (SMC) consisting of elected representatives of the local authority, parents or guardians of children admitted in schools and teachers. The Act also provides that at least three-fourth of members of SMCs shall be parents or guardians with proportionate representation to parents and guardians of children belonging to disadvantaged groups and weaker sections, and that fifty per cent of the members of SMCs shall be women. Under the RTE Act, 2009 the SMCs have been assigned the function of monitoring the working of the school, preparing and recommending the school development plan and monitoring the utilization of the grants received from the appropriate Government or local authority or any other source.

(c) and (d) Under SSA community awareness is provided in the form of community training and community mobilization. The SSA norms provide for an allocation of 0.5% of the district outlay towards Community Mobilization. The funds allocated for these activities in the Annual Work Plan & Budget of States during 2011-12 are Rs. 481.84

crore for community training and Rs. 129.28 crore for community mobilization.

[English]

Model of Development

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to frame a model of development for its growth keeping in view its ability, resources and needs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has decided not to adopt the development model of developed nations; and

(d) if so, 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 (d) Different countries have adopted different development models contextual to their level of socio-economic and political status with a view to address their priorities of development. In the Indian context, the economic development has evolved through a process of development planning with the formulation of Five Year Plans, which takes into account the resources available and capacity to mobilize resources. The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) has taken cognizance of the need for faster growth along with multi-dimensional aspect of development and has adopted inclusive growth as the main objective of development planning. The plan objectives are captured in 27 monitorable targets classified under six major categories at the national level such as: (a) Income and Poverty (b) Education (c) Health (d) Women and Children (e) Infrastructure (f) Environment, which are based on the assessed needs of the people. The Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) which has been approved by National Development Council (NDC) has also adopted "Faster, Sustainable and more Inclusive Growth" as its mission statement.

The objective of achieving higher economic growth on a sustainable basis remains central to our development model since existence of a strong economic base is critical for attainment of all other objectives of inclusive growth. The approach paper to Twelfth Five Year Plan has accordingly envisaged an annual average GDP growth rate of 9% which will be driven by high level of domestic consumptions, savings & investments, existence of dynamic and robust corporate sector, demographic dividend with higher proportion of population entering the workforce, sustained fiscal consolidation and financial sector management etc.

Cargo Services by Private Airlines

384. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether various private airlines are in the process of starting their own dedicated cargo services in order to capture increasing cargo market;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the National Aviation Company India Limited (NACIL) to increase its revenue share in the cargo business;

(c) whether NACIL proposes to create its separate cargo unit for their cost effective operations and also to create some strategic business units; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Private airlines are free to set up cargo facilities/services. Air India has undertaken several steps to enhance its revenue share by effective utilisation of belly capacities, rationalisation of cargo rates etc.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Telecoms' Deal with China

385. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nepal has recently awarded contracts for the next generation telecom network to two Chinese firms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India has assessed the security impact in the wake of these contracts to China; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Government has seen reports that Nepal Doorsanchar Company Ltd. has recently awarded contracts for (i) Fixed Network NGN (Next Generation Network) to M/s Zhongxing Telecommunication Equipment Corporation, and (ii) ILD (International Long Distance) gateway and domestic transit switch to M/s Huawei Technologies Co. Ltd.

(c) and (d) The Governments of India and Nepal regularly discuss security related issues at various bilateral mechanisms. Government of Nepal has assured us at the highest level that Nepalese territory will not be allowed to be used for any activity against India.

Appeal Procedure under RTI Act

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

(a) whether all the States have not drafted the appeal procedure rules under the RTI Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the Government's plan to ensure that the appeals procedure under the Act is an enabled rules in the spirit of the law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE: (a) and (b) Information is not centrally maintained.

(c) The appropriate government is empowered to frame appeal procedure rules under the provisions of the RTI Act, 2005.

[Translation]

Pre-paid Card to Villagers

387. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

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

(a) whether the Government has implemented the pre-paid smart card scheme for the rural population of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has approved the proposal for the tie-up of the Department of Posts with three scheduled commercial banks for providing the Pre-paid cards;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated for postal banking during Eleventh Plan Period; and

(e) the advantages likely to accrue to the farmers/ rural people by virtue of the said cards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No Madam.

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

(c) No Madam.

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

Corruption Cases

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

(a) whether a number of incidents of rampant corruption have come to the light;

(b) if so, the number of cases registered with regard to the matters related with corruption during the last two years;

(c) the number of cases in which CBI has conducted raids alongwith the details of the property seized during the said raids; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check corruption and against the corrupt persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. So far as the CBI is concerned, the details of cases registered under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 and raids/searches conducted by CBI in various cases during the last two years, i.e., 2009, 2010 and 2011 (upto 31.10.2011) are as under:

Year	No. of PC Act cases registered
2009	795
2010	650
2011 (upto 31.10.2011)	517
Total	1,962

As regards the number of cases in which CBI has conducted raids and the details of the property seized during the raids, the data is not maintained centrally by CBI and the same is part of each individual case record.

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

- (i) Issue of Whistle Blowers Resolution, 2004 and the introduction of the Public Interest Disclosure and Protection to Persons making the Disclosure Bill, 2010 in the Parliament;

- (ii) Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;
- (iii) The pro-active involvement of Ministry/ Department through Annual Action Plan on Vigilance as a preventive measure;
- (iv) Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the CVC;
- (v) Issue of instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major Government procurement activities; Similar instructions have been issued by the Central Government on 16th June 2009 advising the State Governments to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurements;
- (vi) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems;
- (vii) Issue of Citizen Charters.
- (viii) Acceptance of the First Report of the Group of Ministers to consider measures that can be taken by the Government to tackle corruption.
- (ix) Introduction of the Lokpal Bill, 2011 in the Lok Sabha.
- (x) Ratification of United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC).
- (xi) Introduction of the Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organizations Bill, 2011 in the Lok Sabha.
- (xii) Introduction of the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010 in the Parliament.
- (xiii) Placing details of immovable property returns of Members of the All India Services and Group 'A' officers of the Central Government in the public domain.

Migration of Hindus from Pakistan

389. SHRI A. T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that some Hindu families have come from Pakistan to Delhi due to ill-treatment meted out to them in Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures being contemplated by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Government has seen reports that a number of Pakistani nationals belonging to the minority communities visit India and apply for long-term visas. Government has from time to time come across reports on the problems faced by members of the minority communities in Pakistan. Incidents of persecution and intimidation of the minority communities have been reported. It is the responsibility of the Government of Pakistan to discharge its obligations towards its citizens, including those from the minority community. However, based on reports of persecution of minority groups in Pakistan, Government had taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan stated that it was fully cognizant of the situation and looked after the welfare of all its citizens, particularly the minority community.

Setting up of Nuclear Power Plants

390. DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI:

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up new nuclear power plants in the country during the remaining period of the XIth and the XIIth Plans;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the proposed locations thereof;

(c) the status of work at the various nuclear power reactors which are under construction; and

(d) the year in which construction started at these sites and the time by which they are likely to be made operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The construction work for Kudankulam Unit 1 and Unit 2 is nearly complete. Unit 1 is expected to be commissioned during the current XI Five Year plan, while unit 2 is expected to be commissioned in the first year of the next XII Fiver Year plan period. New projects of 2800 MW capacity, comprising Kakrapar Atomic Power Project (KAPP), Units-3&4 (2 x 700 MW) and Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (RAPP), Units-7&8 (2 x 700 MW) have been launched in the XI Plan. No new projects are planned for launch in the remaining period of this plan. Start of work on new nuclear power project and pre-project activities are planned in the XII Plan as per the following details:

Project	Location	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3
Gorakhpur 1 & 2	Gorakhpur, Haryana	2x700
Chutka, 1 & 2	Chutka, Madhya Pradesh	2x700
Mahi Banswara, 1 & 2	Mahi Banswara, Rajasthan	2x700

1	2	3
Kaiga, 5 & 6	Kaiga, Karnataka	2x700
Kudankulam, 3 & 4	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	2x1000
Jaitapur, 1 & 2	Jaitapur, Maharashtra	2 x1650
Kovvada, 1 & 2	Kovvada, Andhra Pradesh	2x1500
Chhaya Mithi Viridi, 1 & 2	Chhaya Mithi Viridi, Gujarat	2x 1100
FBR 1 & 2	Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	2x500
AHWR	Location to be decided	300

In addition, pre-project activities are planned at Bhimpur in Madhya Pradesh and Haripur in West Bengal.

(c) Seven nuclear power reactors with a capacity of 5300 MWe are under construction. Of these KKNPP, Units-1&2 (2x1000 MWe) at Kudankulam, Tamilnadu are at advanced stage of commissioning. Unit-1 of Kudankulam is expected to be completed towards end of 2011-12 and Unit-2 in 2012-13. Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR

500 MW) at Kalpakkam in Tamilnadu is at advanced stage of construction and is expected to attain mechanical completion in 2013-14 and start generation in 2015. Civil construction is in progress in KAPP, Units-3&4 (2 x 700 MW) at Kakrapar in Gujarat and RAPP, Units-7&8 (2 x 700 MW) at Rawatbhata in Rajasthan. The major equipment and works packages for these projects have been ordered.

(d) The Details are as follows:

Project	Location	Work started (First pour of concrete)	Expected completion
KKNPP 1&2	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	March 30, 2002	KKNPP-2011-12
PFBR	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	October 23, 2004	2013-14
KAPP 3&4	Kakrapar, Gujarat	November 22, 2010	2015-16
RAPP 7&8	Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	July 18, 2011	2016-17

Proposals for Engineering Colleges

391. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether a large number of seats in different streams remain unfulfilled in several colleges, especially in the rural areas of the States;

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

(c) whether a number of State Governments have urged the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) not to consider fresh proposals for starting engineering colleges;

(d) if so, the details and the reasons for such a proposal;

(e) whether the Government has streamlined the procedure in regard to grant of recognition to new engineering colleges, increase in the number of seats in the existing colleges and the allocation of colleges to the students in the aftermath of counseling process; and

(f) if so, the details of the procedure finalized in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The admission to the professional colleges under various categories are being done through Competent Authority of the State Government, notified for admission. The different State Governments have respective reservation and admission policy and AICTE has no role to play in State counseling conducted for the admission.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. AICTE has received request from state Governments of Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Chattisgarh and Maharashtra in this regards.

(e) to (f) AICTE has introduced the online process for grant of approvals through a AICTE web portal (www.aicte-india.org) placed into public domain from 2010. A facility of tracking of application by applicant has been introduced which emphasizes on self declaration rather than inspection to streamline the procedure.

Navodaya Vidyalayas

392. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO

DUDHGAONKAR:

DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:

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

(a) the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether these Vidyalayas are yet to be set up in many districts of the country, especially in Maharashtra;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up Navodaya Vidyalayas in every district of the States; 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) State-wise details of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) functioning in the country are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. There are 30 districts in the country including Bhandara district of Maharashtra which do not have a JNV. The State of Tamil Nadu has not accepted the JNV scheme and so none of its 32 districts is having a JNV. This scheme is also not applicable to exclusively urban districts of the country.

(d) and (e) Opening of new JNVs in uncovered districts in the country is an on going scheme and new schools are opened each year subject to the availability of adequate land free of cost from the State Government and temporary facilities for operating a JNV during the construction phase once suitable land is made available.

*State-wise details of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas
(JNVs) functioning in the Country*

Sl. No.	State	No. of JNVs
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	24
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16
4.	Assam	27
5.	Bihar	39
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	17
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
9.	Daman and Dyu	2
10.	Delhi	2
11.	Goa	2
12.	Gujarat	22
13.	Haryana	20
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	17
16.	Jharkhand	24
17.	Karnataka	28
18.	Kerala	14
19.	Lakshadweep	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	50

1	2	3
21.	Maharashtra	33
22.	Manipur	9
23.	Meghalaya	8
24.	Mizoram	7
25.	Nagaland	11
26.	Odisha	30
27.	Pondicherry	4
28.	Punjab	21
29.	Rajasthan	33
30.	Sikkim	4
31.	Tripura	4
32.	Uttarakhand	13
33.	Uttar Pradesh	68
34.	West Bengal	18
Total		584

Construction of Building for Schools

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

(a) the existing number of primary, middle and secondary schools which do not have their own buildings in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to provide school buildings to all schools;

(c) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the time limit set for this purpose;

(d) the number of school buildings constructed by the Government during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise; and

(e) the funds provided to each State/UT for this purpose during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Statement-I giving state-wise details of primary, upper primary and secondary schools which do not have their own buildings is enclosed.

(b) and (c) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) 1,92,754 primary and 1,07,054 upper primary school buildings have been sanctioned. Under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), which was launched in March, 2009 and which seeks to enhance access to secondary education, 35,547 existing secondary schools have been approved for infrastructure strengthening and

improvement. As per the mandate given in the Right of Children to Free And Compulsory Education 2009, appropriate Governments are required to establish within such area or limits of neighborhood, as may be prescribed, a school where it is not so established within a period of three years from the commencement of the Act. The appropriate Governments are also required to provide school infrastructure in accordance with the norms prescribed in the Schedule to the Act.

(d) Statement-II giving state-wise details of elementary school buildings and additional classrooms constructed under SSA during the last three years and current year is enclosed.

(e) Statement-III giving state-wise details of outlays approved for school infrastructure work under SSA programme during the last three years & current year is enclosed.

Number of schools without own building

State/UT	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary School
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	2	4
Andhra Pradesh	1822	506	3898
Arunachal Pradesh	1075	21	14
Assam	63	11	11
Bihar	11595	467	107
Chandigarh	1	0	1
Chhattisgarh	2874	1736	1450
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18	0	8
Daman and Diu	1	2	1

1	2	3	4
Delhi	29	9	108
Goa	62	14	103
Gujarat	543	770	3231
Haryana	68	96	193
Himachal Pradesh	59	31	443
Jammu and Kashmir	4667	916	417
Jharkhand	3410	258	365
Karnataka	306	398	2821
Kerala	239	111	204
Lakshadweep	6	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	407	93	3492
Maharashtra	-2339	1892	12595
Manipur	37	2	14
Meghalaya	59	11	55
Mizoram	10	18	104
Nagaland	5	0	25
Odisha	1041	57	312
Puducherry	12	2	33
Punjab	154	537	129
Rajasthan	1727	627	5408
Sikkim	6	3	2
Tamil Nadu	89	24	496
Tripura	82	4	4
Uttar Pradesh	1975	563	191

1	2	3	4
Uttarakhand	171	57	189
West Bengal	2541	270	233
Total	37496	9508	36661

Source: DISE 2009-10/SEMIS-2009-10.

Sl. No.	State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (as on 30.9.2011)	
		Elementary School Building	Additional Classrooms	Elementary School Building	Additional Classrooms	Elementary School Building	Additional Classrooms	Elementary School Building	Additional Classrooms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	9628	25	2489	13	14955	0	5055
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	308	687	174	466	194	829	0	0
3.	Assam	0	10758	1518	3455	0	4845	1811	8532
4.	Bihar	2005	8871	0	18502	0	51101	0	4948
5.	Chhattisgarh	1719	9739	361	12633	364	6207	78	551
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	2064	0	2206	0	9647	0	11790
8.	Haryana	0	2963	0	2064	233	4286	0	674
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	895	0	0	0	345	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2392	0	207	600	49	65	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	5955	733	887	11622	1713	18550	0	0
12.	Karnataka	313	6221	317	3659	129	4749	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	202	0	516	6	1289	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1407	17126	596	16200	1273	28748	1	5426

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	Maharashtra	657	3607	1472	5411	764	8693	0	937
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	256	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	1388	199	208	2508	303	247	0	0
18.	Mizoram	13	196	17	669	0	703	0	0
19.	Nagaland	5	788	0	831	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	1992	6818	1799	4581	1062	6782	0	176
21.	Punjab	164	1621	620	1810	133	1536	0	311
22.	Rajasthan	0	7798	0	2673	0	7335	0	4819
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	58	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	896	6031	789	0	428	2036	0	0
25.	Tripura	253	170	240	286	260	865	0	37
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7363	17310	1938	8784	1143	8604	0	11305
27.	Uttarakhand	359	1287	80	658	21	125	16	21
28.	West Bengal	446	9598	382	13141	1744	27340	0	2927
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	12	0	4	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	3	72	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	64	0	12	0	11
33.	Delhi	4	175	0	161	2	223	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	5	108	2	76	0	19	0	20
Total SSA		27644	125593	11635	116393	9848	210194	1910	57540

Note: Progress includes work in progress.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Outlay for Civil Work under SSA			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1013.870	709.770	353.815	1167.040
2.	Andhra Pradesh	64368.740	34132.981	69412.941	141115.704
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6240.205	5089.110	7407.760	9396.529
4.	Assam	27040.942	20099.060	40030.584	77644.532
5.	Bihar	156346.114	187824.538	302353.471	558067.668
6.	Chandigarh	325.990	759.150	1318.840	1523.250
7.	Chhattisgarh	32293.365	34147.181	74895.190	107850.977
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	471.980	522.130	617.310	674.860
9.	Daman and Diu	23.010	133.940	138.140	113.440
10.	Delhi	1584.620	1256.400	3547.850	5874.490
11.	Goa	245.010	341.060	418.460	661.360
12.	Gujarat	17304.830	17634.440	47622.720	88358.500
13.	Haryana	14357.662	16457.731	30636.451	46571.841
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3277.896	5075.421	8506.510	8293.112
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	14367.985	24957.890	32799.628	36687.805
16.	Jharkhand	75830.058	64703.065	100924.930	67210.095
17.	Karnataka	30239.443	19877.150	48664.329	38619.256
18.	Kerala	2596.540	4350.040	11625.685	6043.170
19.	Lakshadweep	160.200	81.100	162.760	121.040
20.	Madhya Pradesh	70885.322	73641.875	160576.288	113402.369

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Maharashtra	34730.116	35091.080	62940.077	83884.857
22.	Manipur	568.500	1924.520	8243.410	16520.853
23.	Meghalaya	8335.960	10694.520	12443.140	25197.033
24.	Mizoram	2145.400	3467.650	4100.780	5410.640
25.	Nagaland	1827.800	2180.300	10333.960	11093.094
26.	Odisha	41404.164	51334.525	69808.288	73891.352
27.	Pondicherry	478.700	371.000	441.701	640.461
28.	Punjab	6404.877	10843.140	21984.903	34242.074
29.	Rajasthan	32176.360	22556.844	59390.807	55920.438
30.	Sikkim	726.705	796.330	1796.385	1586.886
31.	Tamil Nadu	29868.588	15259.800	44830.445	44115.747
32.	Tripura	2386.745	3214.900	6321.300	6770.702
33.	Uttar Pradesh	75667.247	34566.934	134354.610	192418.641
34.	Uttarakhand	7229.677	6457.600	5341.690	10495.384
35.	West Bengal	44568.050	63030.760	152586.088	164221.007
Total		807492.671	773583.934	1536931.247	2035806.205

[English]

Chinese Statement on POK

394. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chinese authorities have given a statement recognising PoK as part of Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has protested against this move of China;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (e) China regards Kashmir as a bilateral matter to be settled between India and Pakistan. Government has clearly conveyed to the Chinese side, India's consistent position that Pakistan has been in illegal occupation of

parts of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir since 1947.

[Translation]

Extradition Treaty with Bangladesh

395. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of treaties/agreements finalised and signed during the visit of the Prime Minister to Bangladesh in the month of September, 2011;

(b) whether an extradition treaty between the two countries could not be signed during the said visit; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) The Prime Minister paid a State Visit to Bangladesh on September 06-07, 2011. During the visit, the following Agreements/MoUs were signed:

- (i) Framework Agreement on Cooperation for Development
- (ii) Protocol to the Agreement Concerning the Demarcation of the Land Boundary between India and Bangladesh and Related Matters.
- (iii) Addendum to the MOU between India and Bangladesh to facilitate Overland Transit Traffic between Bangladesh and Nepal.
- (iv) MOU on Conservation of the Sunderban.
- (v) Protocol on Conservation of the Royal Bengal Tiger on the Sunderban.
- (vi) MoU on Cooperation in the field of Fisheries
- (vii) MoU on Renewable Energy Cooperation

(viii) MoU between Jawaharlal Nehru University and University of Dhaka

(ix) MoU on Mutual Broadcast of Television Programmes

(x) MoU on Academic Cooperation between the National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), New Delhi and BGMEA Institute of Fashion Technology (BIFT), Dhaka.

(b) and (c) During the visit of the Prime Minister, the two sides underscored the need to conclude an Extradition Treaty between the two countries expeditiously to complete the legal framework for bilateral security cooperation.

Policy for Supplying Coal

396. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited (CIL) had contemplated to formulate a new policy for Letter of Assurance (LOA)/non-SLC/LT/Consumers for supplying coal to hard coke manufacturing unit in the year 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether steps have been taken by the Government to ensure coal supply to hard coke manufacturing units;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) and (b) In view of the dwindling availability of coal, the policy for supply of coal to new consumers under non-Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) category, including hard coke manufacturing units, has not been approved by the Coal India Limited (CIL) Board.

(c) to (e): As part of the Annual Plan, the Planning Commission has estimated that during 2011-12, the total

coal demand in the country will be 696.03 million tonnes, against which indigenous availability is likely to be 559 million tonnes and the gap is to be met through imports. In view of the overall coal shortage in the country, it may not be possible for the Government to consider any proposal for supply of coal to hard coke manufacturing units, at this stage.

Transparency in Governance

397. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is need to bring transparency and accountability at every level of governance in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has decided to take some new measures to ensure transparency and accountability in governance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of the Statutes which are proposed to be amended/strengthened further?

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

(b) to (d) For promoting 'Competition', 'Simplifying Transactions', 'Ensuring Accessibility and Responsiveness', and 'Reducing Discretion', as laid out in the 4th Report of 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission titled 'Ethics in Governance', all Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and the State Governments/Union Territories have been requested to formulate appropriate policies in a time bound manner. The Right to Information Act is a major step of the Government towards transparency and accountability in Government. The

Government is augmenting capacity building and awareness generation through a Plan Scheme. A Task Force on effective implementation of suo-motu disclosure on RTI has submitted its report for acceptance of the Government. The Lokpal Bill is now with the Standing Committee of Parliament.

A draft Bill titled 'Citizens Right to Grievance Redress Bill, 2011' has been proposed by Government and the same has been placed in the public domain for inviting comments and suggestions. Further, the Government introduced a comprehensive Bill on protection to 'whistle-blowers' namely 'the Public Interest Disclosure and Protection to Persons Making the Disclosures Bill, 2010' in the Lok Sabha on 26.08.2010. The said Bill was considered by the Department Related Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice. The Standing Committee has presented its Report on 09.06.2011. The recommendations made by the Standing Committee have been examined by the Government and a draft Note for the Cabinet has been circulated for inter-Ministerial consultation.

[English]

Sports Quota in Group 'D' Posts

398. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any quota or bonus marks fixed for scouts, guides, N.C.C. cadets and sportspersons in recruitment for Group-D posts under the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for leaving out A, B and C certificate holders of National Service Scheme (NSS) in this regard;

(d) whether the Government would consider the proposal of fixing quota or bonus marks for NSS certificate holders also; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCE AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Upto 5% of the direct recruitment vacancies in Group 'C' including erstwhile Group 'D' posts can be reserved for filling by meritorious sportspersons only, by the appointing authorities under Central Government.

(d) and (e) No such proposal is under consideration.

Income of Telecom PSUs

399. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D. VASAVA:

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

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

(a) the details of income and expenditure of

Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) and Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) whether both the companies had incurred losses during the period and BSNL had incurred huge losses during the financial year 2010-11;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the losses, company-wise and year-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to retrench some employees of these companies to reduce expenditure; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by the Government to improve the financial health of these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) The financial status of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) for the last three years and the current year is as follows:

	BSNL				MTNL			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto 30.9.11)	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto 30.9.11)
Income (Crores)	35,812	32,045	29,688	898	5,250	5,058	3,992	1,467
Expenditure (Crores)	34,354	34,078	36,002	1,179	4,986	8,477	6,767	19,156
Net Profit (Crores)	575	(-)1,823	(-)6,384	(-)864	211	(-)2,611	(-)2,802	(-)4,477

The loss in BSNL and MTNL is due to decrease in revenue & increase in expenditure. The reasons for the decrease in revenue are as follows:

- Fixed to mobile substitution.
- Stiff competition in mobile sector.

- Decrease in Average Revenue Per User (ARPU) in mobile sector.

The reason for the increase in expenditure is mainly due to huge legacy work force whose wages is around 50% of the revenue.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. Moreover, Department of Telecommunications (DoT) regularly reviews the performance of BSNL and MTNL to improve the financial health of these companies. Some of steps taken by BSNL/MTNL to improve their financial health are as follows:

BSNL

- Optimizing CAPEX and OPEX through convergence and consolidation of infrastructure.
- Fortification of stable revenue streams through concerted focus on broadband and enterprise business with major focus on Government projects.
- Focussing on the revenue from top 100 Cities for monitoring purpose.
- Sustained operational focus on customer care, service delivery, service assurance, revenue management and asset management.
- Aggressive push on Data usage and value added services.
- Clear cut segregation of commercial activities from social obligation to ensure sustainable growth.
- Progressive migration of current network to Next generation network thereby ensuring convergence, consolidation and seamless delivery of various services to end customers across different technologies.

MTNL

- Optimizing CAPEX and OPEX through convergence and consolidation of infrastructure.
- Sustained operational focus on customer care, service delivery, service assurance, revenue management and asset management.
- Progressive migration of current network to Next generation network thereby ensuring convergence, consolidation and seamless delivery of various services to end customers across different technologies.

[Translation]

Linking of Major Religious Places

400. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to link all major religious tourist places with national/international air services;

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

(c) the time by which all such places are likely to be linked with air service?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) At present, scheduled air services are available to/from 82 airports which includes places of religious importance and tourist destinations is given in enclosed Statement. Operations in domestic sector have been deregulated and flights are being operated by concerned airlines on the basis of commercial viability subject to adherence of Route Dispersal Guidelines. Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieving better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country including North-East region. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability while complying with Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG).

Air Connectivity

Sl.No.	State	Names of Cities Airlinked
1	2	3

States

1. Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad, Rajamundry, Tirupati, Vijayawada, Vizag
-------------------	--

1	2	3
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.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Kandla, Porbandar, Rajkot, Surat, Vadodara
9.	Haryana	-
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala, Kullu, Shimla
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu, Leh, Srinagar, Thoise
12.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
13.	Karnataka	Bangalore, Belgaumj Hubli, Mangalore, Mysore
14.	Kerala	Calicut, Cochin, Trivandrum
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Khajuraho
16.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad, Mumbai, Kolhapur, Nagpur, Nanded, Pune
17.	Manipur	Imphai
18.	Meghalaya	Shillong
19.	Mezoram	Aizwal
20.	Nagaland	Dimapur
21.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar

1	2	3
22.	Punjab	Amritsar, Ludhiana
23.	Rajasthan	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur
24.	Sikkim	
25.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy, Tuticorin
26.	Tripura	Agartala
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Varanasi
28.	Uttranchal	Dehradun, Pantnagar
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.	Puducherry	-

Development of Backward Regions

401. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any steps for proper development of the backward regions in the country after taking these regions under its direct control; and

(b) 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) and (b) No, Madam. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to take the backward regions under its direct control as planning and development of an area is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government. However, the Government of India have initiated steps, through the Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) approved in 2006-07, for supplementing the efforts of the State Governments for bridging critical gaps in local infrastructure in the backward regions. The BRGF has two components viz. District Component and State Component. The District Component of BRGF covers 250 districts of 27 States. The State Component of BRGF, currently, includes Special Plan for Bihar, Special Plan for the undivided Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput (KBK) districts of Orissa, Drought Mitigation Package for Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and Integrated Action Plan for 60 Selected Tribal and Backward districts of nine States. The current allocation for 2011-12 for these two components of BRGF is as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Component of BRGF	Allocation
1	2
Total - BRGF	9890.00
District Component	5050.00
State Component	4840.00
(i) Special Plan for Bihar	1470.00
(ii) Special Plan for the undivided Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput (KBK) districts of Orissa	130.00

	1	2
(iii) Drought Mitigation Package for Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh		1440.00
(iv) Integrated Action Plan for 60 Selected Tribal and Backward districts of nine States		1800.00

Implementation of RTE Act

402. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
 SHRI P. LINGAM:
 SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
 SHRI GANESH SINGH:
 SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:
 DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
 SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
 SHRI KJ.S.P. REDDY:
 SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

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

(a) the progress made so far in the implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has sought international assistance for the implementation of the said Act;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the nature of assistance received so far in this regard;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to seek assistance of the corporate sector for the implementation of this Act;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/proposes to be taken by the Government to ensure that there is no diversion of funds

by the States/Union Territories provided to them for the implementation of this Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has come into force with effect from April 1, 2010. So far 27 States have notified the State Rules under the RTE Act, including five Union Territories which have adopted the Central RTE Rules. These States are:

Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, Daman and Diu, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Andaman and Nicobar Island and Lakshadweep.

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Framework of Implementation and norms for interventions have been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act, and the fund sharing pattern between the Central and State Governments has been revised.

(b) and (c) Three Development Partners namely the World Bank, Department for International Development (DFID) of United Kingdom and European Commission (EC) have been partly assisting SSA programme in the form of SWAP (Sector Wide Area Programme). The details of year wise funding received under SSA from these Development Partners are:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	World Bank	DFID	EC
1	2	3	4
2002-2003	-	-	151.86
2003-2004	-	162.25	-
2004-2005	621.71	425.94	-

	1	2	3	4
2005-2006		1133.71	504.12	704.15
2006-2007		477.76	434.80	179.35
2007-2008		-	433.70	-
2008-2009		1033.17	346.22	195.98
2009-2010		1702.99	372.44	178.25
2010-2011		1141.19	330.55	119.84
2011-2012		2420.65	505.92	-

(d) and (e) No, Madam. But corporate sector is free to assist in education efforts under corporate social responsibility initiatives.

(f) The RTE-SSA programme is being implemented through dedicated State registered societies to whom central funding is being made available directly. A rigorous monitoring system is in place for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), which includes statutory and annual financial audits and concurrent financial reviews, independent review missions on programme progress, field level monitoring through reputed institutes of social sciences and university departments of education, submission of monthly/quarterly progress reports and periodic review meetings by States. A system of electronic transfer of funds to State Project Offices of SSA in States & Union Territories is also in place.

[English]

Construction of Houses in Sri Lanka

403. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that even 5% of houses for rehabilitating Tamils have not been constructed in

Northern Sri Lanka even after about three years of India's extending financial assistance;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the progress of work made so far; and

(c) the details of the mechanism put in place to monitor and expedite the progress of the work and the utilisation of financial assistance rendered by the Government of India to Sri Lanka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) On 9 June 2010, the Prime Minister of India and the President of Sri Lanka announced an initiative to undertake a programme of construction of 50,000 houses for Internally Displaced Persons in the Northern and Eastern Provinces in Sri Lanka. As a part of this initiative, a Pilot Project for the construction of 1,000 houses in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka commenced in April, 2011 with Hindustan Prefab Limited as the Project Management Consultant (PMC). As per available information, of the 1000 houses, work has started on around 800 houses, on sites made available by the Government of Sri Lanka. Of these, approximately 100 houses are fully complete and ready to be handed over, 350 houses are complete up to the roof level and 350 houses are under various stages of construction. The Government of Sri Lanka has to undertake jungle clearance before handing over the remaining sites. Work has also been hindered as many sites have to be de-mined before starting actual construction and due to lack of electricity and other infrastructural facilities at the construction sites.

(c) The High Commission of India in Colombo and the Consulate General of India In Jaffna are regularly monitoring the progress of work, Including through regular review meetings with the executing agencies, periodic inspections of the constructions sites and discussions with the concerned authorities within the Government of Sri Lanka. The progress of work was also reviewed by the Foreign Secretary during his visit to Sri Lanka in October, 2011. In addition the Ministry of External Affairs also holds

regular meetings with the executing agencies to review the progress of work. A Consultant has also been appointed for monitoring the progress of work In the Housing Project.

Surrender of Broadband Spectrum by BSNL

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

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

(a) whether the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has offered to surrender its broadband wireless airwaves back to Government;

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

(c) the action taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has offered to surrender broadband Wireless Access (BWA) spectrum allotted to it in all the license areas except Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Haryana based on its techno-commercial considerations.

(c) Matter is under consideration of Department of Telecommunications.

Technical Usage in Higher Education

405. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

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

(a) whether the Government has merged/decided

to merge the two schemes namely National Mission of Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT) and National Knowledge Network (NKN);

(b) if so, the details and the rationale thereof alongwith the name of the new scheme;

(c) whether the Government proposes to connect universities, colleges and polytechnics as part of NMEICT to promote technology usage in higher education;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of institutions likely to be covered, category-wise;

(e) whether the colleges which are to be connected have access to internet; and

(f) if not, the time by which such colleges are likely to be provided with internet connections?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Under National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT) scheme, connectivity is provided by BSNL/MTNL. 377 out of envisaged 419 universities have already been provided with IGbps of connectivity through optical fibre as they have agreed to bear 25% of the cost (10% in case of universities located in NE States). Upto 10Mbps (15-20 nodes of 512 Kbps) connectivity is available for more than 25000 colleges and 2000 polytechnics in the country provided they agree to bear 25% of the cost.

(e) Access to internet is an integral part of the connectivity provided to the colleges which agree to get connected.

(f) Does not arise.

Revision of Haj Policy

406. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revise the existing policy for facilitating and regulating Haj pilgrimage in the light of the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court;

(b) if so, whether fresh rules in this regard have been finalised;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of Haj pilgrims visited Mecca-Madina during the current year, State/U.T.-wise and quota-wise i.e. Government, Tour Operator and Haj Committee;

(e) the criteria laid down for granting permission, State-wise;

(f) whether any representations have been received about increasing the quota or discrimination in the matter of allocation of quota to the States; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to have realistic view in the allocation of quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) Government of India formulates Haj Policy for each Haj year based on previous years' experience and inputs from stake holders. As Haj 2011 is still in progress, Haj Policy for 2012 is yet to be finalized.

(d) The details of Haj pilgrims who visited Makkah and Madinah during Haj 2011, State/U.T - wise and quota-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) Haj quota for pilgrims going through the Haj Committee of India is distributed among various States/ Union Territories in proportion to their Muslim populations as per 2001 Census.

(f) and (g) Yes. Representations have been received from States/U.T.s that received applications in excess of

their allocated quota. Surplus seats available from States/ UTs that have received less number of applications than the quotas allocated to them are distributed to States/UTs that have received applications in excess of their quota. The additional quota is also distributed on the basis of proportionate Muslim population.

Haj 1432 (H)-2011

Chart indicating State-wise Quota & No. of Pilgrims proceeded for Haj 2011.

Sl. No.	State	Qurrah Quota	1st Addl. Quota (4239)	2nd Addl. Quota (10000)	Other Quota	Total Quota	Total Pilgrims Proceeded (including Govt. Quota)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7 (4+5+6+7)	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	26	1	3	0	30	30
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6137	206	761	0	7104	7522
3.	Assam	3961	0	0	0	3951	3615
4.	Bihar	5815	0	0	0	5815	5358
5.	Chandigarh (UT)	31	1	4	0	36	35
6.	Chhattisgarh	360	12	45	0	417	571
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	6	0	1	0	7	8
8.	Daman and Diu (UT)	11	0	1	0	12	14
9.	Delhi (NCT)	1426	48	177	0	1651	2349
10.	Goa	81	3	10	0	94	100
11.	Gujarat	4035	136	500	0	4671	5387
12.	Haryana	1074	36	133	0	1243	1348

1	2	3	4	5	6	7 (4+5+6+7)	8
13.	Himachal Pradesh	90	0	13	0	103	78
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	5968	1500	740	0	8208	8411
15.	Jharkhand	3039	0	0	0	3039	2843
16.	Karnataka	5677	191	704	0	6572	7358
17.	Kerala	6908	232	856	0	7996	8591
18.	Lakshadweep (UT)	51	239	6	0	296	304
19.	Madhya Pradesh	3374	113	418	0	3905	4365
20.	Maharashtra	9023	302	1118	0	10443	12281
21.	Manipur	168	5	21	0	194	208
22.	Odisha	669	23	84	0	776	700
23.	Puducherry (UT)	52	2	6	0	60	64
24.	Punjab	336	10	42	0	388	454
25.	Rajasthan	4207	141	521	0	4869	5276
26.	Tamil Nadu	3049	103	378	0	3530	4084
27.	Tripura	134	0	0	0	134	123
28.	Uttar Pradesh	27004	906	3348	0	31258	32532
29.	Uttarakh and	889	29	110	0	1028	1109
30.	West Bengal	10410	0	0	0	10410	9783
	HC	0	0	0	500	500	
	Mehram Cases	0	0	0	400	400	
	Khadimul Hujjaj	0	0	0	300	300	
	Government Quota	0	0	0	5561	5561	
Total		104000	4239	10000	6761	125000	124901
Quota allotted to PTOs for Haj-2011				45,491			
Total				1,70,491			

**Loan Guarantee for Procurement of
Aircraft by AI**

407. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States Exim Bank has decided to give loan guarantee of Rs. 1.3 billion to support the procurement of 30 Boeing aircraft by Air India;

(b) if so, the terms at which the loan guarantee is to be executed;

(c) the additional burden Government will have to bear as a result thereof;

(d) whether the Government has finalised the proposal; and

(e) if so, the time by which the aircraft are expected to be delivered?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Madam. The US Exim bank has offered loans to Air India to support the procurement of 30 aircraft by the airline.

(b) to (d) Concessional interest rates have been offered because the loans are backed by sovereign guarantee from Government of India. There is no additional burden because of the Government guarantee.

(e) The latest delivery schedule provided by Boeing is under discussion with the airline.

Indian Prisoners in Pak Jails

408. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian prisoners in the Pakistani jails at present;

(b) the number of such persons languishing even after completing jail term;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps in securing the release of these prisoners;

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

(e) the time by which they are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIAMTI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) According to available reports, there are 662 Indian nationals in custody in Pakistan. Out of them, 219 are civilian prisoners, 369 Indian fishermen and 74 Missing Defence Personnel, including 54 Prisoners of War since 1971. Government of Pakistan has acknowledged the presence of only 72 Indian civilian prisoners and 237 fishermen lodged in Pakistani jails as on July 1, 2011. Pakistan does not acknowledge the presence of any Missing Defence Personnel in its custody.

(c) to (e) Government of India has been consistently taking up the issue concerning all Indian prisoners in Pakistani jails 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 on Prisoners was formed on February 26, 2008 to make recommendations to the two Governments, which inter alia included immediate release of and consular access to fishermen, and exchange of a consolidated list of nationals in each other's jails. The Committee has met four times so far (February 2008, June 2008, August 2008 and April 2011).

High Commission of India, Islamabad, on a continuing basis, monitors the status of Indian prisoners in Pakistani

jails and requests for consular access for these prisoners. Once the consular access is granted by the Government of Pakistan, the verification papers are sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs through the Ministry of External Affairs for nationality status verification of these prisoners. High Commission of India, on a continuing basis, takes up the matter with the Government of Pakistan for the release of all those Indian prisoners who have completed their sentences.

As a result of Government's efforts, Pakistan released 454 Indian fishermen and 19 Indian civilian prisoners in 2010. In 2011, as on date, Pakistan has released 103 Indian fishermen and 13 Indian civilian prisoners.

[Translation]

Development of Bihar

409. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of Bihar is lagging behind in terms of development among the States in the country due to thick population; and

(b) if so, the details of the schemes of the Union Government for removing the regional disparity and bringing Bihar at par with other States having the national average of growth?

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) Bihar has been a low performing state in the past on account of various factors and in terms of various development indicators. However, in the recent past, the state has registered an improvement in real GSDP growth rate compared to the average growth rate at All India level and many other States. The average real growth rate of Bihar from 2004-05 to 2010-11 (GSDP% at constant prices) is 10.91% as compared to 8.45% at all India level.

(b) The Government of India has taken into account various factors and taken steps to supplement the development efforts made by the State Government of Bihar. The detail of the schemes/programmes being implemented in this regard is given below:

1. The Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) is designed to redress regional imbalances in development. It was launched in 2006-07 replacing the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana(RSVY). The two components of the BRGF namely the District Component and the Special Plan for Bihar are in operation in Bihar. The District Component of BRGF covers 36 districts of Bihar and in addition Arwal district is covered as part of the Jehanabad district. The allocation for the State and the funds released under BRGF from 2006-07 to 2011 -12 (till date) are given as under:

Year	Allocation	Funds released
2006-07	522.48	246.46
2007-08	638.99	636.98
2008-09	638.99	721.55
2009-10	638.99	541.49
2010-11	638.99	740.25
2011-12 (till 16.11.2011)	688.07	196.95

2. The Special Plan for Bihar has been formulated to bring about improvement in sectors like power, road connectivity, irrigation, forestry and watershed development. An allocation of Rs. 1000 crore per annum was being made for the Special Plan during the Tenth Plan period after approval to the scheme in 2003-04. The same allocation was approved for funding during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period. However, the

annual allocation has been increased to Rs.2000 crore for 2010-11 and to Rs.1470 crore (remaining amount for the Special Plan) for 2011-12. The latest estimated cost of all the projects approved for funding under the Special Plan is Rs. 8753.01 crore against which an amount of Rs. 7285.65 crore has been released till the end of 2010-11.

3. In addition to the above, the scheme of Integrated Action Plan for Selected Tribal and Backward Districts was approved in 2010-11 for Bihar covering seven districts under this scheme. The IAP is implemented with a block grant of Rs.25 crore and Rs.30 crore per district during 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively. The allocations and releases made to Bihar under this scheme are as follows:

Year	Allocation	Funds released
2010-11	Rs. 175.00 (@Rs.25 crore per district for seven districts)	Rs. 175.00 crore
2011-12 (till date)	Rs.210.00 (@Rs. 30 crore per district for seven districts)	Rs.70.00 (@Rs. 10 crore per district for seven districts)

Services Provided by AI

40. SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the poor customer services of Air India have caused it to run into heavy losses in comparison to other private airlines;

(b) if so, the reasons for the lack of quality services in Air India;

(c) whether the Government proposes to run any special campaign to attract passengers for its domestic and international flights; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) and (d) Air India being a commercial company and to support its sales and travel brings out various schemes and promotional offers etc. from time to time. At present valid offers like 'Get up Front' Offer, 'Super Saver Offers', 'Web Discount', 'Holidays Packages', 'Silver and Platinum Pass' and 'Companion Free Scheme' are being offered. Air India releases advertisements in major print, radio and electronic media highlighting their promotional offers.

Imbalance in Technical Education

411. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether imbalances exist in technical education in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of colleges providing technical education in the country, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up technical educational institutes in those areas of the State which have comparatively less number of the said colleges; 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) Technical Institutions have been established in different part 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.education.nic.in). The State-wise list of technical institutions granted permission by AICTE during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) 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 fee of cost land, meeting 100% recurring expenditure and also non-recurring expenditure beyond Rs. 12.30 crore, if any.

Sl.No.	States/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 Kasurir	40
12.	Jharkhand	45
13.	Karnataka	666

1	2	3
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
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]

Expansion of NLC

412. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for further expansion of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds earmarked for the purpose; and

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

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

(b) Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) has taken up the following Thermal Power Projects approved by the Government of India for further expansion in the State of Tamil Nadu.

1. Thermal Power Station TPS-II Expansion at Neyveli (2 x 500 MW)
2. NTPL - Coal based Power Station at Tuticorin (2 x 500 MW).
3. New Neyveli Thermal Power Station at Neyveli (2 x 500 MW), which are under implementation.

(c) The Estimated Project Cost for these projects are:

Sl. No.	Project	Project cost in Crores
1.	TPS-II Expansion at Neyveli	2453.57
2.	NTPL at Tuticorin	4909.54
3.	New Neyveli Thermal Power Station at Neyveli	5907,11

(d) The time by which these projects are likely to be completed is tabulated below:

Sl.No.	Project	Time Schedule
1	2	3
1.	TPS-II Expansion at Neyveli	Unit-I-December, 2011 & Unit-II-July, 2012

1	2	3
2.	NTPL at Tuticorin	Unit-I-February, 2013 & Unit-II-January, 2013
3.	New Neyveli Thermal Power Station	Unit-I-June'2015 & Unit-II-December, 2015

[Translation]

Number of Poor Persons

413. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of poor persons has declined in the country;

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

(c) the total number of poor persons in the country as on March 1, 2005 and at present;

(d) the number of poor persons likely to be out of the 121 crore at the 2011 census;

(e) the measures taken by the Government to improve the living standard of these poor people; and

(f) the number of poor persons likely to be below poverty line in the next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The latest poverty estimates as computed by Tendulkar Committee indicate that the poverty ratio at all India level has declined from 45.5% in 1993-94 to 37.2% in 2004-05. However, in absolute terms, there has been a marginal increase in total number of persons Below Poverty Line (BPL) from 40.34 crores in 1993-94 to 40.74 crore in 2004-05 because of the 23.02% increase in population. The details of the State-wise number of BPL persons during the year 2004-05 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (f) The Planning Commission estimates poverty Head Count ratio from a large size sample survey on Household Consumption Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) after an interval of five years approximately. The Planning Commission is in the process of estimating the revised poverty estimates on the basis of 2009-10 survey data on Household Consumer Expenditure, which are now available. The number of persons below poverty line for the year 2011-12 can be estimated only after the results of the ongoing 68th Round of NSS become available.

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.

Number of BPL Persons (in lakhs)

States/UTs	in 2004-05
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	238.4
Arunachal Pradesh	3.6

1	2
Assam	97.3
Bihar	486.0
Chhattisgarh	110.0
Delhi	20.3
Goa	3.6
Gujarat	172.0
Haryana	55.1
Himachal Pradesh	14.6
Jammu and Kashmir	14.2
Jharkhand	130.7
Karnataka	185.8
Kerala	65.1
Madhya Pradesh	317.0
Maharashtra	393.3
Manipur	8.7
Meghalaya	3.9
Mizoram	1.4
Nagaland	1.9
Odisha	220.0
Puducherry	1.5
Punjab	53.7
Rajasthan	210.1
Sikkim	1.8
Tamil Nadu	186.9
Tripura	13.7

1	2
Uttar Pradesh	735.0
Utterakhand	29.7
West Bengal	289.2
All India	4074.2

Theft Cases in IGI

414. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passenger luggage theft cases occurred at Indira Gandhi International Airport during the year 2010 and 2011, till date;

(b) the reasons for increased incidents of thefts alongwith the value of luggage stolen in each of the said cases;

(c) the number of the said cases reported by Air India to Delhi Police and CISF during the above period;

(d) whether the security agencies concerned have their roles clearly specified in terms of baggage protection and other security related aspects;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the baggage trolleys of Air India are open while the trolleys of other airlines are closed; and

(g) if so, the reasons for not using the closed trolleys alongwith the steps taken by the Government/Air India to check such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The number of passenger luggage theft cases

at Indira Gandhi International Airport during the year 2010 and 2011 (till date) are 16 and 25 respectively.

(b) The reasons for increased incidents of thefts and their magnitude vary depending upon the situation and places of their occurrence. The exact value of the stolen luggage cannot be ascertained in the absence of any assessment of the value of each stolen item.

(c) The number of cases reported to Delhi Police by Air India and CISF is 02 and 01 respectively.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) has issued AVSEC Circular No. 33/2003 for installation of CCTV and monitoring of these CCTVs by the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) and the airlines etc. The CISF is also deploying their surveillance staff in plain clothes to watch the activities of the suspicious persons. AVSEC Order 05/2009 has been issued by the BCAS and the airlines have been asked to deploy security staff for the security of baggage, cargo and aircraft.

(f) and (g) Most of the Air India trolleys are covered and a few trolleys - that are open are covered with tarpaulin sheets during monsoons. The closed trolleys are also open to one side.

[English]

Indian Students Abroad

415. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian students are opting higher education in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the reasons attributed are lack of facilities and teaching faculties;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to improve the facilities and teaching faculties;

(e) whether the Government proposes to hire foreign faculty members in order to reverse the trend;

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) Seeking higher education within the country or abroad is a matter of individual choice and while Government is aware of large number of Indian students studying in foreign educational institutions, details of such students are not centrally maintained. The Government is fully aware of the huge demand for higher education opportunities and a host of reforms have been initiated by this Ministry for meeting this demand, especially through establishing a number of new institutions and causing reforms in existing ones, including in spheres of Governance, academic and regulatory matters.

(e) and (f) Educational institutions are autonomous and hire faculty as per the provisions of the statute governing them.

Development Plan for Villages

416. SHRI RAMSPNH RAMSINH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any programme for the planned development of villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Bharat Nirman, a time-bound plan, intended to build the essential rural infrastructure have registered lower performance;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures taken to achieve the intended objectives; and

(e) the number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) household which have been electrified so far and the number of BPL household still to be electrified and the time by which they will be electrified, State-wise under the scheme?

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) Government of India is implementing a number of Schemes/programmes for the planned development of villages. This inter-alia includes:

- i. Bharat Nirman (with six components viz Rural drinking water- Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, Rural Housing - Indira Awaas Yojana (JAY), Bharat Nirman -Rural teledensity and Broadband coverage, Rural Roads- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna, Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)and Irrigation-AIBP)
- ii. Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)
- iii. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA)
- iv. Provision for Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA)
- v. Central Rural Sanitation Scheme
- vi. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)
- vii. Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana
- viii. National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)
- ix. Scheme for creation of National Optical Fiber Network for Broadband connectivity of Panchayats.

(c) and (d) The progress towards achievements of targets of different components of Bharat Nirman varies from State to State. The Bharat Nirman Programme is being implemented by the Ministries of Rural development, Ministry of Communications and information Tecnology, Ministry of Power and Ministry of Water Resources. The implementing Ministries are taking all necessary measures to ensure achievement of the intended objectives and also takes corrective measures, if required. The Principal

responsibility for monitoring these schemes rests with the concerned line Ministries/Departments. However, the progress of implementation of these schemes is also reviewed on regular basis in sectoral Half Yearly Performance Review Meetings chaired by Members of the Planning Commission. Additionally a Delivery Monitoring Unit (DMU) has been set up in the PMO to review performance of select Flagship programmes/initiatives/ iconic projects. The DMU reports are available on the websites of the concerned Central Ministry. The Mid Term Appraisal of the plans also reviews the schemes and

suggests mid-course corrections. Further, the States provide Utilization Certificates and other reports as may be prescribed from time to time to the administrative Ministries concerned responsible for implementation of the CSS; which forms the basis for further release of funds.

(e) The number of BPL household which have been electrified so far and the number of BPL household still to be electrified and the time by which they will be electrified, State-wise under the scheme are given in the enclosed Statement.

Quarterly Report to DMU-PMO

Bharat Nirman-Rural Electrification

B. BPL Households Electrification

(As on 30/09/11)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Cumulative Achievement under RGGVY	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target*	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	592200	566518	85000	258751	96855	52559	2700896	2656600
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2820	967	5000	S205	10638	7849	40810	18021
3.	Assam	206800	189816	265000	352237	315819	122457	983587	697228
4.	Bihar	310200	5S0385	660000	641016	717358	81853	2725282	1825951
5.	Chhattisgarh	103400	145990	175000	196552	334460	34961	778075	468397
6.	Gujarat	160740	85931	95000	420126	138987	60639	848398	761323
7.	Haryana	80355	69453	40000	90535	33139	9062	224073	192887
8.	Himachal Pradesh	564	148	1000	3637	4364	3843	12448	8020
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	84601	14163	20000	8452	19793	8770	99925	39371
10.	Jharkhand	578100	555289	415000	359213	466502	46524	1805317	1207682
11.	Karnataka	236880	134949	35000	48861	72281	32716	880199	817308

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Keraia	5740	6131	0	1117	18517	0	54614	17238
13.	Madhya Pradesh	238001	75477	245000	211816	658498	159164	1378256	523582
14.	Maharashtra	329000	429026	250000	403387	150000	93349	1344087	1127764
15.	Manipur	3760	1640	20000	4397	37976	2125	107369	11518
16.	Meghaiaya	4230	17832	20000	12880	27502	66921	109478	38668
17.	Mizoram	6580	378	5000	8129	8910	2498	27417	11005
18.	Nagaland	3760	4368	10000	13434	18097	6720	69899	24522
19.	Odisha	761400	650678	1290000	1435007	1060424	207769	3199270	2437582
20.	Punjab	37600	19507	20000	28890	0	0	148860	48397
21.	Rajasthan	258500	208695	133000	255939	133399	48504	1144590	1006243
22.	Sikkim	940	66	1000	7121	3271	1614	11458	8801
23.	Tripura	6110	22085	55000	3688-	49066	10854	123037	69825
24.	Tamil Nadu	141000	383533	75000	115044	0	10	498873	498883
25.	Uttar Pradesh	37600	157263	0	15818	0	18820	871920	890740
26.	Uttarakhand	37600	72382	0	19595	0	3405	225270	228675
27.	West Bengal	547660	345198	80000	925309	824144	258086	2645310	1624993
Total		4700000	4718468	4700000	5883355	5200000	1280843	23058718	17261224

*Revised Coverage (Provisional)

[Translation]

Action against Officers

417. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether even after the recommendations of

UPSC and Central Vigilance Commission, the Government has not taken any action on the anonymous complaints against officers;

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

(c) the number of such officers against whom action has not been taken during the last two years despite the recommendations by the above Commissions in the matter?

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 Union Public Service Commission draws its mandate from Article 320 of the Constitution of India and its functions do not include entertaining or consideration of complaints against officers, anonymous or otherwise. Only the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is concerned with complaints.

The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has, vide its circular No. 3(v)/99/2 dated 29th June, 1999, ordered that no action should at all be taken on any anonymous or pseudonymous complaints and they must just be filed. In its subsequent circular No. 98/DSP/9 dated 11th October, 2002, while reiterating the earlier instructions, the CVC has further directed that if any department/organization proposed to look into any verifiable facts alleged in such complaints, it may refer the matter to the Commission seeking its concurrence through the Chief Vigilance Officer or head of the organization, irrespective of the level of employees involved therein.

(b) The Union Government has not framed any rules on matters relating to anonymous complaints against officers. However, vide O.M. dated 29th September, 1992, the Government had issued instructions dealing with anonymous and pseudonymous complaints. The said O.M. inter-alia lays down that generally no action is warranted on anonymous/pseudonymous complaints against Government servants and they are to be filed and that selective cognizance of anonymous/pseudonymous complaints, containing verifiable allegations can be taken with specific orders from the head of the Department/Chief Executive.

(c) The data is not centrally maintained.

[English]

Learning Ability of Students

418. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether as per a recent United Nations sponsored study, it has been revealed that in as many as five States in the country, the students learning ability has not improved though more Government funds for education has increased students enrolment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to improve the learning ability of students in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the further steps proposed to be taken to improve the standard of education in schools in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Assessment Survey Evaluation Research (ASER) Centre, an independent unit of Pratham Network, a Non-Governmental Organisation, has, in collaboration with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), released a report of a study conducted on teaching and learning in rural India, titled, 'Inside Primary Schools: A study of teaching and learning in rural India'. This study covered government primary schools in five states, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand and Rajasthan and sampled 30,000 rural children in Standard 2 and Standard 4 in about 900 schools. The study has noted that in the last two decades, impressive strides have been made in India in terms of providing school buildings, classrooms, teachers, textbook and other facilities, and that these have been matched by very significant

improvements in enrollment. While noting that children's learning improves over the course of a year, the study also points out that most children are two grades below the required level of proficiency in Language and Mathematics. The study has made certain recommendations, including that textbooks need to be more developmentally appropriate in what children are expected to learn.

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

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

[Translation]

NGOs for Women Living Abroad

419. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) the details of the Non-Governmental Organisations and legal teams which provide legal aid and assistance to Indian women living abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of number of women living in foreign countries provided with such legal aid and assistance by the Government during the last three years and the nature of assistance provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The list of Indian Women's Organizations/Indian community associations/NGOs empanelled with the Indian Missions/Posts abroad to provide legal and financial assistance to Indian women deserted by their overseas spouses is enclosed at Statement-I.

(b) Under the scheme Indian Missions in the countries concerned empanel credible Indian Women's Organizations/Indian Community Associations/Non-Governmental Organisations and their member advocates, preferably women, to provide legal aid to the victims in distress and whose names have been approved by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs.

(c) The number of cases where women living in foreign countries have been provided with financial/legal assistance by the Government during the last three years under the MOIA's Scheme for providing financial assistance to needy women in distress who have been deserted by their overseas Indian spouses for obtaining counseling and legal services is enclosed at Statement-II.

The empanelled NGOs render various types of assistance such as providing legal and psychological counseling to the victims of NRI marriages living abroad, arranging for out of court settlements in tricky cases, helping the victims file cases in the foreign courts, intercede with local authorities, etc.

List of Indian Women's Organizations/Indian Community Associations/NGOs empanelled with the Indian Missions/Posts abroad to provide Legal/Financial Assistance to Indian Women Deserted by their Overseas Spouses.

Sl. No.	Indian Mission	Indian Women's Association/NGOs empanelled with the Indian Missions/Posts
1	2	3
1.	Embassy of India, Washington DC, USA	ASHA (Asian Women's Self-help Association), Post Box 2084, Rockville, MD 20847-2084
2.	Consulate General of India, San Francisco., USA	(i) MAIRI, 234, East Gish Road, Suite 200, San Jose, CA 95112 (ii) NARIKA Post Box NO. 14014, Berkeley, CA 94714 (iii) Seva Legal Aid, 37053 Cherry Street # 207 Newark, CA 94560 Email: anu@worldwideibs.com
3.	Consulate General of India, New York, USA	(i) SAKHI, New York (ii) AWAKE, (Asian Women's Alliance for Kinship and Equility) (iii) MANAVI, New Jersey (iv) SEWAA (SERVICE AND EDUCATION FOR WOMEN AGAINST ABUSE) Philadelphia (v) INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BUFFALO (vi) Asian Women's Safety Net (vii) Sneha Inc; Post Box No. 271650, West Hartford, CT-06127
4.	Consulate General of India Chicago, USA	APNA GHAR INC (OUR HOME), Chicago
5.	Consulate General of India, Houston, USA	Daya Inc., 5890 Point West Dr, Houston TX 77036
6.	Embassy of India, Doha, Qatar	Indian Community Benevolent Fund (ICBF), Doha, Qatar
7.	High Commission of India, Canberra, Australia	Federation of Indian Communities of Queensland Inc, (FICQ), Brisbane

1	2	3
8.	Consulate General of India, Melbourne	(i) The Indian Welfare & Resources Centre (IWRC), the Welfare wing of Federation of Indian Association of Victoria, Melbourne. (ii) Federation of Indian Associates of Victoria Inc (FIAV), Melbourne
9.	Consulate General of India, Sydney, Australia	(i) United Indian Association Inc; Post Box 575, Strathfield, NSW 2135
10.	High Commission of India, Ottawa, Canada	(i) Indian Canada Association 1301 Prestone Drive, Ottawa, ON K1E, 2Z2 (ii) Ottawa Community Immigrant Services Organization, 959 Wellington Street West, Ottawa, ON K1Y 2X5. (iii) National Association of Canadians of Indian Origin, 24 Saint-Paul East, Suite 201. Montreal, QC H2Y 1G3. (iv) AWIC Community & Social Services 3030 Don Mills Road, Peanut Plaza, North York, ON M2J 3C1.
11.	Indian Embassy, Bahrain	Migrant Workers Protection Society (MWPS)
12.	High Commission of India, Wellington, New Zealand	Shakti Community Council INC, Auckland
13.	High Commission of India, London, U.K	Good Human Foundation, 42 Eaton House, 39-40 Upper Grosvenor Street, London W1K2NG

Details of Legal and Financial Assistance rendered by Empanelled NGOs etc. under MOIA's Scheme for Indian Women Living abroad deserted by their Overseas Indian Spouses

Sl. No.	Name of the Mission/Post	Name of the NGO	Total Number of cases	Total Amount of assistance rendered
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Consulate General of India, San Francisco	Seva Legal Aid NARIKA Maitri	2008-09 2 (Two)	Rs. 86,360/-

1	2	3	4	5
			2010-11 2 (Two)	Rs. 1,37,790/-
2.	Consulate General of India, New York	Sneha Inc	2008-09 1 (One)	Rs. 49,030/-
3.	Consulate General of India, Chicago	Apna Ghar	2010-11 1 (One)	Rs. 56,000/-
4.	Consulate General of India, Sydney	United Indian Association Inc; Post Box 575, Strathfield, NSW 2135	2010-11 1 (One)	Rs. 67,500/-
5.	High Commission of India, Wellington	Shakti Community Council Inc	2008-09 4 (Four)	Rs. 1,75,600/-
			2009-10 5 (Five)	Rs. 3,51,825/-
			2010-11 3 (Three)	Rs. 2,07,360/-
6.	High Commission of India, London	M/s Good Human Foundation	2010-11 36 (Thirty Six)	Rs. 12,17,503/-

[English]

Proposal for Inter-State Projects

420. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has received any proposals relating to development of Inter-State projects from North Eastern Council (NEC);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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 role of North Eastern Council (NEC) is to act as regional planning body for North Eastern Region (NER). NEC also takes up projects for implementation by the Member States of NER under its plan.

The projects proposed under NEC plan are of Inter-State nature involving two or more states. Though, projects of regional importance may be located in a specific state, benefits are availed by the member states.

As per the procedure, the projects under NEC plan require "in-principle" approval of the Planning Commission for sanction by Expenditure Finance Committee/Standing Finance Committee.

NEC proposed 56 road projects to be taken up during 11th Plan. After examination, Planning Commission conveyed "in-principle" approval for 25 projects. Out of which so far 15 projects have been sanctioned by EFC/SFC. In addition, Planning Commission has given "in-principle" approval for the project "North Eastern Region Community Resources Management Project (NERCRMP)" to cover Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh.

Presently, proposal for development of 5 Airports (Guwahati, Jorhat, Imphal, Barapani and Dibrugarh) is under examination for "in-principle" approval by the Planning Commission.

[Translation]

Special Task force for Universal Health

421. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Special Task Force constituted by the Planning Commission in its report on Universal Health Coverage has suggested for imposition of new cess to ensure health insurance to all citizens;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the features of the proposed insurance scheme alongwith the time by which it is likely to be implemented;

(c) the percentage of GDP being spent on health services and the likely percentage on implementing the proposed insurance scheme; and

(d) the comparative percentage expenditure on health services in India with developed countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) A High Level Expert Group (HLEG) on Universal Health Coverage (UHC) was constituted by the Planning Commission. The relevant recommendation (page 12) of the High Level Expert Group (HLEG) reads as under:

Recommendation 3.1.3: Use general taxation as the principal source of health care Financing - complemented by additional mandatory deductions for health care from salaried individuals and tax payers, either as a proportion of taxable income or as a proportion of salary.

HLEG has stated that that general taxation is the most viable option for mobilizing resources to achieve the target of increasing public spending on health and creating mechanisms for financial protection.

HLEG has further mentioned that the potential for additional revenue mobilisation from taxation is high given the projected rates of economic growth, the anticipated improvements in tire efficiency of tax collections, and expected increases in both the organised sector base and the tax-payer base.

HLEG has further mentioned that it would be appropriate to complement general taxation with a specific surcharge on salaries or taxable income to pay for UHC and offer cashless health care to all sections of the society. While improving the tax-to-GDP ratio is necessary, it is equally important to increase the share of overall public spending devoted to health.

The report of the HLEG is under examination and recommendations approved by the Government would be implemented in the 12th Five Year Plan.

(c) As per National Health Accounts, India, 2004-05, total health expenditure during 2004-05 was 4.25% of the GDP. The implementation of the proposed scheme will increase the public expenditure on health from the

current level of 1.2% of GDP to 2.5% by the end of the 12th plan.

(d) As per the report of WHO Health Statistics, 2011 the comparative percentage of expenditure on health services in India with developed countries is as follows:

Name of the Country	Total expenditure on health as % of GDP (year 2008)
India	4.2
USA	15.2
United Kingdom	8.7
China	4.3
Japan	8.3
France	11.2
Australia	8.5
Russia	4.8
Canada	9.8

Source: WHO Health statistics, 2011

[English]

Hurdles in Issue of UID Number

422. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether preparation and issue of Unique Identification Number to citizens in many States have been hit due to biometric machines failing to read fingerprints of senior citizens and infants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of problems being faced in reading the fingerprints by biometric machines;

(d) whether the preparations and issue of Unique Identification Numbers are going on as per schedule;

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

(f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove these hurdles and complaints received in this regard; and

(g) the total number of people who have been issued UID cards/numbers as on 31 October, 2011, State-wise?

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

(b) and (c) Fingerprints of children below five years are not collected. The enrolment processes have been so designed so as to enable the capture of biometrics of all age groups.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) UIDAI has generated 6.73 crore Aadhaar numbers till 15.11.2011. Enrolments are being carried out by Registrars such as Departments of State Governments, Banks, Financial Institutions and Central Government Agencies who collect biometric and demographic data through enrolment agencies.

(f) Efforts are on to eliminate delays in the printing & delivery of letters to residents. The progress is as per schedule.

(g) A statement indicating the number of Aadhaars generated State-wise and Registrar-wise as on 31.10.11 is enclosed Statement.

Sl. No.	Name of Registrar	Total number Aadhaars issued	1	2	3
1	2	3	21. State Bank of India		9805274
			22. Oriental Bank of Commerce		309550
			23. National Securities Depository Ltd.		1741812
			24. Life Insurance Corporation		310110
			25. Bank of India		257114
			26. Indian Bank		30539
			27. Canara Bank		57245
			28. Allahabad Bank		19064
			29. Government of Chhattisgarh-FCSCP&L		2306
			30. IGNOU		996
			31. Registrar General of India-BEL		102196
			32. Civil Supplies- Andaman and Nicobar Islands		17855
			33. Syndicate Bank		12438
			34. Bank of Baroda		213753
			35. India Post		798955
			36. United Bank of India		2659
			37. Jammu and Kashmir Bank		669
			38. IDBI Bank		1117
			39. UIDAI-Registrar		882
			40. Punjab and Sindh Bank		695
			41. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur		2628
			42. State Bank of Patiala		2754
			Total		64362310
1.	Government of NCT of Delhi	2272342			
2.	Government of Karnataka	5133042			
3.	Government of Madhya Pradesh	1366327			
4.	Government of Maharashtra	13301266			
5.	Government of Jharkhand	3330559			
6.	Rural Development Department of Government of Tripura	2480901			
7.	Government of Kerala	244385			
8.	Government of Himachal Pradesh	1339292			
9.	Department of ITC Government of Rajasthan	490			
10.	Government of Sikkim	122319			
11.	Government of Andhra Pradesh	15034006			
12.	UT of Puducherry	374664			
13.	FCS Government of Punjab	2302860			
14.	Government of Goa	15369			
15.	Government of Haryana	78873			
16.	UT of Daman and Diu	71155			
17.	Bank of Maharashtra	44921			
18.	Union Bank	1761978			
19.	Central Bank of India	1380855			
20.	Indian Overseas Bank	16095			

Review of Decisions of CoS

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

(a) whether decisions taken by the Committee of Secretaries (CoS) can be stayed or reviewed or altered or disobeyed;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of the authority competent to stay, review or alter the decisions of the CoS;

(c) the details of the CoS decisions stayed, reviewed, altered or disobeyed by the Government departments during the last ten years or so; and

(d) the number of decisions of CoS pending implementation indicating the steps taken to implement them expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The business allocated to the Ministries/Departments is disposed of by them in accordance with the Rules of Business. The Committees of Secretaries (CoS) are constituted to discuss/deliberate upon important issues referred to them by the Ministries/Departments. Sometimes, such Committees are also constituted in accordance with the directions of the Cabinet/Cabinet Committees or the Prime Minister. The CoS seek to resolve or narrow down the inter-departmental differences on issues placed before them. However, final decisions on such issues are taken only by the Ministry/Department concerned with the approval of the Competent Authority.

(c) and (d) The recommendations of the CoS are not binding on the Ministries/Departments. The data relating to the recommendations of the CoS that have not been accepted by the Competent Authority, or not implemented, is not centrally maintained.

[Translation]

Chinese Missiles on Indian Border

424. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that China has deployed missiles along Indian border;

(b) if so, whether India has taken up the issue with the Chinese Government;

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

(d) the measures taken by the Government to safeguard Indian interests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) Government pays close attention to China's military modernization program as well as its military infrastructure projects in the border regions opposite India in the Tibet and Xinjiang Autonomous Regions. Since 1993, the two Governments have maintained peace and tranquility along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the India-China border areas. The two sides have reiterated their commitment to this goal on many occasions. Government is giving careful and special attention to the development of the border areas opposite China, in order to meet our strategic and security requirements and also to facilitate the economic development of these areas. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

[English]

Broadband Services in Rural Areas

425. SHRI PREM DAS RAI:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether the Government has fixed any timeframe for linking of all villages with broadband in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the targets achieved in this regard so far, Statewise;

(c) the name of broadband service providers in North Eastern Regions other than BSNL;

(d) whether the broadband services are functioning properly in the country including Uttar Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) has 'Rural Wireline Broadband Scheme' to increase broadband penetration in the rural and remote areas of the country.

USOF has signed an Agreement with BSNL on January 20, 2009 under this Scheme which was launched to provide wire-line broadband connectivity to rural & remote areas by leveraging the existing rural exchange infrastructure and copper wire-line network. The objective is to make the rural and remote areas broadband enabled by facilitating the service providers in creating Broadband infrastructure.

Under this scheme, BSNL will provide 8,88,832 wire-line Broadband connections to individual users and Government Institutions and will set up 28,672 Kiosks over a period of 5-years, i.e., by 2014.

Under this scheme, as of October 2011, a total of 3,29,169 broadband connections have been provided.

The state-wise achievement is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Further, BSNL has already covered more than 1.70 Lakh villages through broadband services.

(c) As on date 107 Internet Service Providers (ISPs) have licence to provide internet services, including broadband, in North Eastern Regions or a specific north eastern region/state/district. ISPs with Service area "All India" can provide services all over India including North Eastern Regions. The list of these ISP Companies along with their service areas is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. has informed that broadband services are functioning properly in the country including Uttar Pradesh.

*State-wise Achievement of Broadband
Connections by USOF*

Telecom Circle	Total USOF Connections	No. of Targeted Broadband Connections over 5-year Period (w.e.f. 20.01.09)
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	640	1395
Andhra Pradesh	54,088	82615
Assam	1,709	13299
Bihar	2,873	31000
Chhattisgarh	1,612	13919
Chennai Telecom Dist	5,141	3813
Gujarat	18,872	61628

1	2	3	1	2	3
Haryana	11,501	24955	Odisha	5,730	29202
Himachal Pradesh	7,536	25141	Punjab	38,315	37727
Jammu and Kashmir	1,142	6479	Rajasthan	15,817	60729
Jharkhand	1,531	9021	Tamil Nadu	23,030	36642
Karnataka	21,390	68727	Uttar Pradesh (East)	7,806	67828
Kerala	60,032	35433	Uttar Pradesh (West)	4,204	17856
Madhya Pradesh	4,156	61442	Uttaranchal	1,609	10571
Maharashtra	27,379	134943	West Bengal (Including Kolkata)	11,881	42997
North East-I	814	4619			
North East-II	361	6851	Total	3,29,169	888832

Sl No.	Name of Company	Service Area
1	2	3
1.	Comsat Max Ltd.	All India
2.	Karuturi Telecom Private Limited	All India
3.	Reliance Engineering Associates Pvt. Ltd.	All India
4.	Astro Network India Pvt. Ltd.	All India
5.	BG Broadband India Pvt. Ltd	All India
6.	Data Infosys Ltd.	All India
7.	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	All India
8.	GTL Ltd.	All India
9.	Gujarat Info Petro Limited	All India
10.	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Company Ltd.	All India
11.	HCL.Infinet Ltd	All India

1	2	3
12.	Hughes Communications India Limited	All India
13.	M/s BT Global Communications India Private Limited	All India
14.	Indusind Media & Communications Limited	All India
15.	L&T Finance Ltd.	All India
16.	Millennium Telecom. Ltd.	All India
17.	N-Logue Communications Pvt. Ltd.	All India
18.	Pacific Internet India Pvt. Ltd	All India
19.	VSNL Internet Services Ltd	All India
20.	Railtel Corporation of India Ltd	All India
21.	Reach Network India Pvt. Ltd.	All India
22.	M/s SIFY Technologies Limited	All India
23.	Software Technology Parks of India	All India
24.	Swift Mail Communications Ltd.	All India
25.	Tata Internet Services Ltd.	All India
26.	VSNL Broadband Ltd. (Earlier Tata Power Broadband Company Ltd.)	All India
27.	Tata Teleservices (Maharashtra) Ltd.	AH India
28.	The Tata Power Company Ltd	All India
29.	Trak Online Net (India) Pvt. Ltd.	All India
30.	Tulip Telecom Limited	All India
31.	Tata Communications Limited	All India
32.	World Phone Internet Services Pvt. Ltd.	All India
33.	Bharti Aquanet Ltd.	All India
34.	ERNET	All India
35.	Essel Shyam Communications Ltd.	All India
36.	Gas Authority of India Ltd.	All India

1	2	3
37.	Global One (India) Pvt. Ltd.	All India
38.	HCL Comnet Systems & Services Ltd.	All India
39.	Information Technologies (India) Ltd.	All India
40.	DCT Networks Private Limited	All India
41.	National Stock exchange of India Ltd.	All India
42.	Nelco Ltd.	All India
43.	Netcracker Ltd.	All India
44.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd	All India
45.	Primenet Global Ltd.	All India
46.	Punjab Wireless Systems Ltd.	All India
47.	Reliance Communications Infrastructure Ltd.	All India
48.	RPG Infotech Ltd.	All India
49.	Shivlink Services Pvt.Ltd.	All India
50.	Wire & Wireless (India) Limited [Earlier M/s Siti Cable Network Limited]	All India
51.	Softeng Computers Private Ltd.	All India
52.	Spectra ISP Networks Private Limited [Earlier M/s Punj Lloyd Limited] (Old name Spectra Net Ltd.)	All India
53.	Wipro Ltd.	All India
54.	IOL Telecom Pvt Ltd	All India
55.	S Tel Private Limited (Earlier M/s S Tel Limited)	All India
56.	Infotel Broadband Services Private Limited	All India
57.	Netmagic Solutions Private Limited	All India
58.	Noida Software Technology Park Limited	All India
59.	Ortel Communications Limited	All India
60.	Cordia L T Communications Private Limited	All India

1	2	3
61.	Exatt Technologies Private Limited	All India
62.	IKF Technologies Limited	All India
63.	Opto Network Private Limited	All India
64.	AT&T Global Network Services India Private Limited	All India
65.	Broadband Pacenet (India) Private Limited	All India
66.	DEN Networks Limited	All India
67.	Limras Eronet Broadband Service Private Limited	All India
68.	Viva Communications Private Limited (Earlier Mylai Karpagambal Information Systems Private Limited)	All India
69.	S&A Internet Services Private Limited	All India
70.	Financial Technologies Communications Limited	All India
71.	RI Networks Private Limited	All India
72.	Tatanet Services Limited	All India
73.	D-Vois Broadband Private Limited	All India
74.	Newgen Communications Private Limited	All India
75.	Devas Multimedia Private Limited	All India
76.	Softcell Technologies Limited	All India
77.	M/s SingTel Global (India) Private Limited	All India
78.	M/s Equant Network Services India Private Limited	All India
79.	Pipetel Communications Private Limited	All India
80.	Vodafone Essar Spacetel Limited	All India
81.	SGR Eduventures Private Limited [earlier M/s Smart IT-Concepts (Nagpur) Private Limited]	All India
82.	Idea Cellular Limited	All India
83.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited	All India

1	2	3
84.	Microsense Private Limited#	All India Jim
85.	Five Network Solution (India) Limited	All India
86.	Sisam Technologies Private Limited#	All India
87.	Metamax Communications Limited#	All India
88.	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	All India
89.	Citycom Networks Private Limited	All India
90.	Tikona Digital Networks Private Limited	All India
91.	Etisalat DB Telecom Private Limited (Earlier Swan Telecom Private Limited)	All India
92.	Zylog Systems (India) Limited	All India
93.	S V Teletech Private Limited	All India
94.	Atria Convergence Technologies Private Limited	All India
95.	Verizon Communications India Private Limited	All India
96.	O-Zone Networks Private Limited	All India
97.	Augere Wireless Broadband India Private Limited	All India
98.	Telstra Telecommunications Private Limited	All India
99.	Smart IT-Concepts (NGP) Private Limited	All India
100.	Bharti Airtel Ltd	All India
101.	Data Access (India) Ltd.	All India
102.	Reliance Wimax Limited	All India
103.	Patriot Automation Projects Pvt. Ltd.	All India
104.	Hathway Cable & Datacom. Pvt. Ltd.	All India
105.	S.S. Netcom Pvt. Ltd.	North East
106.	Symbios Creations Pvt. Ltd.	Dimapur
107.	Sanyog Network Pvt. Ltd.	Tripura

Winding up of ICPR

426. DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a recent review of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR), the reviewing body has recommended for winding up of the Council;

(b) if so, the terms of references and the gist of the report of the reviewing body; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on the instant report of the reviewing body?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Appointment of Departmental Heads

427. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Departments and PSUs having no Departmental Heads and Chief Managing Directors during the last three years;

(b) the reasons for pendency in giving appointment in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken to fill all the existing vacant posts 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): During the last 3 years, the following posts or CMDs in Schedule 'A' & 'B' PSUs (which require approval of ACC) are lying vacant since

2009

:

1

2010 : 9

2011 : 10 (till 01.11.2011)

As on (01.11.2011), there are four vacancies at the level of Secretaries in the Government of India.

(b) and (c) The occurrence of the vacancies and their filling up are continuous processes. There are established procedures to fill up the vacancies in the Government. As and when any vacancy occurs and is not filled up immediately, the additional charge arrangement is made with the approval of the Competent Authority.

The reasons for pendency in giving appointment in the PSUs, inter alia are: scrapping of PESB panel due to various reasons such as denial of vigilance clearance, non-acceptance of offer of appointments; non-availability of suitable candidates.

The Government have taken steps to fill up the vacancies in time. In case of vacancies of PSUs, a monitoring system has been developed. The administrative Ministries/Departments have been issued instructions to ensure filling up the vacancies in PSUs in time, and these are being monitored by holding regular meetings.

[Translation]

Linking of Universities with National Laboratories

428. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to link the universities with national laboratories to improve the quality of science education in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D.

PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has reported that it had constituted a Task Force on Promotion of Basic Scientific Research in Universities which had, among others, recommended that "Formal Linkage between the Universities and National level Institutions including Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) be promoted through joint research projects and training". In pursuance of the recommendation of the Task Force, UGC has constituted an Expert Committee to suggest, inter-alia, ways to promote linkage and means for encouraging appointments between Universities and National level Research Institutions including CSIR Laboratories.

[English]

Performance of Passport Offices

429. SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the average number of passport applications received per day in all the passport offices in the country including under the Tatkal Scheme, passport office-wise;
- (b) whether complaints of delay in obtaining passports continue to be received;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, scheme-wise, passport office-wise;
- (d) whether cases of irregularities have come to the notice of the Government in issuing passports, passport office-wise;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether any mechanism exists at the Ministry level to monitor such complaints and take appropriate action;
- (g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the precise steps taken by the Government in the recent past to improve the functioning of passport offices in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) The details of average number of passport applications received per day in Passport Offices including under Tatkal Scheme are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Yes. The Ministry is in receipt of cases of delay in obtaining passports. The details of such cases as on 30.9.2011 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Yes. The Ministry occasionally receives cases of irregularities, which are promptly attended to. The number of such cases are included in Statement-II under cases of delay. Apart from them, some cases of irregularities were received against some passport officials which are being dealt with as per established procedure.

(f) and (g) Yes. There is a public grievance redressal mechanism in the CPV Division under the supervision of the Joint Secretary (PSP) and Chief Passport Officer. It deals with grievances received through telephone, e-mail and post as also references from various Government Offices. In addition, all the Passport Offices and CPV Division handle public grievances through the CP Gram website of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions. The latest position on their applications, along with directions for further action, is posted on this website which can be easily accessed by public for their benefit.

Also to check the deficiencies/irregularities in Passport Offices, there is a Vigilance Unit functioning in the CPV Division of the Ministry of External Affairs which monitors corruption/irregularity cases and conducts vigilance inspections of Passport Offices.

(h) Despite extensive computerization, opening of new passport offices and reforms in the Central Passport Organization (CPO) a need was felt for change in the

existing system due to rapidly growing volumes of passport seekers. In this context, the Ministry has launched the Passport Seva Project as part of the Government's National e-Governance plan. The basic aim of the Passport Seva project is to deliver the passport related services to the citizens in a timely, transparent, more accessible, reliable manner and in a comfortable environment, through streamlined processes and committed, trained & motivated workforce.

The project envisages setting up of 77 Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) across the country, setting up of call centres operating 18x7 in 17 languages, and a centralized nationwide computerized system for issuance of passports. As of today, 22 PSKs out of 77 have become operational and we plan to roll out the remaining PSKs in the year 2011-12.

Sl. No.	RPO	Average number of passport application received per day including under tatkal scheme for the period 01.01.2011 to 30.09.2011
1	2	3
1.	Ahmedabad	1418
2.	Amritsar	368
3.	Bangalore	0
	Bangalore PSK	1590
4.	Bareilly	328
5.	Bhopal	431
6.	Bhubneswar	236
7.	Chandigarh	5
	Chandigarh PSK	1089
8.	Chennai	3454

1	2	3
	Chennai PSK	30
9.	Cochin	1020
10.	Coimbatore	1252
	Coimbatore PSK	30
11.	Dehradun	866
12.	Delhi	1548
	Delhi PSK	0
13.	Ghaziabad	621
14.	Guwahati	258
15.	Hyderabad	1907
16.	Jaipur	903
17.	Jalandhar	577
18.	Jammu	452
19.	Kolkata	1353
20.	Kozhikode	794
21.	Lucknow	1522
22.	Madurai	199
	Madurai PSK	362
23.	Malappuram	720
24.	Mumbai	1423
25.	Nagpur	397
26.	Panaji	15
27.	Patna	686
28.	Pune	671

1	2	3
29.	Raipur	144
30.	Ranchi	218
31.	Shimla	114
32.	Srinagar	275
33.	Surat	431
34.	Thane	900
35.	Trichy	361
	Trichy PSK	152
36.	Trivandrum	592
37.	Vizag	317
	Vizag PSK	29
38.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13
Total		30071

Sl. No. Name of RPO/PO Complaints of delay for the period 01.01.2011 to 30.09.2011

1	2	3
1.	Ahmedabad	30
2.	Amritsar	51
3.	Bangalore	298
4.	Bareilly	54
5.	Bhopal	366
6.	Bhubneswar	82

1	2	3
7.	Chandigarh	90
8.	Chennai	322
9.	Cochin	29
10.	Coimbatore	23
11.	Dehradun	27
12.	Delhi	1333
13.	Ghaziabad	377
14.	Guwahati	45
15.	Hyderabad	711
16.	Jaipur	223
17.	Jalandhar	37
18.	Jammu	6
19.	Kolkata	239
20.	Kozhikode	12
21.	Lucknow	674
22.	Madurai	41
23.	Malappuram	6
24.	Mumbai	157
25.	Nagpur	29
26.	Panaji	6
27.	Patna	61
28.	Pune	120
29.	Raipur	33
30.	Ranchi	40

1	2	3
31.	Shimla	1
32.	Srinagar	41
33.	Surat	11
34.	Thane	53
35.	Trichy	14
36.	Trivandrum	26
37.	Visakhapatnam	93
38.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	01
Total		5762

[Translation]

**Pakistan to Strengthen Relations
with India**

430. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has expressed its desire to strengthen its relations with India;

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

(c) whether India and Pakistan have finalised the draft visa agreement and a trade pact; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Leadership in Pakistan from time to time has said that Pakistan wants to have good relations with India. India wishes to have constructive relations with Pakistan to enable both countries to effectively address our common developmental priorities.

(c) and (d) In the 2nd meeting of the India-Pakistan

Joint Working Group, held at New Delhi on October 13-14, 2011, to examine the modalities for streamlining the visa procedures and to finalize the draft of the new Bilateral Visa Agreement, the two sides finalized the draft text of the Agreement, which will be submitted to the respective Governments for obtaining necessary approvals in order to sign the Agreement at an early date. No trade pact with Pakistan is being finalised at this stage. However, the Commerce Ministers of India and Pakistan met in September 2011 in New Delhi and gave a mandate to the respective Commerce Secretaries to lay down specific timelines for full normalisation of trade relationship, dismantling of remaining non-tariff barriers and full implementation of legal obligations under the SAARC Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area. During the 17th SAARC Summit held at Maldives from November 9-11, 2011, the two Prime Ministers directed both sides to work on enhancing preferential trading arrangements under the SAFTA process. Commerce Secretaries of both countries met in New Delhi on November 14-16, 2011 to carry forward the process of normalisation of trade relations between the two countries.

Danger from Atomic Plants

431. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI HARI MANJHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board and Bhabha Atomic Research Centre have constituted Committees to study the safety aspects of the nuclear installations in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these Committees have submitted their reports;

(d) if so, the recommendations made by the said Committees and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to implement the same; and

(e) if not, the time by which the reports are likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, following the Fukushima incident the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB), the Nuclear Power Corporation of India (NPCIL) and Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) constituted 6 committees (one by AERB and 4 Task Groups by NPCIL and one by BARC) to study the existing/planned emergency provisions at already operating and upcoming Nuclear Power Plants (NPPs) for responding to natural events like flood, fire earthquake and Tsunami. The focus was mainly on beyond design-basis events. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Yes, Madam. All the committees have submitted their reports and recommendations.

(d) The summary of their mandate and the recommendations are enclosed as Statement-II. It may be noted from the summary report that the process is already on to implement the recommended additional provisions in our existing and upcoming NPPs so as to effectively respond to emergencies that may arise due to natural events and total power failure called Station Black Out (SBO).

(e) Does not arise.

Committees Constituted:

AERB:

Committee to Review the Safety of Indian Nuclear Power Plants in the light of earthquake and Tsunami in Japan.

NPCIL:

Following four task groups constituted to review and recommend safety measures in following NPPs

1. Boiling Water Reactors (BWR) (TAPS 1 & 2)

2. Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) at RAPS 1 & 2
3. PHWRs at MAPS 1 & 2
4. Standard PHWRs from NAPS onwards

Safety Re-Evaluation of Indian NPPs and Recommendations to upgrade safety provisions in the light of the Fukushima Event by AERB and NPCIL.

AERB:

The accident at Fukushima dai-ichi was mainly caused by Severe flooding caused by the beyond design basis tsunami, and Consequent prolonged station black out (SBO) i.e. loss of off-site as well as on-site AC power supplies at the NPP. The committee set up by Chairman, AERB drew up its work plan with focus on Beyond Design Basis Events (BDBE) of natural origin and prolonged SBO. The major tasks were to: (i) Develop the guidelines for deciding on the magnitude and related issues concerning beyond design basis external events of natural origin, (ii) assess the response of the boiling water reactors of TAPS-1&2, Pressurized Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR) based NPPs, WERs, (iii) examine the safety issues related to radioactive waste disposal facilities at the NPPs, spent fuel storage facilities the SBO and (iv) examine the severe accident management guidelines for NPPs.

Some of the key conclusions are presented below.

The submarine faults capable of generating tsunamis are located at very large distances of more than 800km from the Indian coast. Thus, the possibility of simultaneous occurrence of an earthquake and a tsunami at Indian NPPs, is almost non-existent.

In PHWRs, cooling of the reactor core, with the plant in hot shut down state, is possible by natural

convection flow of reactor coolant through steam generators. With the design provision for charging water to the secondary side of the steam generators using diesel engine driven pumps, this mode of core cooling can be maintained even under extended SBO. In the case of the BWRs at TAPS-1&2, core cooling under SBO can be maintained up to about 8 hours by natural convection circulation of reactor coolant through the emergency condenser. Heat from the coolant is removed by boiling of water present on the secondary side of the emergency condenser. Submergence of the fuel in the spent fuel pool is assured for a time period of at least one week under SBO, even with the most conservative assumptions on the quantum of decay heat from the stored fuel and without any credit for operator action.

Following are some of the major recommendations.

(i) Better treatment of uncertainties in data and certain computational procedures to obtain a high degree of conservatism in the assessment of the magnitude of design basis external events of natural origin (ii) implementation of seismic signal based automatic reactor trip in all reactor units where it is not yet provided. Seismic switches and sensors that are located outside the reactor buildings should be protected against any flooding at the site.

The Fukushima accident has shown that occasionally the magnitude of natural events can be higher than what is considered in design. While design basis external events should govern the design of SSCs, functionality of the most safety relevant SSCs should still be maintained under extreme events.

A beyond design basis external event may disable the facilities available at the NPP site for monitoring and control of important reactor parameters. It may also result in physical isolation of the site such that it may not be possible to receive outside help for a considerable period of time. Creation of an emergency facility at each NPP site which will remain functional

under such conditions is therefore recommended. The facility should have adequate radiation shielding and should be seismically qualified. It should also have provisions for communication with relevant agencies and for obtaining information from all units at the site to help decide on further course of actions, as also for food, resting etc. for essential personnel for a period of about one week. The practice of storing spent radioactive ion exchange resins in underground tanks should be discontinued as in case of earthquake or severe flooding this can cause spread of radioactive contamination.

NPCIL:

Re-assessment of safety against internal and external events and walkdowns were undertaken by NPCIL at all the NPPs to inspect all important provisions required to withstand flood and fire events. The recommendations made are the following, (i) Automatic reactor shutdown initiation sensing seismic activity, (ii) Inerting of the TAPS-1&2 containment, (iii) Increasing the duration of the passive power sources/ battery operated devices for monitoring important parameters for a longer duration, (iv) provisions for hook up arrangements through external sources, for adding cooling water inventory to Primary Heat Transport (PHT) system, steam generators, calandria, calandria vault, end shields and Emergency Core Cooling System (ECCS) as applicable and also the provisions for mobile diesel driven pumping units, (v) Augmentation of water inventory and the arrangement for transfer of water from the nearby sources if required, (vi) Revision of Emergency Operating Procedures (EOPs) to include additional provisions, (vii) Organize structured training programs to train plant personnel on modified EOPs, (viii) Additional Shore protections measures at Tarapur Atomic Power Station and Madras Atomic Power Station which are located on the sea coasts, as deemed necessary, (ix) Additional hook up points for making up water to

spent fuel storage pools wherever necessary for ensuring sufficient inventory.

Implementation:

A detailed implementation programme is being worked out to address all the identified requirements. This exercise will be updated at a later stage when the detailed chronological events of Fukushima become available.

BARC:

BARC has concentrated on the analysis of the event at Fukushima, Japan, its impact on Indian environment and response of BWRs in India under extreme natural events resulting in Station Black Out. The report is currently being reviewed in the Department.

[English]

Stress Test

432. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether protests over Nuclear Power Stations at Kudankulam (Tamil Nadu), Jaitapur (Maharashtra) and Haripur (West Bengal) have delayed their commissioning/construction;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether fears of Fukushima like accident taking place at these proposed plants are justified and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has conducted "stress test" of existing units after Fukushima accident;

(e) if so, the detailed compilation in this regard of every unit;

(f) whether safety of above nuclear power stations from point of view of tsunamis and flood hazards has been assessed;

(g) if so, the findings thereof;

(h) whether the Government has any plans to further acquire land in neighbouring villages, leading to displacement of locals, at above sites;

(i) if so, the details thereof;

(j) the estimated rate at which energy will be supplied by above plants and how does this compare with solar and wind energy;

(k) whether spent fuel from these reactors can cause any radiation hazards; and

(l) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (KKNPP), (Units-1&2 of 1000 MWe each) in Tamilnadu are in an advanced stage of construction and commissioning. The Unit-1 is 99.2% and the Unit-2 is 95% completed. The recent protests at Kudankulam have delayed the start-up of the project. For the Nuclear Power Plant at Jaitapur in Maharashtra, land is acquired and environmental clearances are accorded by Ministry of Environment and Forests. Currently, infrastructure development at the site is in progress. The construction of nuclear power plant at the site has not started yet. In case of Haripur in West Bengal, the pre-project activities are underway.

(c) The fears of a Fukushima like accident taking place in India at these locations are perceived on account of misinformation spread by the lobbies with ideological opposition to nuclear power. The seismic and tsunamigenic setting is different at these locations from that of Fukushima and the reactors planned to be set up at these locations have advanced safety features and provisions in the designs that can safely handle extreme natural events.

(d) and (e) The Government has carried out safety reviews (stress tests) of the reactors in operation and of those under construction in the country including the

Kudankulam reactors. In respect of reactors to be set up at Jaitapur, the review is currently underway by the French regulatory authority, which will be followed by a further review to be undertaken by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) in India. The reactors to be set up at Haripur will be similar to the Kudankulam reactors. The safety reviews have indicated that Indian nuclear power reactors in operation and under construction including Kudankulam have adequate margins and provisions in design to withstand extreme natural events. Major finding of the safety review carried out post Fukushima event are summarised in Statement-I.

(f) Yes, Madam.

(g) The nuclear power plants at existing sites have adequate margins and provisions in design to withstand extreme natural events.

(h) and (i) There is no proposal to acquire any additional land at existing sites including Kudankulam and Jaitapur. Land at Haripur is yet to be acquired.

(j) The tariff of the electricity from Kudankulam is expected to be about Rs.2.50 per unit, which is lower than the tariffs for wind and solar energy. While evaluating the project proposal for the Jaitapur Plant we are ensuring that the tariff is comparable with the tariff from other generating unit based on other technologies in the same region and in the expected year of plant commissioning.

(k) and (l) No, Madam. The spent fuel will be temporarily stored in specially designed and radiation shielded facilities as per the well proven procedures in accordance to regulatory requirements at the plant site before transporting the same for reprocessing plant for reprocessing.

Findings of the Safety Review of Indian Nuclear Power Plants and recommendations:

- Automation reactor shutdown initiation sensing seismic activity.

- Augmentation of cooling water inventories and provisions for additional hook up arrangements through external sources and provision of mobile diesel driven pump sets.
- Increasing the duration of the passive power sources/battery operated devices for monitoring important parameters for a longer duration.
- Additional shore protections measures at Tarapur Atomic Power Station and Madras Atomic Power Station.
- Revision of Emergency Operating procedures (EOPs) and structured training programs to train plant personnel on modified EOPs.
- Inerting (filling up of the containment with nitrogen) of the TAPS-1 &2 containment.
- MAPS flood level estimation review and revision in design provisions to address the same.
- Periodic maintenance and surveillance programme of fire water system.
- Starter batteries and chargers to be located at higher elevation above maximum flood level.
- In TAPS-1 &2, raising of safety systems including Class III power system to meet the revised design flood level.
- Making provisions for severe accident management.
- External events revised guidelines to be generated by considering uncertainties in data and computation techniques to obtain higher degree of conservatism in the design basis of natural events and inclusion in AERB regulations.

[Translation]

Exploitation of Indian Labourers

433. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:

SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the exploitation of Indian workers in middle east and other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such cases reported in each mission in the foreign countries including middle east countries in the last three years;

(c) whether the victims in all such cases have returned to India and the details of pending cases if any;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the missions are facing problems in handling such cases; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The information received from the Indian Missions abroad is given in the enclosed Statement. Further, Indian missions in the Emigration Check Required (ECR) countries have informed that from time to time complaints of diverse nature are received in the missions which relate to contractual violations. These include non-payment or delay in payment of salary/wages and other benefits, refusal of leave etc.

(c) and (d) Only some of the workers, and not all return on this account. Such data of returnees are not maintained.

(e) The Indian Mission tries to resolve the complaints by promptly taking up the matter with foreign companies/sponsor and accordingly many complaints are

settled at this stage itself. However, when the redressal is sought through the local Labour Courts, the settlement gets delayed due to procedural formalities. Missions have felt that the grievance redressal system takes long time to resolve issues at various stages, particularly in absence of proper employment agreement.

(f) The Government has taken several steps to address the issue of Indian emigrants, which include the following: -

(i) Nation-wide awareness campaigns through media to educate intending emigrants about legal emigration procedures, risk of illegal migration and precautions to be taken during emigration.

(ii) The Government has established an Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) which is a 24 hour telephone helpline in eight languages to provide authentic information to intending emigrants as well as to emigrants on all aspects of emigration.

(iii) The Government has established Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) in all missions to provide onsite support to the affected emigrants.

(iv) Government has established an Indian Workers Resource Centre (IWRC) at UAE.

(v) The Government has signed MOUs with seven major labour receiving countries to lay down the framework for bilateral cooperation for protection and welfare of workers.

(vi) The Ministry revised the Emigration (Amendment) Rules 2009 w.e.f. 9th July, 2009 revising the eligibility criteria of Recruiting Agents (RAs).

(vii) In case, the involvement of a recruiting agent is reported then action under Emigration Act, 1983 is taken. Moreover, black-listing of a recalcitrant employer is also resorted to.

The number of complaints received during the last three years from the emigrant workers in the following countries:

Sl. No.	Name of the country	2008	2009	2010	2011 (upto October, 2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA)	2398	5306	5250	2991
2.	Kuwait	4083	3584	4373	2553
3.	Bahrain	995	1180	1165	1142
4.	Oman	5814	5072	2262	Not available
5.	United Arab Emirates (UAE)	2836	2316	1036	15881
6.	Maldives	More than 200 complaints received every year			
7.	Romania			18	
8.	Russia			01	
9.	Tanzania			133	
10.	Jamaica			07	
11.	China			02	
12.	Zimbabwe			NIL	
13.	Russia			NIL	
14.	USA			NIL	
15.	Panama			NIL	
16.	Denmark			NIL	
17.	Switzerland			NIL	
18.	Youaoslavia			NIL	
19.	Romania			NIL	

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	France			NIL	
21.	Uganda			NIL	
22.	Tajakistan			NIL	
23.	Bulgaria			NIL	
24.	Iran			NIL	
25.	Slovakia			NIL	
26.	Bangladesh			NIL	
27.	Australia			NIL	
28.	Armenia			NIL	
29.	Kenya			NIL	
30.	Zambia			NIL	
31.	Greece			NIL	
32.	Brunei			NIL	
33.	Afghnaistan			NIL	
34.	Azerbaijan			NIL	
35.	Kazakistan			NIL	
36.	New Zealand			NIL	
37.	Peru			NIL	
38.	Kolambia			NIL	
39.	Austria			NIL	
40.	Nigeria			NIL	
41.	Algeria			NIL	
42.	Ukraine			NIL	
43.	Namibia			NIL	
44.	Slovenia			NIL	

1	2	3	4	5	6
45.	Indonesia			NIL	
46.	Mozambique			NIL	
47.	Croatia			NIL	
48.	Myanmar			NIL	
49.	Guinea and			NIL	
50.	Bangkok			NIL	
51.	Italy			NIL	
52.	Spain			NIL	
53.	UAE			NIL	
54.	Ghana			NIL	
55.	South Africa			NIL	
56.	Sri Lanka			42	

[English]

Indo-China Dispute

434. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has objected to India's exploration projects in South China Sea off the coast of Vietnam;

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

(c) the estimated loss to the country as a result thereof;

(d) whether any steps have been taken to settle dispute;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (f) Sovereignty over areas of the South China Sea is disputed between many countries in the region. India is not a party to this dispute. As two developing countries with growing energy needs, India and Vietnam have been cooperating in the oil and gas industry to enhance our energy security. China, which is a party to the South China Sea dispute, has raised its concerns on India's hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation projects in the South China Sea off the coast of Vietnam. Government has clearly conveyed that such activity by Indian companies is purely commercial in nature and that sovereignty issues must be resolved peacefully by the countries which are parties to the dispute in accordance with international law and practice.

Roster Point in Teaching Posts

435. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued any guidelines to all central universities including University of Hyderabad for reservation for Other backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes according to roster point in teaching posts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the University of Hyderabad has followed UGC guidelines while issuing notification in 2004 for recruitment in teaching posts;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the action taken/being taken by the Government to enforce on central universities to implement the reservation policy for such candidates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Instructions has been issued by UGC to all Universities receiving financial assistance from the Commission, including University of Hyderabad, to implement the reservation policy of the Government in respect of teaching posts for SC, ST and OBC, except, in the case of Minority Institutions under Article 30(1) of the Constitution of India.

(d) to (f) As per information given by University of Hyderabad, the university is implementing the policy of reservations for SC/ST in the grade of Professor and Reader effective from November 2006 while reservation for the OBC category in the grade of Lecturer (now Assistant Professor) is effective from January 2007 as per instructions of UGC. Accordingly, in the year 2004, out of the total 27 (twenty seven) posts filled in the grade of

Lecturer, 4 (four) posts were filled up from SC category and 3 (three) from ST category.

(g) UGC has been issuing instructions from time to time to Universities receiving financial assistance from the Commission, including Central Universities, for (i) implementation of SC/ST/OBC Reservation Policy of the Government/UGC and also for (ii) filling up of backlog reserved vacancies of these categories in teaching posts.

[Translation]

Development Schemes

436. SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes being implemented for the development of the country by the Union Government;

(b) the number of new schemes which have been included during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(c) whether any time bound target has been fixed for all these schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of those schemes which are going to achieve the fixed targets during 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) There are 950 Central Sector Schemes and 147 Centrally Sponsored Schemes in operation during 2011-12 as per Statement of Budget Estimates (SBEs) being implemented for the development of the country by the Union Government.

(b) The number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes introduced during the 11th Plan Period (as per SBEs) is 70. This is in addition to the development schemes

introduced by the Union Ministries/Departments in the Central Sector.

(c) to (e) The time frame for targets to achieve the objectives under various schemes are set by the respective Ministries/Departments at the beginning of each Plan Scheme. The progress is reviewed by the respective Ministries/Departments in the Central Government to ensure that the set objectives of each of the Schemes, as per guidelines of individual schemes, are achieved. The detailed information regarding objectives, time frame and physical targets which vary from scheme to scheme, is available in the respective Ministries/Departments' Annual Outcome and Performance Budgets.

E-Governance

437. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether India has submitted a proposal in the United Nations for establishment of a Committee for Internet-Related Policies (CIRP) to help international public policies on issues relating to E-governance; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No, Madam. No formal proposal has been submitted in the United Nations by India for the establishment of a Committee for Internet-Related Policies (CIRP).

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Norms for Providing Welfare Schemes to Poor

438. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the

PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has decided to make new norms for providing benefits of welfare schemes to the poor as reported in the media;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether new norms/criteria have been fixed;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(f) the time by which it is likely to implement the proposed new norms in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (f) There has been a debate in the recent past on the issue of number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families to be identified, using Planning Commission's poverty estimates as cap, for the purpose of extending benefits under various schemes and programmes of the government. It has been announced by the Joint Statement of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and Union Minister of Rural Development, issued on 3rd October 2011, that the present State wise poverty estimates based on Planning Commission's methodology will not be used to impose any ceiling on the number of households to be included in different government programmes and schemes. Multiple dimensions of deprivations based on the indicators that are being collected through the on-going Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC), 2011 would be taken into account for arriving at specific entitlements. By the time the SECC 2011 is completed, the Ministry of Rural Development and the Planning Commission will consult the States, Experts and Civil Society Organisations and arrive at a consensus on the methodology to determine the eligibility and entitlements under various programmes/schemes.

[English]

External Review of IIM

439. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

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

(a) whether there is any mechanism with the Government to review externally the functioning of IIMs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures adopted to ensure that IIMs provide trained personnel to areas of national priority; and

(d) the other measures taken/being taken to improve quality of education and output?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As per the provision under the Memorandum of Association (MoA) & Rules of Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), the Central Government may at any time appoint one or more persons to review the work and progress of the Society or the Institute and to hold an enquiry into the affairs thereof and to report thereon, in such manner, as the Central Government may stipulate.

(c) and (d) The Board of Governors (BoGs) of all IIMs are competent to devise their own curriculum/provide trained personnel for helping the students to be trained in the areas of national priority. The Institutes also conduct doctoral programme and other short term faculty development programme for the university teachers to improve the quality of education.

[Translation]

Education in Mother Tongue

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch a time-bound programme for imparting free and compulsory primary education to each and every child of the country in his/her mother tongue; and

(b) 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) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years. The RTE Act has become operative from 1st April, 2010. Section 29(2)(f) of the RTE Act provides that the medium of instructions shall, as far as practicable, be in child's mother tongue.

Migration to Revenue Sharing

441. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

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

(a) whether the public exchequer have lost about Rs. 43,523 crore because of the migration package from fixed licence to revenue sharing model rolled out in 1999;

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

(c) whether the Department of Telecommunication has rejected the Finance Ministry's proposal to vet the allocation of additional spectrum by Group of Ministers (GoM);

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government proposes to review the migration package model;

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

(g) the action taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) The impact on License Fee collection due to Migration Package offered vide NTP-99 for CMTS as well as Basic service providers is furnished at Annexure-A.

(c) No, Madam.

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

(e) to (g) The Migration Package was a one time measure to migrate the Licensees to NTP-99 Regime. Subsequent to this a new category of license viz. UAS License was introduced and most of the Basic & CMTS Licensees except BSNL & MTNL migrated to UAS License.

Annexure-A

The impact on License Fee collection due to Migration Package offered vide NTP-99 for CMTS as well as Basic service providers is given in the table below-

(Rs. in crores)

License	Fixed License fee for the license period (A)	License fee actually paid by these companies for the license period (B)	Difference in Fixed and actually paid License Fee (C)=(A-B)
CMTS (for 10 year license period)	30492.12 (#)	11234.90	19257.22
Basic (for 15 year license period)	27862.50	3595.80 (*)	24266.70
Total	58354.62	14830.70	43523.92

Notes:

- As per the Action Taken Note on CAG's Audit Report No. 6 of 2000 against Para No. 14.4 (vii), the amount of waiver on account of notional extension of six months in the effective date of license is Rs. 1187.50 Crores (Rs.841.29 Crores for CMTS (Circles)'and 346.21 Crores for Basic Services).
- Includes licence fee committed by Metro licensees based on the actual number of subscribers from 4th year onwards @ Rs. 6023 per subscribers [(Rs. 10348.77 crore) calculated on the basis of date of signing of the licence agreement as November 1995].
 - The subscriber data has been taken from TRAI who have indicated that for the period upto September 2001, the data has been sourced from COAL
- For Basic Service licences, while the committed licence fee is taken upto 2011-12 (for the 15-year licence period), the licenece fee paid is upto the year 2009-10.
 - Includes entry fee (Rs. 493.46 crore) paid for migration to UASL by the Six Basic Service Licensees in 2003.

[English]

Poaching of pilots

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

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether poaching of pilots of national carrier by private airlines have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the number of such pilots who have joined private airlines during each of the last three years, year-wise and airline wise;

(c) whether the Government has made any study to identify the causes for such poaching of pilots; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to check such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS A MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) No such data is kept by Ministry of Civil Aviation.

(c) Shortage of trained Commanders and offer of higher remuneration by an airline are some of the reasons for poaching.

(d) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) Section 7, Series X, Part II, Issue II dated 27th October 2009. Action under CAR has again been reiterated.

New Vocational Policy

443. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) whether the new vocational policy allows easy entry and exit and the students are able to get graduation degree while they work;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the university will decide the fee structure, monitor knowledge delivery and evaluation methodologies of training providers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether this programme will empower around 200 million students including dropouts to secure career opportunities who have no access to higher education;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the degrees or diplomas granted by such universities would stand at par with degrees/diplomas of regular technical or other universities; and

(h) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The proposed National Vocational Education Framework launched by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has a provision that a candidate shall have freedom to choose either a vocational stream or a conventional stream to reach graduation level. In addition, it is proposed that the candidates shall have freedom to move from vocational stream to current formal higher education stream or vice versa at various stages.

(c) and (d) The modalities of the scheme for its implementation under the ambit of AICTE are being worked out.

(e) and (f) The proposed NVEQF has the objective to create a skilled and productive workforce that matches international standards of quality and productivity through integration of vocational education and training with the main streams of education.

(g) and (h) The modalities of the scheme for its implementation under the ambit of AICTE are being work out.

Pending Cases in CIC

444. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether pending cases with the Central Information Commissioner are on the rise;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that cases do not remain unsettled for unduly long period of time and applications under the Right to Information Act are settled expeditiously?

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

(b) Details of pendency of appeals and complaints in the Central Information Commission are given below:-

Period	No. of cases
As on 01.04.2008	6820
As on 01.04.2009	8924
As on 01.04.2010	12242
As on 01.08.2011	17046

Pendency in the Commission has increased because of manifold increase in the number of RTI applications made to Central Public Authorities and consequently number of appeals/complaints filed with the Commission.

(c) The Government has taken several steps like issue of guidelines for the Central Public Information Officers and First Appellate Authorities enabling them to

supply information/dispose of first appeal effectively resulting into less number of appeals to the Commission, sanction of additional posts for the Commission etc. the Commission on its part launched special drive to clear the pendency of appeals/complaints.

[Translation]

Reservation Policy

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

(a) whether the reservation policy is governed by instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and Training from time to time and this system has failed to prove effective for the intended categories of people;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to include laws pertaining to the provision of penal action against persons/officials responsible for the noneffective implementation of the reservation policy in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The policy of reservation for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in the posts and services of the Central Government's Ministries/Departments and its Attached and Subordinate Offices, Autonomous Organisations, Statutory Bodies and Public Sector Undertakings is being effectively administered through executive instructions.

As a result of Reservation Policy of the Government the representation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in posts and services under the Central Government has increased to 16.56%, 6.84% and 7.00% respectively as on 1.1.2008 (excluding safai-

karmcharies). Representation of OBCs is low for the reason that reservation for them started only in 1993 and there is no reservation for OBCs in promotion posts.

(c) There is no legislation on the subject, which could be included in the Ninth Schedule.

(d) Any deliberate non compliance of reservation policy of the Government by a Government employee makes him liable for disciplinary action.

Phone Tapping

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

(a) the number of private telecom operators providing telecom services in the country, circle-wise;

(b) whether these companies are allowed to tap the telephone conversations without Government's permission;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the action taken by the Government to prevent unlawful phone tapping by telecom operators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The number of private operators (Circle-wise) providing Basic/Cellular Mobile Telephone Service/Unified Access Service in the country is placed at enclosed Statement. In addition to this a total number of 25 National Long Distance (NLD) and 22 International Long Distance (ILD) private operators are also operating in the country carrying National/International traffic. These operators are permitted to operate across the country.

(b) No, Madam.

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

(d) Unlawful tapping of phone calls is a punishable

act under Section 26 of Indian Telegraph Act 1885 which envisaged punishment with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine, or with both.

Sl.No.	Service Area	No. of Licensee
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13
2.	Assam	12
3.	Bihar	14
4.	Delhi	13
5.	Gujarat	12
6.	Haryana	13
7.	Himachal Pradesh	13
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	12
9.	Karnataka	13
10.	Kerala	12
11.	Kolkata	12
12.	Madhya Pradeh	13
13.	Maharashtra	13
14.	Mumbai	12
15.	North East	12
16.	Odisha	13
17.	Punjab	13
18.	Rajasthan	12
19.	Service Area	12
20.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	12

1	2	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	12
22.	West Bengal	12
Total		275

Action After Retirement

447. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to non-existence of rules in many Government organisations and public sector undertakings, no action could not be taken against guilty officers after their retirement;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Rule 9 of CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972 has provision for taking action against retired Government servants. The Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) have their own Conduct, Discipline and Appeal (CDA) Rules governing their employees. In terms of Government's instructions and guidelines on model CDA Rules for CPSEs, the disciplinary proceedings initiated before retirement shall continue after retirement.

[English]

Medical Colleges by CIL

448. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited (CIL) proposes to establish medical and engineering colleges in mining areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the locations identified in this regard;

(c) whether any medical college proposed for establishment by CIL is likely to be opened in the mining areas of Andhra Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) Yes, Madam. There is a proposal to establish five medical colleges in the mining areas of different subsidiaries of Coal India Limited. There is no proposal to establish any engineering college.

(b) The locations identified in this regard include, Talcher Ranchi, Dhanbad and Manendragharh.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Not applicable in view of reply to part (c) above.

(e) Coal India Limited or its subsidiaries do not have any mining projects in Andhra Pradesh.

Software Technology Parks

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

(a) the details of Software Technology Parks set up in the country so far, State-wise;

(b) the targets fixed for setting up of such Parks in the country during the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year plans;

(c) the reasons for the shortfalls, if any; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), an autonomous society under the Department of Information Technology (DIT), Government of India has set up 52 STPI Centres across the country. The State-wise list of STPI Centres is given in

(b) As per policy for setting up a new STPI centre, on receiving a proposal from the State Government, STPI jointly with the State Government concerned conducts a feasibility study to evaluate the export potential and commercial viability of the proposal. Since the initiative for setting up a STPI centre lies with the State Government, it is not feasible for STPI to set targets for setting up of new STPI centres during the Tenth and Eleventh Five Years Plans.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

List of STPI Centres

Sl.No.	States	STPI Centers
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
2.		Tirupati
3.		Vijayawada
4.		Vizag
5.		Warangal
6.		Kakinada
7.	Assam	Guwahati
8.	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai
9.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar

1	2	3
12.		Jammu
13.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
14.	Karnataka	Bangalore
15.		Hubli
16.		Mangalore
17.		Manipal
18.		Mysore
19.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
21.		Aurangabad
22.		Nagpur
23.	Maharashtra	Nasik
24.		Navi Mumbai
25.		Kolhapur
26.		Pune
27.	Manipur	Imphal
28.		Bhubaneswar
29.	Odisha	Rourkela
30.		Behrampur
31.	Puducherry	Pondicherry
32.	Punjab	Mohali
33.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
34.		Jodhpur
35.	Sikkim	Gangtok

1	2	3
36.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
37.		Coimbatore
38.		Madurai
39.		Tirunelveli
40.		Trichy
41.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur
42.		Lucknow
43.		Noida
44.		Allahabad
45.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
46.	West Bengal	Kolkata
47.		Durgapur
48.		Kharagpur
49.		Siliguri
50.		Haldia
51.	Bihar	Patna
52.	Meghalaya	Shillong

Indian Workers in Foreign Jails

450. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of migrant Indian workers in the jails of different countries, country-wise;

(b) whether Indian Missions abroad render help to such people;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether legal assistance is also extended to by the Missions in order to enable such people to fight their cases effectively; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Information received from Indian Missions abroad is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (e) The Indian Missions/Posts in the countries concerned besides taking up matter with the concerned authorities of the country of their accreditation provide help and assistance, i.e., contacting the migrant and his employer and taking action for looking after the interest of the migrant and making arrangements for repatriation where required, contacting the family members/relatives and issuing necessary travel documents etc.

Officials and diplomats of the Indian missions regularly visit the jails of the country of their accreditation and meet the (Indian inmates. Wherever necessary, legal assistance is also provided.

The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs established 'Indian Community Welfare Fund' (ICWF) in the Indian missions in all countries to meet contingency expenditure for providing means test based welfare services including legal assistance for overseas Indian Citizens who are in distress.

Sl.No.	Country Name	Page No.
1	2	3
11	Afghanistan	1
2.	Albania	NIL
3.	Algeria	NIL
4.	Armenia & Georgia	24

1	2	3	1	2	3
5.	Australia	Not Available	30.	Gabon	NIL
6.	Azerbaijan	NIL	31.	Germany	Not Available
7.	Bangladesh	NIL	32.	Greece	NIL
8.	Belgium	NIL	33.	Herzegovina	NIL
9.	Belgrade	NIL	34.	Indonesia	NIL
10.	Benin	NIL	35.	Iran	25
11.	Bhutan	63	36.	Israel	10
12.	Bolivia	NIL	37.	Istanbul	NIL
13.	Bosnia	NIL	38.	Italy	127
14.	Brazil	NIL	39.	Jamaica	1
15.	Brunei	5	40.	Kabul	NIL
16.	Bulgaria	NIL	41.	Kazakhstan	NIL
17.	Burundi	NIL	42.	KSA	1400
18.	Cameroon	NIL	43.	Lebanon	8
19.	Central African Republic	NIL	44.	Lithuania	NIL
20.	China	9	45.	Luxemburg	NIL
21.	Croatia	NIL	46.	Macedonia	NIL
22.	Cyprus	NIL	47.	Malawi	NIL
23.	Czech Republic	NIL	48.	Maldives	18
24.	Democratic Republic of Kango	NIL	49.	Maldives	NIL
25.	Denmark	NIL	50.	Mongolia	NIL
26.	Denmark	NIL	51.	Mozambique	NIL
27.	Egypt	2	52.	Nairobi	NIL
28.	Equatorial Guinea	NIL	53.	Nepal	NIL
29.	France	40	54.	New Zealand	NIL

1	2	3
55.	Nigeria	NIL
56.	Pakistan	NIL
57.	Panama	NIL
58.	Peru	NIL
59.	Poland	NIL
60.	Principe	NIL
61.	Romania	NIL
62.	Rwanda	NIL
63.	Saint Denis	NIL
64.	Sao tome	NIL
65.	Scotland	NIL
66.	Seychelles	NIL
67.	Slovakia	NIL
68.	Sri Lanka	NIL
69.	Sudan	NIL
70.	Swaziland	NIL
71.	Switzerland	NIL
72.	Syria	NIL
73.	Tajikistan	NIL
74.	Tunisia	NIL
75.	Turkey	NIL
76.	Uganda	NIL
77.	Ukraine	NIL
78.	USA	NIL
79.	Uzbekistan	NIL

1	2	3
80.	Vietnam	NIL
81.	Windhoek	NIL
82.	Zambia	NIL
83.	Zimbabwe	NIL

Delhi-Udaipur-Rajkot Flight

451. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to operate a daily Air India flight between Delhi-Udaipur-Rajkot;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some proposals are lying pending with the Government to operate the said flight; and

(d) if so, the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Committee for Development of Jharkhand

452. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has set up any committee for the development of Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is preparing any

action plan to remove backwardness of Jharkhand as per the recommendations of the said committee; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) The Planning Commission has not set up any such committee for the development of Jharkhand. The schemes such as the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) and Integrated Action Plan for Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (IAP) are being implemented to redress regional imbalances in development and provide financial resources for supplementing development inflows into identified districts.

Acknowledgement of MPs Letters

453. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any guidelines issued to the various Ministries/Departments of the Government to first acknowledge the letters received from MPs and later send a final reply particularly concerning the matters of their constituencies;

(b) if so, the number of such letters received and replied during the last one year; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government regarding expediting action on such letters pending in the Ministries/Departments and U.T. administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Madam. The paragraphs No. 63, 66 and 127 of the Central Secretariat

Manual of Office Procedure (CSMOP) deal with the subject of giving acknowledgement and prompt response to letters received from Members of Parliament. A copy of the relevant extracts is enclosed at Statement.

(b) The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions does not centrally maintain any data/information with regard to the letters received by all Ministries/Departments from Members of Parliament.

(c) The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, from time to time writes, to Ministries/Departments to sensitize them on the need for following the procedure contained in the CSMOP, especially with regard to acknowledging and giving prompt replies to the letters received from Members of Parliament.

63. Correspondence with Members of Parliament -

- (1) Communications received from Members of Parliament should be attended to promptly.
- (2) Where a communication is addressed to a Minister, it should, as far as practicable, be replied to by the Minister himself. In other cases, a reply should normally be issued over the signature of an officer of the rank of Secretary.
- (3) Where, however, a communication is addressed to the head of an attached or subordinate office, Public Sector Undertakings, Financial Institutions (including nationalized banks) Division/Branch In-charge in a Ministry/Department/Organization, it should be replied to by the addressee himself. In routine matters he may send an appropriate reply on his own. In policy matters, however, the officer should have prior approval of higher authorities before sending a reply. It should, however, be ensured that the minimum level at which such replies are sent to Members of Parliament is

that of Under Secretary and that also in a polite letter form only.

- (4) Normally information sought by a Member should be supplied unless it is of such a nature that it would have been denied to him even if asked for on the floor of the Houses of Parliament.
- (5) As far as possible, in corresponding with Members of Parliament, pre-printed or cyclostyled replies should be avoided.
- (6) In case a reference from an ex-Member of Parliament is addressed to a Minister or Secretary, reply to such reference may be sent by the concerned Divisional Head after obtaining approval of the Secretary of the Ministry/Department. In case the reference is addressed to a lower level officer, reply to such reference could be sent by the officer on his own in non-policy cases and after obtaining approval of the higher authorities in policy cases. However, the lowest level at which reply could be sent should be that of an Under Secretary and that too in a polite letter form only.

66. Prompt response to letters received -

- (1) Each communication received from a Member of Parliament, member of the public, recognized association or a public body will be acknowledged within 15 days, followed by a reply within the next 15 days of acknowledgement sent.
- (2) Where (i) delay is anticipated in sending a final reply, or (ii) information has to be obtained from another Ministry or another office, an interim reply will be sent within a month (from the date of receipt) indicating the possible date by which a final reply can be given.

(3) If any such communication is wrongly addressed to a department, it will be transferred promptly (within a week) to the appropriate department under intimation to the party concerned.

- (4) Where the request of a member of the public cannot be acceded to for any reason, reasons for not acceding to such a request should be given courteously.
- (5) As far as possible, requests from members of public, should be looked at from the user's point of view and not solely from the point of view of what may be administratively convenient.

127. Watch on disposal of communications received from Members of Parliament-

- (1) The personal section of each Joint Secretary/Director (if the Director submits cases direct to Secretary/Additional Secretary) will maintain a separate register of communications received from Members of Parliament in the form given in **Appendix 45**. The serial number at which a letter is entered in this register will be prominently marked on that letter together with its date of registration e.g.,

'125/JS/(P)MP'/

20.3.2009

- (2) To keep a special watch on speedy disposal of communications received from Members of Parliament, each section will;
 - (a) maintain a register as in form at **Appendix 46**; and
 - (b) mark out prominently those communications finally disposed of by circling the serial numbers in the register in red ink.

- (3) If for any reason an M.P.'s letter is received by a section without being registered in the personal section of the Joint Secretary/Director, it should be got registered there immediately.
- (4) On the first working day of each month, each section will submit the register along with the report in the form at **Appendix 47** to the Under Secretary/Deputy Secretary. The report, with the remarks of Under Secretary/Deputy Secretary, will be submitted to the Director/Joint Secretary and register will be returned to the section.
- (5) The personal section of the Joint Secretary/Director will check whether all the communications entered in its register figure in the reports sent by the sections. If any discrepancy is found, it should be reconciled. Thereafter, the report will be submitted to the Joint Secretary/Director for scrutiny and for such other action as he may consider appropriate.
- (6) Ministries/Departments may, through departmental instructions, include additional columns in the forms at Appendices 45, 46 & 47 to suit local needs.

Restriction on SMSs

454. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has restricted the number of permissible SMSs per day to 100 for all subscribers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the reaction of the various stakeholders thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Madam, the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) issued "The Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulations, 2010" on 1st December, 2010 with the objective to provide an effective mechanism for curbing Unsolicited Commercial Communications. As per this regulation Access providers have been mandated not to provide to any person, other than a registered telemarketer, any tariff plan or SMS package in any form such as special recharge voucher, student pack, seasonal pack etc. permitting sending of more than one hundred SMS per day per SIM except on 'blackout days' and additional days as may be specified by the TRAI by direction issued from time to time.

This restriction has been laid down in order to control unregistered telemarketers from sending bulk SMSs.

(c) and (d) TRAI has received representations from some of the service providers and consumers requesting that the limit of one hundred SMS per day per SIM may be increased. Accordingly, TRAI considered these representations and has increased the limit of one hundred SMS to two hundred SMS per day per SIM with effect from 1st November, 2011.

Mass Leave by Pilots

455. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be Phased to state:

- (a) whether Air India pilots went on mass leave in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether several flights were cancelled on that account;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to redress their grievances and to avoid such situations in future?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. From 25 October to 12 November, 2011, 12 commanders and 17 co-pilots, who were on deputation from Air India to Air India Express, reported sick.

(c) and (d) In all, 29 Air India Express flights had to be cancelled.

(e) Air India management has advised the pilots to refrain from taking steps that cause financial loss to the airline and inconvenience to the travelling public.

[Translation]

Providing of Call Details

456. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instructions/guidelines have been issued to PSU telecom companies particularly to BSNL to provide their call details only for a specific period of time;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to review these guidelines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Madam, the Licence Condition provides the minimum period for which the call Detail Records (CDRs) or the commercial records with regard

to the communications exchanged on the network are to be stored. No instruction specific to BSNL has been issued for providing call details only for a specific period.

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

[English]

Grievances Redressal Mechanism

457. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any workshops on citizens/clients charter and the implementation of grievances redressal mechanism recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the subjects discussed in these workshops; and

(d) the outcome thereof?

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

(b) In the year 2010-11, Four Workshops of two days each, on Sevottam Compliant Citizen's/Client's Charters and Sevottam Compliant Grievance Redress Mechanism, were organized in August - September 2010, for 62 Ministries/Departments in Government of India.

In the year 2011-12, Four Workshops of 2-days each, on Capability Building for Sevottam, are being organized. Sevottam framework includes three modules of Citizen's Charter, Grievance Redress Mechanism, and Capability Building of the organization. Out of these four workshops, two workshops are for 82 Ministries/Departments in Government of India Ministries and have been held on 22-23 September 2011 and 18-19 October 2011. Two workshops are for officers of State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. These are scheduled for 24-25 November 2011 and 29-30 November 2011.

(c) Details of subjects discussed in the 4 workshops in 2010-11: The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances in collaboration with the Performance Management Division of the Cabinet Secretariat and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) Quality Forum, as consulting partner, had organized a series of four workshops of two days each on 'Sevottam Compliant Citizen's/Client's Charter in Central Ministries/Departments' from 30th August 2010 to 22nd September, 2010. 149 participants from 62 Ministries/Departments attended the four workshops. In addition, a few representatives from select Training Institutions such as Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, Institute of Secretariat Training and Management, New Delhi, State Administrative Training Institute, Jaipur, State Administrative Training Institute, Chandigarh, Centre for Good Governance, Hyderabad, Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad also participated in order to decide if they could introduce training courses on the subject in their Institutes. The Agenda included Inaugural Talks by eminent Chief Guest speakers, and sessions on 'Sevottam Compliant Citizen's/Client's Charter, Sevottam Compliant Grievance Redress Mechanism, linkages between Sevottam, Strategy and Results Framework Document and Group work on preparing a draft Sevottam Compliant Citizen's/Client's Charter and Grievance Redress Mechanism.

Details of subjects discussed in the 2 workshops held in September-October 2011 The focus of these Workshops was on the third module of Sevottam called 'Capability Building for Service Delivery' by understanding the elements and steps involved in Baseline Study, Availability of Documents, Service Quality Monitoring Mechanism, Use of Technology, Top Management Focus, conducting a Gap Analysis for the purpose of standard setting including establishing systems for smooth delivery of routine services and systems for continuous improvements.

A new document entitled 'Guidelines for Implementing Sevottam' - September 2011' was published and disseminated during these workshops.

(d) The Outcome from Workshops held in 2010-11: Three outcomes can be listed - (i) All the 62 Ministries/Departments that participated in the four Workshops have created their Sevottam Compliant Citizen's/Client's Charters that include timelines for service delivery, and a Grievance Redress System for redress of complaints in case service is not delivered as per timelines. All these Charters are also placed on the websites of the Ministries/Departments.

(ii) All the 62 Ministries/Departments have provided links to their online Grievance Redress Mechanism on their webpage.

(iii) The 62 Ministries/Departments have also opened links on to the Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) version 4.0, for all their subordinate offices and field organizations. As a result, the total number of offices active on the CPGRAMS has risen to about 6000. Prior to the workshops, only about 1500 field organizations were active on the CPGRAMS.

The Outcome from Workshops held in 2011-12: (i) Through the two workshops held in September - October 2011, about 200 participants from 82 Ministries/Departments have been sensitized about the processes involved in capability building for bringing improvements in service delivery - both to citizens and to clients, (ii) New Guidelines have been issued in September 2011 focusing on Capability Building in implementation of Sevottam, and have been disseminated to participants.

Retirement Age of Teachers

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to raise the

retirement age of teachers having post graduation degree from 60 to 65 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Madam. The age of superannuation of teachers in Central Higher Educational Institutions is 65 years, at present.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in the light of reply to part (a).

Non-Metro Airports

459. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Airports Authority of India (AAI) plans to offer discounts and incentives to promote non-metro airports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, route-wise?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has planned to offer discounts to airlines operating new international and domestic flights from certain selected airports of AAI namely, Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Aurangabad, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Chandigarh, Coimbatore, Gaya, Guwahati, Indore, Jaipur, Lucknow, Mangalore, Patna, Ranchi, Srinagar, Surat, Trichy, Trivandrum and Varanasi. These incentives are in the form of discounts in landing and parking charges and free night parking.

Irregularities in Grant of Pilot Licences

460. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted any committee to check such forgery after the arrest of pilots with fake licences;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if so, the details of the recommendations given by the committee;

(e) the details of the actions taken by the Government in this regard; and

(f) the steps taken to ensure transparency in the selection procedure of pilots?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) The Government had constituted an Expert Committee to look into the current system of examination and licensing of pilots and make recommendations to make the system secure, credible and efficient and in line with modern and best practices. The Committee submitted its report to the Government.

(d) Details of the recommendations of the Committee are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has been asked for implementation of the recommendations of the Committee.

(f) The existing procedures in the Licensing Directorate of DGCA have been strictly enforced. Result of DGCA examination submitted by the candidates are cross-verified with the master result sheet from Central Examination Organisation available with the Directorate of Licensing and in case of non-availability of the result sheet, the papers are required to be sent to Central Examination Organisation for verification. Before conversion of foreign licences into Indian licences, the licences are verified from the concerned regulatory authority of the State issuing the foreign licence.

List of Recommendations

For Examination System:-

Recommendation No.	Recommendation
1	2
1	The Committee considers that examination conducted by CEO is part of the licensing process and should have the responsibility to initiate some of the processes which are presently being undertaken by the Licensing Directorate. Process involving verification of basic qualification should therefore be initiated by CEO at the time of issue of computer No. so that the same is completed by time the candidate becomes eligible for issue of licence.
2(i)	DGCA should adopt computerisation of all the activities related to the examination including on-line registration for examination, allotment of roll number, scheduling of examination dates, conduct of online/computer based examination, processing and declaration of result.
2(ii)	DGCA has already taken initiative at S.No.1 above, should therefore go in examination in a phased manner starting with ATPL exam.
2(iii)	In order to avoid instances of impersonation during conduct of

1	2
	examination, verification of candidate's identity by use of biometrics is suggested.
3(i)	In ideal situation, the best option would be have an end - to end - solution wherein software application and infrastructure for conduct of computer based examination is provided by one agency
3(ii)	Since at present NIC is already in advanced stages of preparing the software application, DGCA should opt for hiring of infrastructure of an agency for conducting examination using the software application prepared by NIC.
3(iii)	In future, DGCA should consider outsourcing the entire examination system, subject to all security precautions being ensured. In this regard, DGCA should review the examination system being followed internationally by various regulatory authorities.
4.	The validity of two and half years and five years was considered to be adequate. However, the Committee observed that a candidate should be given the flexibility to appear for examination as per dates of his choice as is done in most of other countries. To be able to do this, the present system of paper examination needs to be discontinued and online computer based examination

1	2
	introduced. Further, DGCA should consider placing restrictions on the number of attempts for appearing in the pilot examination.
5.	DGCA should also make available the list of study material for the students.
6 (i).	The Committee recommends that the question bank needs to be enhanced. 1
6(ii)	While framing questions, DGCA should ensure that they are strictly as per the laid down syllabus.
6(iii)	DGCA should prepare a question bank containing large number of questions. An ideal ratio of 1:10 is suggested.
6(iv)	The questions should be properly vetted to prevent subsequent objections from examinees.
For Licensing System:-	
7.	The Committee recommends that the result processed in CEO is electronically merged with DTL records.
8.	In order to speed up the process, the Committee, considering that the examination be CEO is part of license process recommends that such verification initiated at the time of allotment of computer No.
9.	The Committee considering that only such persons who have an aptitude for flying, come into the

1	2
	profession recommends that an entry level examination is taken prior to giving admission. Further, the Committee recommends that such examination should cover an aptitude and psychometric test. These tests may be conducted by the proposed agency who would conduct the examination on behalf of DGCA in future and till such an agency is setup/identified, by IGRUA.
10.	The Committee considering the above limitations recommends that provision for acquitting/obtaining flying experience directly from the flying institutes is considered. Further, DGCA should explore the possibility of bringing the movements of training aircraft of various flying clubs online. Such monitoring of the aircraft of all the flying clubs will minimize manipulation of log books.
11.	The Committee considered that the root cause of unfair means adopted by pilots was their repeated failures in the written examinations. The Committee felt there is a need to create state - of - the - art training facilities in the country for pilots and aircraft maintenance engineers.
For Development of comprehensive system for licence:-	
12.	The Committee recommends that a unified data base for licensing of personnel (Pilots, AME and

1

2

ATCOs) should be developed. The comprehensive licensing system should include:-Minimum human interface;Interface with examination and medical;Interface with other agencies vis-a-vis flying training institutes and airlines for obtaining information pertaining to movement of aircraft, their maintenance, actual time flown and other related data directly;Use of digitized pilot log book. Introduction of bio - metric identification systems;Introduction of smart card licence with a microchip, having all details of the licence holders.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12.00 noon.

11.05 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Twelve of the Clock.*

12.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve
of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

*Not recorded.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Passports (Amendment) Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 633(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd August, 2011 under sub-section (3) of Section 24 of the Passports Act, 1967.
- (2) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 655(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 2011, exempting from payment of fees under Section 5 of the Passport Act, 1967 in respect of Central Passport Organisation employees, issued under Section 22 of the said Act.
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) and (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5283/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME, MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 804(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 2011 under sub-section (3) of Section 48 of the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5284/15/11]

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 Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5285/15/11]

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Rajasthan, Jodhpur, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5286/15/11]

(4) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Rajasthan, Jodhpur, for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.

(5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5287/15/11]

(6) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Ropar, Rupnagar, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.

(7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5288/15/11]

(8) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Mandi, for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.

(9) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 5289/15/11]

(10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Ropar, Rupnagar, for the year 2009-2010.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Ropar, Rupnagar, for the year 2009-2010.

(11) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above.

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 5290/15/11]

(12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, Roorkee, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, Roorkee, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 5291/15/11]

(13) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Patna, Patna, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 5292/15/11]

...(Interruptions)

12.0½ hrs.

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

...(Interruptions)

12.0¾ hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I lay on the Table the following eight Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the Eighth Session of Fifteenth Lok Sabha and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 2nd August, 2011:-

1. The Appropriation (No.3) Bill 2011;
2. The Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry (Amendment) Bill, 2011;
3. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill 2011;
4. The Customs (Amendment and Validation) Bill 2011;
5. The Orissa (Alteration of Name) Bill, 2011.
6. The Constitution (Ninety-Sixth Amendment) Bill, 2011;

7. The State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks Laws) Amendment Bill, 2011; and
8. The National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha, of the following three Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President:-

1. The Coinage Bill, 2011;
2. The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2011; and
3. The Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5293/15/11]

12.01 hrs.

PUBLIC PREMISES (EVICTION OF UNAUTHORISED OCCUPANTS) AMENDMENT BILL, 2011*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 23.11.11

12.01½ hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Hon. Members, who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House immediately. Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table.

...(Interruptions)

- (i) **Need to formulate an effective employment scheme for the youth residing in the border areas of the country particularly in Punjab**

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA (Gurdaspur): Punjab which was once a very progressive and prosperous state suffers from the twin maladies of unemployment and underemployment, prevalent in both the urban as well as in the rural areas. As per reliable data, there are over 9.58 lakh persons unemployed in the State.

In my district of Gurdaspur alone, there are over 1.57 lakh unemployed youth. The situation has further worsened as there is a very high percentage of educated youth who are unemployed. As per a study conducted by the Planning Commission, approximately 61.6 percent of the unemployed in Punjab are matriculates; nearly one-fourth of them are technically or professionally trained.

This is a colossal waste of the nations' human resources, a high potential loss of output and a serious socio economic burden is put on the society. The unemployed youth, who are in deep distress and desperation, are turning to drug and alcohol abuse.

This acute unemployment has also resulted in the desperate search for employment abroad. Several youth

*Treated as laid on the Table.

grab any and every opportunity to work abroad often falling into the trap of unscrupulous Travel Agents and Placement Consultants who charge exorbitant fees and seldom deliver promised services. There are so many stories of Punjabi youth languishing in foreign jails as a result thereof.

The situation, if not nipped in the bud will lead to a human resource catastrophe. Immediate attention of the Centre is needed to create an effective employment strategy particularly for those residing in the border areas. Such a strategy must address both employment as well as creating entrepreneurial opportunities, in rural and urban Punjab.

- (ii) **Need to provide more funds under Multi Sectoral Development Plan for minority concentration districts in Barabanki parliamentary constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

[Translation]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Funds had been allocated for all Muslim populated districts of the country including my parliamentary constituency, Barabanki under the Multi Sectoral Development Plan of the Government of India. The expenditure of 5170.00 lakh rupees was fixed for various works of the district and all those funds have been utilized. Thus, the whole amount of funds sanctioned by the Government of India for Barabanki district under Multi Sectoral Development Plan has been utilized. Considering the situation of the district, there is a need to provide more funds.

Therefore, considering the necessities of the Muslim populated areas of the district I request the Government to allocate more funds for the very important works like setting up Girls Inter College for Kintur, Subheha, Hasanpur Tada, Lalpur Karota, Gorakhpur, Haidergarh, Bansan, Bhayana as per the proposals sent earlier so that the works of inclusive development in the minority populated areas like Barabanki could be done since Barabanki is lagging behind very badly in most of

[Shri P.L. Punia]

development standards compared to other districts. Considering the needs and inclusive development of this district, more budget should be sanctioned in form of special assistance.

- (iii) **Need to set up a hospital near Sabarimala Sri Dharmasastha Temple in Kerala and declare the temple as a National Pilgrimage Centre**

[English]

SHRI K. P. DHANAPALAN (Chalaky): Pride of the Sahyadri ranges nestled in the Gods' own country Kerala, the Sabarimala Sri Dharmasastha Temple is the most thronged pilgrimage site perched at a great elevation. By allowing the people of all religions, the temple has set a perfect example of harmony in today's world where terror has spread in the name of religion. Sabarimala believes that each human is a devotee of the ultimate Lord who is the soul within, rather than of the Hinduism, Islam, or Christianity. The temple is open to males of all age groups and to women who have either passed their fertility age and those before reaching the stage of puberty. Lakhs and lakhs of people visit Sabarimala every year during the month from November to January.

This year also large number of devotees came to see Makara Vilakku from all parts of India. Due to the heavy rush, more than hundred devotees died in a stampede last year. The causality became severe due to lack of any medical facility in the nearby vicinity. Therefore, the Government may consider setting up of a hospital nearby with all the modern facilities, and start more pilgrim centres.

Considering the increasing number of devotees every year, I request the Government to release some forest land for development of this temple region. I also humbly plead that Sabarimala pilgrimage centre may be declared as a National Pilgrimage Centre considering its national importance.

In view of these, I also request the Government to sanction a special package for Sabarimala to ensure the all round development of the area.

- (iv) **Need to provide financial assistance to Government of Kerala to open fair price shops for sale of medicines to poor and also check the high price of essential life-saving drugs in the country**

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikkara): It is a matter of concern that the prices of essential life saving drugs for the treatment of diseases like cancer and cardiac have risen sharply hitting the public adversely particularly to the poor in the country. It has been reported that medicines for treating cancer, nephrology, urology and cardio vascular diseases are being sold even 15 times higher than their market price. This trend has been noticed in my State Kerala. The state Government of Kerala has already taken steps to contain the prices of essential life saving drugs and has decided to sell these drugs through Government outlets in order to give relief to the poor who are in need of these medicines. But for this, the Government of Kerala needs financial assistance in order to make this scheme viable.

I request the Central Government to take effective steps in order to check the runaway prices of essential life saving drugs for the benefits of the poor people who are in need of these life saving drugs and also to provide financial assistance to the Government of Kerala for opening of outlets.

- (v) **Need to take necessary steps to provide protection to crops against the damage caused by wild animals in Pratapgarh Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh.**

[Translation]

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH (Pratapgarh): Under Rule 377, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the damage caused to the crops of poor farmers worth crore of rupees by the Neelgai,

Monkeys and pigs in my parliamentary constituency, Pratapgarh. My parliamentary constituency is very backward as compared to other areas and agriculture is the only main source of income for the people and there is no big industry located in this area. I had raised this issue earlier in the House and after that the district officer had got the permission to issue orders for killing the Neelgai's. But none of the district officer paid any heed towards this and as a result of this Neelgai, monkeys and pigs are destroying the standing crops of the poor farmers. Pigs spoil the crops of potatoes completely. As a result of this, farmers are planning to migrate to cities leaving behind their occupation of farming. Due to damage being caused to crops ready to be harvested, the production of grain is decreasing in the country, posing a threat to food security. I request to Government to immediately take necessary steps to provide protection to standing crops of the poor farmers from Neelgai, monkeys and pigs and provide adequate compensation to the farmers whose crops have been destroyed.

(vi) Need to use Shale Technology for production of oil in Barmer and Jaisalmer districts of Rajasthan

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY (Barmer): The production of natural gas in India in the year 2009 was 1.43 trillion cubic feet and the consumption was 1.87 trillion cubic feet. We had to export 24 per cent natural gas. The reserves of natural gas in India is 37.9 trillion cubic feet and if technically evaluated the reserve of shale gas is 63 trillion feet.

The energy experts claim that the demand for gas in India is sure to be doubled by 2015.

Shale gas is being produced in America and other countries of the world. By using shale gas we can make a major contribution in the country in energy reserves.

I would like to request the Government to formulate shale gas policy at the earliest and implement the same so that the production of shale gas may be ensured and

my parliamentary constituency, Barmer-Jaisalmer may also contribute in this field.

(vii) Need to put immediate ban on illegal mining on the rivers passing through Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh

SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA (Faridabad): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards a very important issue. Despite the ban imposed by Supreme Court some companies are continuing with illegal mining by installing giant machineries on the rivers passing through Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. This has spoiled the agricultural land of this region which has resulted in the loss of life and property. Despite ban on big machines the practice of illegal mining is going on full swing. No compensation has been provided to farmers so far and illegal mining is being done incessantly.

Therefore, I request the Union Government to impose a ban on illegal mining by those companies and compensation must also be provided to the farmers. Suitable measures may please be taken in order to protect the agricultural land of farmers from floods caused in these rivers. I request the Government to kindly provide the complete details of action taken in this regard.

(viii) Need to enhance the Minimum Support Price for cotton and soyabean in Maharashtra

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards the suicides being committed by the farmers particularly in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra and the compensation paid to them. I am a Member of Parliament from district Jalgaon in Maharashtra. I feel that the condition of the farmers in Maharashtra is becoming worse. The incidents of suicides by farmers are multiplying day by day. Despite such incidents the Government is not willing to take any action. For the past few days farmers of Maharashtra have not been paid the increased minimum support price for cotton and now that agitation has further got more violent. It is very necessary to stop that violent agitation else it may

[Shri A.T. Nana Patil]

create a terrible situation in future. Therefore, I through you, would like to request the hon. Minister to increase the minimum support price for cotton so that the farmers may get benefitted from the same. If the farmers are made to suffer then what will happen to our country? Be it sowing of cotton or cultivation of any other crop the farmers are not being provided with proper compensation.

Hence, I would like to request the Government to immediately increase the minimum support price of cotton and soyabean to Rs.6000 per quintal respectively so as to check the suicides being committed by farmers in Maharashtra.

(ix) Need to ensure proper utilization of funds sanctioned for welfare schemes meant for adivasis in the country

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA (Bharuch): The Government is implementing many centrally sponsored schemes for the welfare and providing facilities for the tribal people particularly living in forest areas. But even 15 per cent amount of the said schemes is not reaching them. In this manner the funds allocated for the schemes for scheduled tribes are being misused. The funds and the laws enacted by the Government should be utilised and complied properly. The assessment of the works of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs will reveal the facts. Many Members who come from tribal dominated regions to this House have sought the details of the funds allocated and utilized for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes but the information is not being provided to them as per rules. I have met the hon. Union Minister many a time in this regard and raised this issue in the meetings meant for Scheduled Tribe. Despite this, no action has been taken in this regard.

It is requested that the information sought by the Hon. Members with regard to the allocation and utilization of funds for the said scheme should be provided to them. The works done under the said scheme should be

reviewed and if any official is found guilty then stringent action must be immediately initiated against him.

(x) Need to include agriculture sector under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): On one hand commercial farming has changed the economic condition of the farmers, they are migrating to other cities in search of other jobs while on the other hand Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme has related to have an adverse effect on the agricultural development. An amount of Rs.1207- per day is paid to farm labourers as wages under MGNREGS which is more than the amount paid to them in the villages. Under this scheme the people get work within the villages itself. As a result which they do not go elsewhere for work. This is leading to shortage of labourers for agricultural works. This is becoming evident specially in Gujarat and all of the states in the country. The shortage of farm labourers has forced some farmers to leave the agriculture sector and look for other work in other fields. Hon. Chief Minister has also expressed his concerns over the low agricultural growth rate. Thereafter the newly appointed hon. Minister of Rural Development has recommended the postponement of the MGNREGS for three months in the crop season.

In view of shortage of farm labourers due to MGNREGS, I urge the Government to reconsider the scope and implementation of MGNREGS and include agriculture sector under the MGNREGS.

(xi) Need to accord the status of Central University to Gorakhpur

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Gorakhpur is not only a major religious, spiritual and cultural hotspot of Uttar Pradesh but also a major business and education centre. There is only one Gorakhpur University for a population of more than 3 crore. Gorakhpur University

was set up in the year 1956-57. This university is the sole centre that caters to the needs of higher education not only in eastern Uttar Pradesh but also, to the foothill areas of Bihar and Nepal. Due to the limited resources of the state Government, the supposedly important role of the university in maintaining the quality of education and in the cultural, social and economic development of the whole area has become very limited.

In view of the religious, cultural and social importance of Gorakhpur, I urge the Government to accord the status of Central University to the Gorakhpur University.

(xii) Need to run direct trains from Mughalsarai Railway Station in Uttar Pradesh to Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): There is no train from Mughalsarai Railway Station to other metropolitan cities of the country. Although hundreds of trains from all of the country pass through this railway station but there is no reservation quota in any of the trains passing through Mughalsarai Railway Station. Mughalsarai Railway Station is the only main station for the tourists who travel from nearby areas of Varanasi to go to any main metropolitan cities of the country. They pass through this station only. But the common people and tourists have to face a lot of difficulties due to non-availability of reserved tickets. Despite being the too biggest station in Poorvanchal and the biggest yard of railways in Asia no direct trains have been introduced from here to connect other major metropolitan cities.

Therefore, I would urge the Government to start separate direct trains from Mughalsarai Railway station which is a major railway station of Eastern Central Railways to major metropolitan cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Howrah (Kolkata). The first and last stations of these trains should be Mughalsarai only. Along with this, the reserved quota/number of berths in all the mail/express trains and Rajdhani Expressway, Garib Rath and trains from Mughalsarai should be increased.

(xiii) Need to take steps to protect villages from the devastation caused by annual floods in Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT (Mishrikh): The Mallawan-Bilgram Legislative Assembly area under the Misrikh parliamentary constituency, Uttar Pradesh is a flood affected area caused by Ganges river. The floods in Ganges each year destroy both crops and houses in this area and rural people become homeless. In such a situation they loose both their livelihood and houses due to destruction of crops and floods.

I urge the Government to make the arrangement for upgradation of flood affected villages under the Misrikh parliamentary constituency U.P. and shelter for homeless villagers alongwith taking necessary steps for constructing a dam with Central allocation to safeguard from the floods each year and immediately begin the rehabilitation and relief work for the people affected by floods.

(xiv) Need to speed up the construction of Railway Over Bridges in Valmiki Nagar Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar

SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO (Balmikinagar): The Railways have approved the construction of three Railway Over Bridges (ROB) at Crossing No. 50 Ramanagar at KM 288/2-3 near Bagha, Crossing No.31 at Narkatiyaganj and Crossing No.22 special at Narkatiyaganj to alleviate the suffering of the commuters. The consent regarding the sharing of the cost from the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways for the construction of Railway over Bridge No.50 on the National Highway has not been received so far while the construction of over bridges at Crossing No.31 and 22 special has been approved by the State Government. Because of the above said reason, the construction work of over bridges is being delayed. Presently this work is at the level of Geotechnical Investigation and approval of design. This work is likely to be completed by March, 2013.

[Shri Baidyanath Prasad Mahato]

A new revolution will take place with the construction of Railway Over Bridge on the National Highway 28, Ramnagar and Narkatiyaganj and Bagha 2 in Balmikinagar Parliamentary Constituency of Bihar but its construction work is going at a very low speed. As a result of it, this project is not likely to be completed by March 2013. Therefore, there is a need to expedite its construction work.

I request the Government to speed up the construction work of Railway Over Bridge. It is a matter of public interest. I hope that action will be taken immediately in this regard.

(xv) Need to take necessary measures for the welfare of drought affected farmers in Andhra Pradesh

[English]

SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY (Narasaraopet): I would like to draw the kind attention of the august House regarding the important national subject of drought situation and its effect on the farmers in Andhra Pradesh in the current year.

Madam Speaker, I would like to say that out of the 18 districts in Andhra Pradesh, drought is prevailing in about 750 mandals. But the Government has declared only 456 mandals in 15 districts in Andhra Pradesh as drought-hit. This is very absurd despite the onset of rabi season in October. As the House is aware that Andhra Pradesh farmers have observed crop holiday recently especially in Godavari areas but neither the Central Government nor the Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken any concrete steps to solve this national issue so far except sending the team of Mohan Kanda Committee to study and submit the report. Mohan Kanda Committee Report is not beneficial to the farmers in Andhra Pradesh. In 2011 Kharif season, the drought situation up to October 28, 2011 for Paddy is 3.64 lakh acres, cotton is 10.08 lakh acres, groundnut is 18.42 lakh acres, maize is 2.27

lakh acres, Yellow Lentils/Toor Dal is 1.86 lakh acres, amudham oil is 3.53 lakh acres. This drought situation has affected 40.46 lakh acres of land and such situation has dampened the lives of the farmers in Andhra Pradesh. Due to such situation, 48.6% farmers are in heavy debts and out of these figures, 82 per cent of farmers are hailing from Andhra Pradesh. In October itself, more than 25 farmers have committed suicides. Appointment of Vice-Chancellors in agricultural Universities is not taking place in Andhra Pradesh and such situation is adding to the woes of farmers more and such situation is affecting the experiments in agricultural universities badly. Inadequate power supply is also adding to the drought situation in Andhra Pradesh badly. Bank officials are showing negligence to the farmers in giving loans and only 21 per cent of farmers are getting the crop loans and book adjustments in banks are not being maintained properly. Moreover, fertilizer rates were increased 12 times in the current year. On one side, farmers are facing drought and on the other side, they are facing floods. To overcome such situation, every farmer, including tenant farmers who crossed the age of 58 should be provided pension. To face drought situations, crop insurance should be provided by bearing the 50 per cent of total value.

I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture, through the Chair, to kindly help the farmers to tackle drought situation in Andhra Pradesh.

(xvi) Need to take steps to provide reservation of jobs in private sector and fill up the vacant post meant for SCs and STs

[Translation]

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA (Dausa): The Government has not taken desired steps so far with regard to provide reservation to the SCs and STs in private sector, filling up the vacant posts meant for them and special recruitment drive. Organizations concerned with SCs and STs had demonstrated dharnas at Jantar Mantar, New Dehi for framing reservation law. The Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Organizations belonging to the states

like Delhi, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have staged dharnas turn by turn so far and the organizations from other states like Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Uttarakhand, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Jharkhand will be staging dharnas in coming days.

The UPA Government in its earlier term had introduced the Bill for drafting laws for reservation which could not be passed and it was taken back. A Committee of Ministers was constituted to provide reservations in private sector and organization of big businessmen of the country such as the Confederation of Indian Industries and the FICCI had taken steps to reserve some seats for candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes but the expected result has not come so far. Now the second term of the UPA has begun and there is no positive sign for providing reservation in private sector.

Therefore, I request the Government to introduce Bill for implementing reservation in private sectors and vacant posts should be filled through special campaign so that the prevailing dissatisfaction and rage in the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes could be pacified and it would benefit them.

...(Interruptions)

(English)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, November 24, 2011, at 11 a.m.

12.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the
Clock on Thursday, November 24, 2011/
Agrahayana 3, 1933 (Saka).*

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